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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

VOLUME XVIII.

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THE NATIONAL

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

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VOLUME XVIII

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

THOMAS, Philip Evan, first president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1827–36), was born at Mt. Radnor, Montgomery co., Md., Nov. 11, 1776, son of Evan and Rachel (Hopkins) Thomas, and a descendant of Philip Thomas who settled in Maryland in 1651. His father was a minister of the Society of Friends. When he reached man's estate our subject went to Baltimore, Md., then a town of 15,000 inhabitants, and obtained employment in the store of his brother-in-law, Thomas Poultney. In 1800 he went into business for himself as a hardware merchant, and later took his brother-in-law, William E. George, and his brother, Evan Thomas, into partnership. He was a man of public spirit and took a deep interest in civic affairs and public philanthropies. He was one of the founders of the Baltimore Library Co., and he advanced the first $25,000 to enable the state of Maryland to begin the construction of the Washington monument in Baltimore. He was president for many years of the Baltimore Mechanics' Bank and of the Mechanical Fire Co. In 1826 his mind was directed to the loss to Baltimore through the diversion of a large part of its western trade to Philadelphia and New York through the Erie canal and other facilities for internal navigation and traffic in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. He was at that time state director of the canal company which was in charge of the building of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, but the report of Gen. Barnard, submitted about this time (1826), showing the cost of completing the canal and the difficulties that lay in its way convinced Mr. Thomas that it would not accomplish the desired end, the directing of trade to Baltimore sufficient to offset the diversion of business to the north. Evan Thomas, our subject's brother, who was in England at the time, wrote an account of the railroad just built from Stockton to Darlington in Durhamshire. Philip Thomas at once saw the great possibilities of railroads for transportation and communication, and resigning as state director of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, he turned to the project of constructing a railroad from Baltimore to the west. On Feb. 12, 1827, twenty-five business men and bankers met at the home of George Brown, a Baltimore banker, and threshed out the problem of constructing a railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio river, to be known as the "Baltimore & Ohio Railroad." Mr. Thomas presented to the meeting the advantages which a railroad system had over a canal, demonstrated its efficiency and economy, and the rapidity of carriage which it would insure. A committee was appointed at the meeting to examine further into the subject and report at a public gathering, the members of the committee being Philip E. Thomas, chairman; Benjamin C. Howard, George Brown, Talbot Jones, Joseph W. Patterson, Evan Thomas, and John V. L. McMahon. On Feb. 19, 1827, this committee presented a report, written by its chairman, which was unanimously adopted and widely distributed. A charter for the railroad was obtained from the Maryland legislature through the instrumentality of John V. L. McMahon, on Feb. 28, 1827. The state of Virginia ratified this charter within a week after it had been granted by Maryland. Stock for the new company was speedily taken, and the company was organized at a meeting held Apr. 23, 1827. This was the first railroad company in America. The original issue of Baltimore & Ohio stock was 22,000 shares, the par value being $100 a share, making the capitalization $2,200,000. The state of Maryland and the city of Baltimore each subscribed to 5,000 shares, thus being entitled to a representation on the board of directors, and for years the directorate of the Baltimore & Ohio included state and city representatives, until the stock was purchased by the company. The first board of directors consisted of Philip E. Thomas, president; George Brown, treasurer; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; William Patterson, Robert Oliver, Alexander Brown, Isaac McKim, William Lorman, George Hoffman, Thomas Ellicott, John B. Morris, Talbot Jones, and William Stewart. Col. Stephen H. Long and Jonathan Knight were the company's engineers and they were assisted by a number of engineers from the U. S. Topographical corps, Philip E. Thomas being chairman of an engineers' committee. On Apr. 5, 1828, the engineers and surveyors presented their report of a choice of route along the valley of the Patapsco, and thence in the direction of Singamore Creek to Point of Rocks, Md. On July 4, following, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, laid the first stone of the road in the presence of a large representation of trades, professions and associations. The venerable patriot, then the sole surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, said in an address after laying the cornerstone, that it was "one of the most important events of my life, second to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, if indeed it be second to that." Before the builders of the road had proceeded four miles out of the city of

Baltimore they struck a high ridge which had to be cut down fifty-four feet through a hard clay, involving an expense far in excess of estimates and appropriations. But the president and nine of the directors met the difficulty by advancing $20,000 each and the building proceeded. In June, 1830, the road had been built as far as Ellicott's Mills, Md., fourteen miles from Baltimore, and it was opened for passenger travel in the same month, horse and mule power being used. In 1831, the road was extended to Frederick, Md. Many experiments in motive power were tried during the first year, one of the most interesting being a car with sails, called the "Aeolus," constructed by Evan Thomas. In 1831 it was decided to use steam as motive power, and locomotives took the place of the horses and mules. On Apr. 1, 1832, the line was opened up as far as Point of Rocks, Md., but here a legal controversy began between the railroad and the canal company, which was naturally opposed to the project, involving questions of the right of eminent domain, and the frightening of animals used on the canal towpath, by the railroad's locomotives. The outcome was that the railroad was compelled to build a high fence to avoid frightening the canal company's mules. By 1842 the line reached Cumberland, Md., 172 miles west of Baltimore, and there construction halted for six years. But Philip E. Thomas had resigned the presidency before this development was attained. Having remained at the helm of the enterprise during the years of its initial struggles, he resigned because of ill health, June 30, 1836, against the earnest remonstrances of the board of directors. In a resolution the board said: "On the commencement of this work of which he has been, in fact, the father and projector, everything connected with its construction was new, crude, and doubtful, with little to guide the way, and that derived from distant and uncertain sources; now such has been the increase of information and experience acquired under his auspices and direction as to insure the completion and success of the undertaking if prosecuted with the same zeal, assiduity and integrity which have ever marked his course." During the first years of the Baltimore & Ohio its principal traffic was merchandise in small shipments. American freight rates have continually been on a descending scale. During 1836 the Baltimore & Ohio passenger rates were three and four cents a mile, while the freight rate was four cents a mile on westbound traffic, the higher rate for westbound merchandise being due to the heavy mountain grades. The first report at the end of a nine-month period on the line between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, showed total receipts of $31,405 and net earnings per mile of $1,570. In 1841 the gross earnings were $622,770, and the net earnings per mile $2,461. Mr. Thomas retained his interest in his various other enterprises while directing the affairs of the railroad, and his hardware business remained in the family, passing ton to his son, William George Thomas. He was interested in the Indians of New York state, and it was owing to him that they were not driven from their reservations through intrigues between their chiefs and the Ogden Land Co. He also had a number of young Indian men educated at the same schools that his sons attended. As a chief of the Swan tribe of Senecas he was their representative in all their dealings with the government at Washington, and was known among the redskins by the name of "Sagouan," or "bountiful giver." As a member of the Society of Friends he was a leader in its activities in Baltimore. He was married in 1801, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert George, of Kent county, Md., and died while on a visit to his daughter in Westchester county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1861.

McLANE, Louis, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1836–48) and statesman (see Vol. V, p. 293).

SWANN, Thomas, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1848–53), and governor of Maryland (see Vol. IX, p. 308).

HARRISON, William Gilpin, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1853–55), was born at Cambridge, Md., Feb. 3, 1802, son of Hall and Elizabeth (Galt) Harrison, and a great-grandson of Robert Harrison, a native of Aplyby, England, who settled in Dorchester county, Md., in 1755, and was sheriff, deputy to the Maryland convention, justice of the peace and colonel of militia. Harrison's father was cashier of the Eastern branch of the Farmers' Bank, of Maryland, and later became a vendue merchant in Baltimore. After a liberal education, the son entered his father's employ, and on the death of the latter continued the business with marked success, dealing chiefly in sugar and molasses. He was identified with many business enterprises in Maryland. He was a director of the Canton Co., organized in 1828, with the right to hold 10,000 acres of land and to engage in many lines of business. This company was one of the largest in the state, owning several sugar refineries and oil manufactories, and was the projector of the Union Railroad. Mr. Harrison was president of these interests for many years, and also of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Co., and a director of the Franklin Bank and of the North Central Railroad. He became president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Apr. 13, 1853. During his presidency the Central Ohio Railroad, forming another valuable link in the Baltimore & Ohio system, was built and operated from Bellaire, O., on the western bank of the Ohio river, to Newark and Columbus, O. He remained head of the road until Nov. 14, 1855, and his final report of the company is a most able document. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state legislature on the States' Right ticket. On Sept. 12 of that year, he and a number of other Southern sympathizers, were arrested on order of Gen. John A. Dix, commander of the district, and confined at Fort McHenry and later at Fort Warren in Boston harbor until the close of the civil war, when he returned to Baltimore and continued in active business until his death. Mr. Harrison was vestryman of St. Luke's Church. After his death it was found from his private papers that he had given over $1,000,000 to charitable institutions. He was married in 1832, to Anne Elizabeth Ross, by whom he had one child that died in infancy. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1883.

BROOKS, Chauncey, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1855–58, was born at Burlington, Conn., June 12, 1794, son of Lieut. Chauncey Brooks. He attended the Connecticut public schools and at the age of nineteen engaged in transporting goods by team in Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md. In 1822 he formed a partnership with Gen. Walter Booth, who was president of the Meriden (Conn.) bank, under the name of Booth & Brooks, to engage in the wholesale dry goods and grain business in Baltimore. Gen.

Booth withdrew from the firm after a number of years, but Mr. Brooks continued the business until shortly before the civil war with various other partners. Mr. Brooks is said to have furnished capital for upward of thirty commercial and financial concerns, many of which are still in operation in Baltimore. He was also interested in a number of manufacturing and oil enterprises in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. He was one of the organizers of the Western Bank, serving as its president from 1837 until his death, and was a director of the Baltimore Savings Bank. Perhaps the most important of his investments was in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of which he became president on Nov. 14, 1855. He realized that the business fortunes of the city of Baltimore were closely bound up with those of the railroad, and he knew that if one was ruined the other would be also. In association with Johns Hopkins he did his utmost to prevent the disintegration of the Baltimore & Ohio property, which was threatened at this period. Through service between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi river was opened during his presidency, when on June 1, 1857, the first train passed between these points. The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, built to establish an eastern connection between Cincinnati and Marietta, on the Ohio river, was opened for business in 1857, and in that year also occurred the riots of railroad workmen at Mount Clare, in the quelling of which Mr. Brooks wielded a great influence. He retired from the presidency Nov. 17, 1858. In addition to his many business interests, Mr. Brooks was deeply concerned with the public welfare, and never permitted private benefits to stand in the way of civic betterment. He served a number of terms on the Baltimore city councils and in other ways his great personal influence and example aided to secure governmental coöperation in enlightened measures for municipal advancement. His benefactions were numerous, though unostentatious. He was twice married: (1) in 1820, to Marilla, daughter of Lynde Phelps, of Burlington, Conn., by whom he had seven sons: Walter Booth; Henry; Phelps; Thorndyke; John Chauncey; Franling Lynde; and Albert Jennings Booth. His first wife died in 1861, and he was married (2) to Mrs. Mary Phelps Marks. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 18, 1880.

GARRETT, John Work, banker and president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1858–84), was born in Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1820, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stouffer) Garrett, and grandson of John Garrett, a native of the north of Ireland who died while on his way to America, with his young wife Margaret McMechen. The elder Robert Garrett had a mind well trained for business and knowing the value of small savings was able in time to open an unpretentious store, which met with great success from the start. When his capital had accumulated sufficiently he established a banking house in 1839. John W. Garrett finished his scholastic training in Lafayette College, leaving at the end of his sophomore year in 1836 to join his father and brother, Henry S., in the banking business under the firm name of Robert Garrett & Sons. The father put such confidence in the business ability of the sons that he made over the business largely to them and when he died in 1857 it had grown to large proportions. The firm became the American branch of Peabody & Co., of London, and of others in the same city, and in Liverpool, and before long the company took rank with the foremost institutions of its kind in the United States. Casting about for opportunities for investment John W. Garrett began to study railroad conditions. The Baltimore & Ohio road seemed attractive. Its stock in those days was down to fifty-seven; it was in fierce competition with the Chesapeake & Ohio canal and no one appeared eager to take it in hand. He began to purchase its stock and in July, 1855, was elected a director of the road. At the meeting of April 14, 1857, he produced an incontrovertible array of facts and figures showing that a change of method was necessary and he made so deep an impression upon his colleagues that his views were embodied in a series of resolutions which became the guiding principles of the road. Mr. Garrett was elected to the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio on Nov. 17, 1858, a position he held for twenty-six years. Prior to 1864 there was some competition for the office, but after that year his election was unanimous. He began his administration with a policy of retrenchment, personal supervision, and gradual expansion and maintained it consistently during his whole term. He pruned salaries from the top down, allowing the vice-president $6,000, but cutting his own salary to $4,000. In the time of prosperity later when the directors attempted to increase his salary to $10,000 he refused, receiving only $4,000 a year as long as he held the position. In the first year he made a gain in net earnings of $657,054, and in the second year the entire floating debt was removed. In April, 1859, semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent were commenced and thereafter, at varying rates, continued uninterruptedly with the exception of 1878. Over $20,000,000 was invested in the system in the equipment of branches, in steamship lines and real estate. The value of the stock rose in time, from fifty-seven to about 200. It was during Mr. Garrett's presidency that the first move of the Baltimore & Ohio toward reaching such important centers as Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., was made. This move was the building of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, and the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad from Chicago Junction, O. (now Willard), to Chicago, Ill., opened in 1874. Its completion in June, 1871, gave the Baltimore & Ohio a profitable entrance into the Pittsburgh district, the greatest tonnage producing region in the world. At Pittsburgh the Pittsburgh & Connellsville line made a connection with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, which had been constructed through western Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio. Through service to Chicago was established in 1874, by way of the Baltimore & Ohio, and a new line from Chicago Junction, O. (Willard), to Chicago. Cincinnati was reached through the construction of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, completed in 1857. The lease of the Central Ohio Railroad in 1866 secured extension to the city of Columbus and the lease of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad in 1869 gained another important terminal outlet at Sandusky, O., on Lake Erie. At the outbreak of the civil war the Baltimore & Ohio was operating 514 miles of rail, its gross earnings were $4,000,097, and the net per mile, $4,246. By 1864 the gross earnings were $10,138,876 and the net receipts per mile $7,113. At the end of his presidency the mileage had increased to 1,711 and the net earnings were

$4,535 per mile. In the course of the civil war, although branches were frequently damaged by Confederate raids, the main line to Washington became an important avenue for the transportation of troops and supplies. Mr. Garrett had an efficient corps of workmen under William Prescott Smith, master of transportation, always in readiness to repair ravages, so that trains were never long out of running. A deputation from Baltimore at one time urged Pres. Lincoln to confiscate the road for political reasons. Lincoln made short work of the matter by saying "When any or all of you have done one-half as much to aid this government as John W. Garrett, I may consider your request." Mr. Garrett established a line of ocean steamships to Bremen and later another between Liverpool and Baltimore, becoming interested also in the construction of dry docks, warehouses, and grain elevators on Locust Point. Through his connection with his banking business he negotiated loans in Great Britain, first in the '70's when he borrowed $4,000,000 from the Barings, and again in 1882, when he obtained $12,000,000 for extending the main line from Baltimore to Philadelphia. He was interested in the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co., which was first used as an adjunct of the railroad, and in 1884 through Mr. Garrett's endeavors was allied with the Bankers' and Merchants' and the Postal Telegraph companies. He was active also in founding and promoting the Baltimore & Ohio Express Co. and the Baltimore & Ohio sleeping and parlor cars. Mr. Garrett assisted James Gordon Bennett and John W. Mackay in laying the Atlantic cable and was an earnest advocate of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. He was on most friendly terms with Johns Hopkins, who appointed him a trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and with George Peabody, founder of the Peabody Institute, of which he was a trustee. He displayed a practical interest in the employees of the road when in 1880 he coöperated in establishing the Baltimore & Ohio Employees' Relief Association for accident and life insurance with a hospital system, savings and building funds and arrangements for improving the sanitary condition of the stations, workshops and buildings of the company. Mr. Garrett did not make large public bequests, but in an unobtrusive manner he did much for charity, leaving such matters largely to the discretion of his wife, to whom he was most devoted. He transacted most of his personal business in his home, and his wife was closely associated with him in his work. When she was fatally injured in a carriage accident on Nov. 16, 1883, he lost all interest in life, his health failed and he died within a year. At his summer home, Montabello, he was engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred cattle and horses. It is narrated that in 1883 he presented King Humbert of Italy with "Saida," one of his two Arabian mares, and in return received four camels. Mr. Garrett was a man of handsome appearance, large, stalwart, and graceful in carriage, of sterling character, practical, intelligent and progressive, and endowed with a genius for business enterprise. He was married to Rachel Ann, daughter of Thomas Harrison, a merchant of Baltimore, by whom he had one daughter, Mary E., and two sons, Robert and Thomas Harrison Garrett. Garrett county, Md., was named in his honor. He died at his home, "Deer Park," in Garrett county, Md., Sept. 26, 1884.

GARRETT, Robert, banker and president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1884–87), was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 9, 1847, son of John Work Garrett (above) and Rachel Ann Harrison, his wife. He received his early education at the Dahl School, Baltimore, and the Friends' School, Providence, R. I. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home and joined Gen. Robert E. Lee's forces in the Valley of Virginia, but as the result of his father's persuasions, returned home and entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1867. After graduation he entered the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, which had been founded by his grandfather in 1839 and of which his father was then head. The latter had acquired extensive railroad interests which made exhaustive demands on his attention and he gave the entire management of the banking house into the hands of his sons Robert and Thomas Harrison. The house of Robert Garrett & Sons was one of the strongest in the South and its extensive transactions and correspondence furnished to Robert Garrett the opportunity of studying finance on a large scale. Like his father he soon became identified with railroad interests, and, in 1871, at the age of twenty-four, was elected to succeed Gen. Robert E. Lee as president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. During the four years of his administration the railroad was extended to Staunton, Va., and was made a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio system, of which his father was president. Robert Garrett was elected third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. in 1879, was advanced to the first vice-presidency in 1881, and upon the death of his father, was elected president, a position which he held until ill-health compelled his retirement, Oct. 12, 1887. His administration covered a period of development and expansion greater, perhaps, than the road had experienced at any like period of its history. Its lines were extended to Philadelphia, and the Staten Island Rapid Transit system was acquired. In connection with the latter many very important improvements were made. The extension of the line to Philadelphia was a very real achievement. It cost over $14,000,000 and was carried out in the face of almost unparalleled opposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad. Robert Garrett had tried to gain entrance to Philadelphia by purchasing the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Failing in that, he accepted the only other alternative and that was to build. It was a very big and expensive undertaking but its results justified his enterprise and foresight. Similar enterprise dictated the acquisition of the Staten Island Rapid Transit system and thus the securing of an entrance to New York, and thus perfected a system from the nation's metropolis which connected with the centers of trade in the important central region of the United States. The greatest achievement of Robert Garrett's administration, however, was the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system, which soon acquired a very large business and proved a formidable rival to the Western Union Co. It was not only an attempt to add much greater efficiency to the service of the road, but it was also an attempt to break a monopoly, and in both attempts it succeeded. Later, during Mr. Garrett's absence from the country and in spite of his vigorous opposition, the system was sold to the Western Union and at the same time the Baltimore & Ohio express

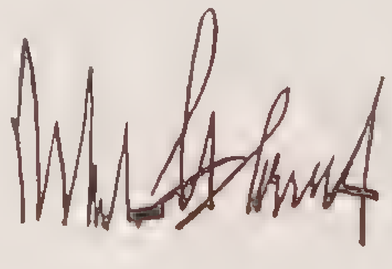


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John W. Garrett



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and sleeping and parlor car department were disposed of. Two interesting features of Garrett's administration of the Baltimore & Ohio were the Brice and Sully and the Ives and Stayner deals to obtain possession of the road, in 1887. Sully was then president of the Richmond Terminal Co., and his project contemplated a large railroad combination, including the Baltimore & Ohio, the Jersey Central and the old Richmond & Danville systems. It was supposed that Jay Gould was behind Brice and Sully, but for some reason not certainly known, the negotiations fell through. Ives and Stayner found a syndicate to buy 80,000 shares of Baltimore & Ohio stock at 175 and $100,000 was advanced on the deal. Although the option purchased by Ives and Stayner was extended several months the men were unable to produce sufficient money to make good on their promises and the matter was declared off by Garrett. Soon afterward Garrett went to Europe. While in Europe, acting under the advice of his physician, he sent in his resignation, and started on a tour around the world. Besides his railroad interests Mr. Garrett had a number of other important financial connections. He was particularly interested in the telegraph. With John Mackay and James Gordon Bennett he was concerned in the establishment of the Commercial Cable, and he was one of the incorporators of the American Union Telegraph Co., which was sold to the Western Union when Jay Gould succeeded the Vanderbilt interest as the controlling power in the telegraph business. He was also president and director of the Baltimore Drydock Co., and a director in the Consolidated Coal Co. of Maryland, the National Mechanics Bank, and the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co. Subsequent to 1887 he took no active part in business, but he continued until his death the numerous charitable activities in which he and his wife were always intensely interested. While president of the Baltimore & Ohio he aided the Employers' Relief Association for the benefit of the men employed by the road, and he instituted an elaborate system of technological education at the railroad shops at Mount Clare. He also acquired a beautiful site at Mount Airy, Md., on which it was his intention to build a large hospital for the benefit of the railroad employees. His thoughtful care for the men in his employ endeared him to them no less than did his unfailing courtesy and consideration. He was a trustee of Johns Hopkins University and of the McDonough school, and was a vice-president of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. His private benefactions were numerous. Both his esthetic and altruistic tendencies found grateful expression in the work of making beautiful the city of Baltimore. It was he who brought Frederick Law Olmstead to Baltimore to lay out Mt. Vernon and Washington squares, and he embellished the former by the gift of copies of the fountains in the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées, Paris. He also employed the sculptor Story, to reproduce the bronze statue of George Peabody in front of the Bank of England, which he had placed opposite the Peabody Institute in East Mt. Vernon square. In all his philanthropic and public spirited work he had the hearty and helpful coöperation of his wife. The latter was among the leaders of society in Baltimore, Newport and Bar Harbor, and, before the breaking down of her husband's health, was the hostess of many notable affairs. After her husband's retirement she accompanied him on most of his extensive travels. Robert Garrett was a member of all the leading Baltimore clubs and several of the best New York clubs. He has been described as a handsome, attractive man of unusual tact, affability and courtesy. He was married Oct. 31, 1872, to Mary Sloan, daughter of William Frederick Frick, a leading member of the Baltimore bar, and died without issue at Deer Park, Md., July 29, 1896.

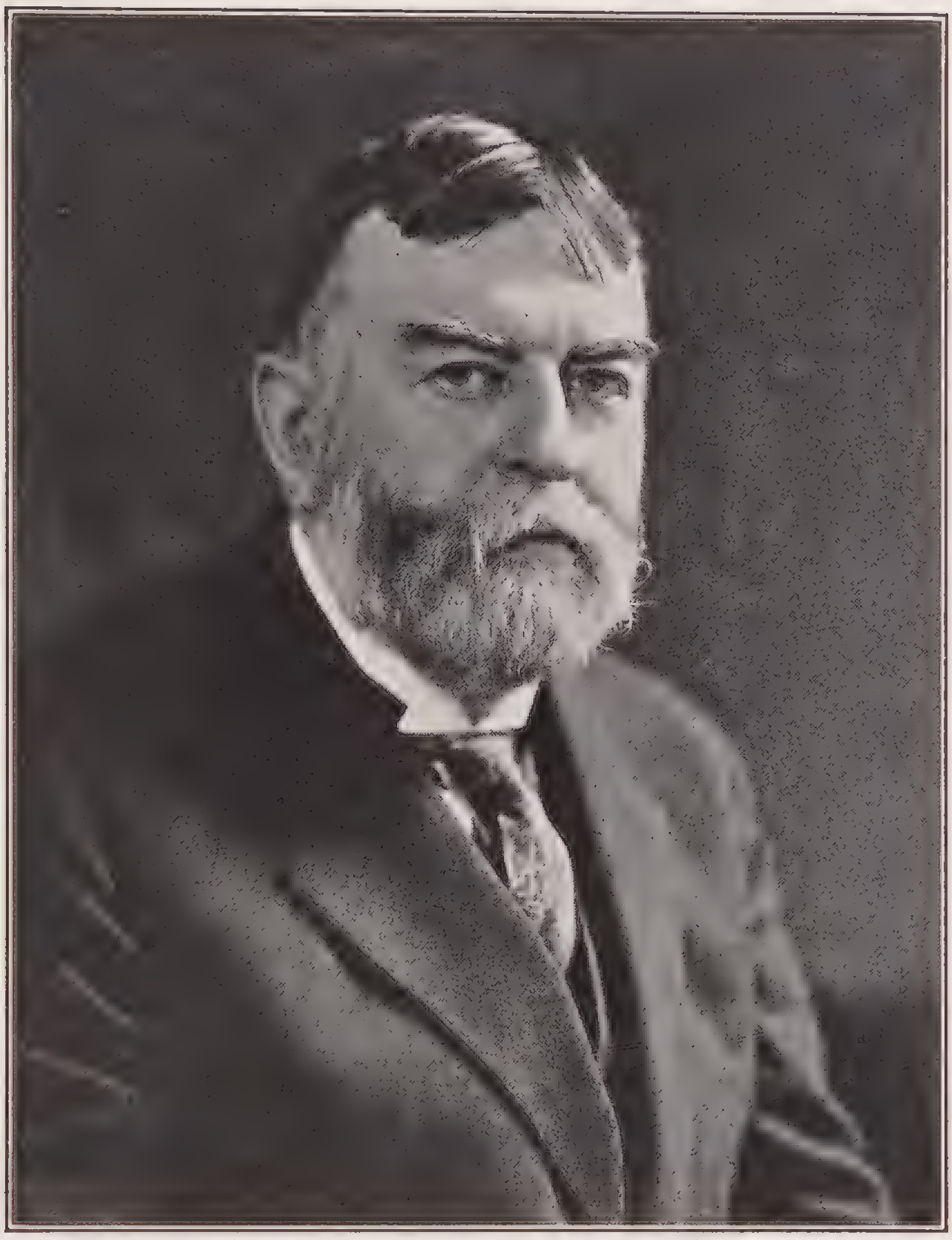
SPENCER, Samuel, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1887–88) (see Vol. XII, p. 19).

MAYER, Charles Frederick, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1888–96), was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1832, son of Lewis and Susan (Mayer) Mayer, and grandson of Christian Mayer, who came to America from Germany in 1752, settling in Baltimore, Md., where he became prominent as a merchant, and filled the office of consul-general for the kingdom of Würtemberg. After a public school education the son entered the counting house of his uncle, Frederick Koenig, who was one of the large importing merchants of Baltimore. He at once manifested great aptitude for business, and before he was of age was sent as supercargo to the west coast of South America in one of the last trading voyages fitted out in Baltimore for that coast. In 1852, after an absence of nearly two years, he became the head of the Koenig importing firm, and continued in that business until 1865. In that year he became interested in the development of a gas-coal basin in West Virginia, and with a number of other business men organized the Despard Coal Co., of which he was made vice-president and later president. In 1871 he organized the coal mining and shipping firm of Mayer, Carroll & Co., which later was changed to Davis, Mayer & Co., the senior member of which was Henry G. Davis, U. S. senator from West Virginia. Mr. Mayer was elected president of the Consolidation Coal Co., and of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in 1877. The Consolidation Coal Co., capitalized at $10,250,000, owned 7,000 acres of "big vein" coal lands, and 14,000 acres of smaller vein deposits, its lands forming two-thirds of the Georges Creek deposit. Besides owning the Cumberland and Pennsylvania road, the Consolidation company owned the Eckhart Branch Railroad, and the State Line Railroad. In his management of this property Mr. Mayer displayed conspicuous ability and achieved gratifying results. His success in the administration of railroad affairs led to his election to the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Dec. 19, 1888, which position he held until Jan. 24, 1896. During that period the mileage was 1,902, and the road's earnings were about $4,000 per mile. It was largely through his energy that the construction of the Baltimore belt road was carried to a successful completion. This great work connected the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Camden Station, Baltimore, with its Philadelphia division at Bay View, passing under the city by a tunnel over a mile in length, the improvement costing something over $8,000,000. In making use of its Baltimore tunnel the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was the first to install electric motors for hauling trains, thus avoiding the smoke nuisance which coal-burning locomotives would have created. Mr. Mayer declined reelection in 1895, and withdrew from the presidency the following January. He was also president of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal

companies of the Reading system; a director of the Western National Bank, of Baltimore, the Entaw Savings Bank, of Baltimore, and the Baltimore Steam Packet Co.; an executor and trustee of the estate of Thomas Harrison Garrett, trustee of Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Church Home and Infirmary, and a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was married in 1867, to his cousin, Susan Douglas, daughter of Hon. George May Keim, Reading, Pa., and died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1904.

COWEN, John Kissig, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1896–1901), was born in Millersburg, O., Oct. 28, 1844, son of Washington Cowen, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was prepared for college at Vermilion Institute, Hayesville, O., and when the necessary funds to pay his college expenses were not forthcoming he taught in the public school at Millersburg to earn enough to enable him to enter Princeton College. He was graduated at Princeton in 1866 at the head of his class and with the third highest honors ever received at the college up to that time. He resumed teaching at Millersburg, and later was principal of an academy at Shreve, O., but pedagogy was little to his liking. The legal profession was much more attractive, and after devoting all his spare time to law study, he took a course at the University of Michigan law department, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1868. Opening a law office in Mansfield, O., he won immediate success and acquired an extensive legal business as head of the firm of Cowen, Cross & Bond. Through his acquaintance with the Garrett family (having been a classmate of Robert Garrett at Princeton), he was appointed general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1872. While his business interests were centered in the Baltimore & Ohio, he made himself a power in Maryland politics, and for a number of years was one of the most interesting figures in the political affairs of his state. He was elected to the national congress in 1884 on the Democratic ticket as a free trader against the opposition of the Sen. Gorman wing of the party. He was always an independent in politics, and although a Democrat supported Walter B. Brooks, the Republican nominee for governor of Maryland in 1887; in 1896 he was an active opponent of William J. Bryan, founding with others the Honest Money Democratic League which led a large and influential body of Democrats over to the support of William McKinley in 1896 and 1900. He was, however, a loyal supporter of Grover Cleveland in 1892. He continued as general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio until Charles F. Mayer retired from the presidency, when he was elected to be Mayer's successor. He took office at a time when the road was in financial straits; the physical condition was bad, and its equipment so run down that it was inadequate to handle the business. A few weeks later the road passed into the hands of a receivership, the receivers being Mr. Cowan and Oscar G. Murray, the vice-president. Abandoning all political aspirations, he concentrated his energies on the great task of rehabilitating the railroad. On assuming charge the receivers decided that the only wise course to pursue was practically to rebuild and re-equip the road, and for the next three years he devoted his entire time to the task, working night and day so energetically that his death was probably hastened in consequence. But he had the satisfaction of seeing the road emerge from the receivership on June 30, 1899, when the property was turned over to the stockholders. He remained as chief executive until May 31, 1901, when he was succeeded by Leonor F. Loree. The great period of development which followed under presidents Loree, Murray and Willard was due in large measure to the executive ability and unremitting energy of John K. Cowen. In the thirty-two years in which he served the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he filled positions involving the most diverse and complex problems and in every case with striking and brilliant results. Mr. Cowen was a man of strong personality, great magnetism and will power, possessing a wonderful capacity for work and a remarkable memory. He was an accomplished after-dinner speaker. He was married to Helen Angelina Woods, a woman who became famous in Baltimore for her innumerable acts of charity, and had one daughter, Sarah Cowen. He died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 25, 1904.

LOREE, Leonor Fresnel, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1901–04), was born at Fulton City, Ill., Apr. 23, 1858, son of William Mulford and Sarah Biglow (Marsh) Loree. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1877, receiving the degrees of M.Sc. and C.E., and at once entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant engineer, for a period of two years. During 1879–81 he was transitman with the U. S. engineers' corps, and for the succeeding two years he was leveler, transitman and topographer of the Mexican National railway, employed in making preliminary surveys for a railroad from Saltillo, Mexico, to the Rio Grande. Returning to the United States in 1883, he again entered the service of the Pennsylvania, as assistant engineer on the Chicago division. He was engineer of maintenance of way of the Indianapolis and Vincennes division, 1884–86, of the Chicago division for two years, and of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh division for another year, becoming superintendent of the division in 1889. As superintendent he devised and applied the arrangement of lap-passing tracks with numbered switches, and worked out a system of train dispatching that greatly facilitated single track operation. On Jan. 15, 1896, he was made general manager of all the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. With this extensive system under his control, he found an adequate scope for the application of his principles of construction and operation, comprising the straightening of tracks, the elimination of grades, the enlargement and adaptation of yards and terminals and general construction work, and on the operating side sweeping reforms were inaugurated. As general manager Mr. Loree established the first organized railroad police force in the United States, and with the aid of Josiah Flynt Willard (q.v.) he eliminated the tramps and yeggmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad. His efficiency in the performance of these duties led to his election as fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh on Jan. 1, 1901. The Pennsylvania had acquired a controlling interest in the management of the Baltimore & Ohio road at that time, and Mr. Loree was selected by the Pennsylvania directorate as the man to assume the duties of the Baltimore road's chief executive. He had won his way in eighteen years of continuous service to one of the best positions in the gift of the Pennsylvania system. His masterly knowledge



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of railroad management from every standpoint —engineering, operative, administrative and financial—eminently fitted him for the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio, which at that time had but recently emerged from a receivership. He was president of the Baltimore & Ohio from June 1, 1901, until his resignation, Jan. 1, 1904, when he was succeeded by Oscar G. Murray. His four years of administration were replete with marked reforms and improvements, and showed in a marked degree his genius as a railway executive. He revolutionized the road's affairs by completely overhauling the entire operating organization; he established a new system of disbursements accounting, which was quickly adopted by the Pennsylvania system and other lines, and became the basis for the accounting system of the Interstate Commerce Commission; he installed the upper quadrant system of semaphore signaling, an invention of his own, which is now the standard on all American railroads; he projected and built the great piers of the Baltimore & Ohio road at Canton on Chesapeake bay, and he was instrumental in bringing about the thirty-five-foot channel improvement of the harbor and consequent expansion of commerce of the city of Baltimore. For nine months in 1904 he was president of the Rock Island Co. of New Jersey, and chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. On June 15, 1906, be became chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., and on Apr. 10, 1907, he was elected president of the Delaware & Hudson Co., as well as president and director of the thirty-four companies controlled by or affiliated with it. Soon after the European war began he was requested to procure accurate data regarding the amount of American securities held abroad and the possibility of their being offered for sale in the United States in large quantities, the war conditions having created considerable anxiety among the financiers. The results of his inquiry were placed at the disposal of the Federal Reserve Bank. Following Pres. Wilson's appointment of the Council of National Defense, the American Railway Association appointed a special committee on national defense to cooperate with the National Council and Mr. Loree was elected chairman of the eastern department of this committee. When the railroads were taken over by the United States government, Dec. 28, 1917, the special committees were dissolved, but the department committees were continued at the request of the railroad administration until May 20, 1918. As chairman of the eastern department committee, Mr. Loree personally passed upon the qualifications of practically all applicants for commissions as officers of the first reserve engineers regiment (later the eleventh engineers), which was one of the first nine railway regiments organized and sent to France following the declaration of war by the United States. In January, 1918, he was appointed a member of the War Labor Conference Board and its successor, the National War Labor Board (see Walsh, Francis P.). He was also a member of the War Board of the Port of New York, the New York Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the Second American Red Cross War Fund Committee of New York, and the United War Work Campaign General Committee of New York. He is a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Erie Railroad Co., Seaboard Airline, National Railroad of Mexico, Southern Pacific Co., Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Co., the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co., Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co., Pere Marquette Railway Co., Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Co., Equitable Trust Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, National Employment Exchange, and a trustee of the American Surety Co. of New York, and of Rutgers College. He was judge of transportation at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, was elected president of the American Railway Association in 1899 and 1900, declining another reëlection in 1901. He represented the American Railway Association at the sixth International Railway Congress, held in Paris in September, 1900. He is one of the seven American members of the Permanent Commission of the International Railway Congress, Brussels, Belgium. His clubs are: Century, Midday, Automobile of America, Oakland Golf, Metropolitan, Union League, Bankers', the Brook, all of New York; Essex County Country of Orange, N. J., and Baltusrol Golf of Short Hills, N. J. Mr. Loree was married Jan. 29, 1885, to Jessie, daughter of Jesse Taber of Logansport, Ind., and has three children: James Taber; Robert Fresnel; and Louise Claire Loree.

MURRAY, Oscar G., president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1904–10), was born in Bridgeport, Conn., May 20, 1847, son of Alexander and Catherine (Nichols) Murray, of Scottish ancestry. He was educated in the schools of his native town and entered railroad service in January, 1872, as ticket agent for the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad at Galveston, Tex. He remained in the employ of this road for eight years, holding successively the positions of assistant general passenger agent, assistant general freight agent, and general freight and passenger agent, resigning from the last position in 1880 to accept that of general freight and passenger agent of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad. From Dec. 1, 1885, to Sept. 15, 1886, he was traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific lines in Texas, and during the greater part of that time he was also traffic manager of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He next went to St. Louis, Mo., to become freight traffic manager for all the Missouri Pacific lines, at that time probably the largest system of railroads in the United States. On Nov. 1, 1888, he became freight traffic manager of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, and of its successor, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (the Big Four system), and also of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, making his headquarters in Cincinnati, O. From Nov. 1, 1892, to Feb. 15, 1896, he was second vice-president of the Big Four. The period of his most brilliant railroad service began in February, 1896, when he served the Baltimore & Ohio system as first vice-president in charge of traffic. Two weeks after he took that position, on Feb. 29, 1896, the Baltimore & Ohio was placed in receivers' hands, Mr. Murray and John K. Cowen, president of the road, being the joint receivers. The road at that time had a gross earning power of about $25,000,000 a year. An extensive program of rehabilitation was inaugurated by the receivers, and something like $300,000,000 spent to put the property in shape. This, however, was but the nucleus of further improvements, after the discharge of the receivers, when Mr. Murray

resumed his former position of vice-president. The railroad property having been put in condition to handle a large business under the receivership, his duty now was to procure the business. He organized a highly successful business-getting campaign, and within a few years after the receivership the Baltimore & Ohio was transformed from a bankrupt institution into a prosperous and dividend-paying property. On Jan. 1, 1904, Mr. Murray succeeded Leonor F. Loree as president and his administration as chief executive was distinguished by the same qualities of energy and progress, which characterized his positions of receiver and traffic vice-president. In addition to a thoroughly business-like handling of affairs which increased the revenues from $20,000,000 when the receivership went into effect to $88,500,000 in 1907, his term as president was marked by two notable achievements, the acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, adding 1,000 miles to the system, and of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Co., securing possession of an independent terminal in the world's greatest railroad center. The splendid union station at Washington, of which the Baltimore & Ohio is half owner, and the general office building of the company in Baltimore, costing $2,500,000, also were built during the presidency of Mr. Murray. In January, 1910, he gave up his position as president, because of advancing years, and thereafter was chairman of the board of directors until his death. He was also chairman of the board of directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad and a director of the Akron & Barberton Belt Railroad, the Reading Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., the Richmond-Washington Co., the Washington Southern Railroad, the Pere Marquette Railroad, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, the Maryland Trust Co., of Baltimore, and the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York. Mr. Murray was a man of great democracy and affability, although dignified and impressive in manner; he was loved by his employees, and his interest in them was shown on many occasions. He was unmarried and died in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 15, 1917.

WILLARD, Daniel, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1910——), was born at North Hartland, Vt., Jan. 28, 1861, son of Daniel Spalding and Mary Anna (Daniels) Willard. The first of his family in America was Maj. Simon Willard, who came to this country from England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, and the line of descent is traced from Maj. Willard and his wife Mary Sharpe through their son Henry and his wife, Mary Lakin; their son Simon and his wife, Mary Whitcomb; their son Moses and his wife, Susanna Hastings; their son James Nutting and his wife, Abigal Wetherbee; their son John Small and his wife, Nancy West, and their son James Nutting and his wife, Maria White, who were the grandparents of Daniel Willard. While attending the Windsor (Vt.) high school, Mr. Willard taught school part of the time to enable him to continue his studies, and after graduating in 1878, entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. Because of impaired eyesight he was compelled to abandon his studies and seek outdoor employment, and returning to North Hartland, he took a position as section hand on the Central Vermont Railroad. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad as fireman, and continued in that capacity and also as locomotive engineer for four years. Seized with the desire to go west, he secured a position as locomotive engineer on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, but business declined; he was laid off from time to time, and consequently he entered the service of the Soo Line in Wisconsin, where he was first a brakeman and then a locomotive engineer. He applied himself diligently and became successively roundhouse foreman, traveling engineer, trainmaster and superintendent of the Wisconsin and Peninsula division. It was while holding the last-named position that he came to the notice of Frederick D. Underwood, general manager of the Soo Line, who himself had begun at the bottom of the ladder, and when Mr. Underwood went to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1899 as general manager, he took Mr. Willard with him as assistant general manager. Again, when Mr. Underwood became president of the Erie Railroad, Mr. Willard followed at Mr. Underwood's request, and was made assistant to the president, becoming subsequently third vice-president and then first vice-president and general manager (1903). An indefatigable worker, possessing tremendous energy and great executive ability, and at the same time a great student of all branches of railroading, Daniel Willard became recognized as a leader in the railroad world and a railroad presidential possibility. In 1904, then, it was no surprise when he was elected second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago. Under his administration the road was greatly improved in equipment and facilities; much double track was built between Chicago and Omaha and elsewhere, and in other ways he raised the standard and improved the service of the system. When, in 1906, the Burlington line acquired control of these properties from the Hawley interests, he was made president of the Colorado Midland Railway and subsidiary roads. In 1910, at a time when aggressive management of the Baltimore & Ohio system was desirable to help it meet the keen competition in business, his past record commended itself to the company, and on Jan. 15, 1910, he was elected president, a position he still holds. In 1911, one year after Mr. Willard became its chief executive, the Baltimore & Ohio operated 4,434 miles of road, and its gross earnings for the year were $89,968,130, the net earnings per mile being $5,690. The gross earnings for 1913 from 4,456 miles of line were $103,329,992, the largest in the history of the company up to that time, the net earnings per mile being $6,037. With earnings in excess of $100,000,000, the Baltimore & Ohio took its place among the five leading American railroad systems. The present system comprises 5,318 miles, gross earnings for 1920 being about $237,362,000, with a total capitalization of $718,000,000, its approximate cost, including equipment, being $135,000 a mile, representing a very low figure on the real value of the property at the present time as estimated by experts in railroad valuation. The ownership of the company is not centralized nor vested in any financial group, its securities being held by 35,000 individual investors widely scattered. During the first four years of Mr. Willard's presidency about $100,000,000 was spent to improve the property in what was one of the most extensive programs of rehabilitation ever undertaken by an American railroad. From 1910 to 1920, in-



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clusive, there was spent for construction and rolling equipment about $197,000,000. When the Council of National Defense was created in 1916, by an act of congress, charged with the "coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare," Mr. Willard was appointed a member of the advisory commission, the others being Howard E. Coffin, Julius Rosenwald, Bernard M. Baruch, Hollis Godfrey, Samuel Gompers and Dr. Franklin H. Martin. The work of the advisory commission was administered by seven distinct committees, of one of which each member was a chairman, Mr. Willard having charge of transportation and communication. On Mar. 3, 1917, he was chosen permanent chairman of the entire advisory commission. From early in February, 1917, the members met daily in Washington and rendered valuable service to the nation in accomplishing the purpose for which the commission was primarily formed —"the creation of relations which will render possible in the time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation." The commission made a canvass of all branches of industrial organization to ascertain what each industry could do in case of war to help supply the needs of the military forces. When war was declared against Germany, Mr. Willard called a conference of railroad representatives, which met in Washington Apr. 11, 1917, and the railroads consented to pool their interests and signed an agreement uniting under one management the operation of their properties for the duration of the war. The details were directed by a committee of five railroad executives, known officially as the "executive committee," but popularly called the "railroads' war board." Although lacking the necessary equipment for the tremendous task set for them and greatly hampered by restrictive legislation, the railways carried during the first year of the war about 120,000,000,000 ton miles more than in 1915, the increase alone being greater than the entire tonnage carried in one year by all the railroads of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Russia combined. In November, 1917, Mr. Willard succeeded Frank A. Scott as chairman of the War Industries Board, but owing to the pressure of the war and the need of his return to the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he resigned the chairmanship of the War Industries Board in January, 1918, continuing, however, the chairmanship of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Willard retained the chairmanship of the advisory commission until October, 1918, when at the request of Gen. Pershing, he was commissioned colonel of engineers and ordered to France for special service in connection with the transportation section of the engineer department of the U. S. Army, and accordingly resigned from the commission. But the signing of the armistice made his going abroad unnecessary. Throughout his career Mr. Willard has won an enviable popularity with the various classes of men engaged on the roads with which he was connected. He is regarded with respect by them, for they look at him as one of themselves, a man who has risen from the ranks. His rise from a lowly position to one of a supreme influence in railway affairs is but one more instance of what a man can do when inspired by determination and well-directed effort. In recognition of Mr. Willard's attainments, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Maryland in 1914, Dartmouth College in 1915, and the University of West Virginia in 1919. Mr. Willard is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa society, the Chicago Club, of Chicago; the Maryland, Baltimore Country, Elkridge, University and Merchants' clubs, of Baltimore; the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C.; and the Metropolitan, Century, Lotos and Midday clubs, of New York. He was married at North Troy, Vt., Mar. 2, 1885, to Bertha Leone, daughter of Oscar N. Elkins, and has two sons: Harold N. and Daniel Willard, Jr.

GUMMERE, Francis Barton, educator and author, was born at Burlington, N. J., Mar. 6, 1855, son of Samuel James and Elizabeth (Barton) Gummere and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Buzby) Gummere. The founder of the family in America was Johann Gömere, of French Flanders, a Protestant refugee to Crefeldt, who arrived in this country in 1719, settling in Germantown, Pa.; from him and his wife Anna; the line of descent is traced through their son John Gumre and his wife Sarah Davis; their son Samuel Gummere and his wife Rachel James; and their son John and his wife Elizabeth Buzby, who were the grandparents of our subject. John Gummere (4) was a founder of Haverford College, and an eminent astronomer. Samuel James Gummere was a noted mathematician and president of Haverford College, Pennsylvania. The son was educated at Haverford College and at Harvard University, receiving the degree of A.B. at the former in 1872, and A.M. at the latter three years later. In 1875 he also received the degree of A.M. from Haverford College. During the next four years he taught English in the Friends' School at Providence, R. I. He studied philology at the universities of Strassburg, Berlin, Leipzig and Freiburg-in-Baden, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at Freiburg University in 1881. Upon returning to this country he became instructor in English at Harvard, and a year later was made head master of the Swain Free School at New Bedford, Mass. In 1887 he became professor of English at Haverford College and held the position until the close of his life. As a pupil of Francis J. Child (q.v.) at Harvard, Dr. Gummere was an eager student of the old English ballads and the communal origins of poetry, a field which he made entirely his own and in which his brilliant and suggestive scholarship was unsurpassed. He was one of those rare scholars who are able to cast a spell of enchantment over their pupils, and they never knew whether to be more delighted at the extent of his scholarship or at the radiant charm of the man. His humor and social grace were exceptional, as were his abounding virility and fine personality. He declined professorships at nearly all the large universities, including Chicago in 1895 and Harvard in 1901. In addition to literary and philological contributions to "Modern Language Notes," "The Nation," "American Journal of Philology," The London "Quarterly," and other periodicals, Prof. Gummere was the author of "The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor" (1881); "Handbook of Poetics" (1885); "Germanic Origins" (1892); "Old English Ballads" (1894); "Beginners of Poetry" (1901); "The Popular Ballad" (1907); "The Oldest English Epic" (1909); and "Democracy and Poetry" (1911). He wrote an article on "Ballads" in the "Cambridge History of English Literature" and contributed numerous ar-

ticles to American and foreign philological journals. He was a member of the Modern Language Association, of which he was president in 1905; was one of the advisory board of editors of "Modern Philology," and a member of the American Philosophical Society, National Institute of Arts and Letters, fellow of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and member of the University, Franklin Inn, St. David's Golf, and several literary clubs of Philadelphia. His dominant personal characteristics were sympathy with his hearers, vigor of presence, geniality and grace of manner, courtesy and spontaneity. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Haverford College in 1908, and that of Litt.D. from Harvard in 1909. He was married Sept. 14, 1882, to Amelia S., daughter of Richard Field Mott, of Burlington, N. J., and had three children: Richard Mott, headmaster of William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia; Samuel James; and Francis B. Gummere, Jr. He died in Haverford, Pa., May 30, 1919.

ROBISON, Frank de Hass, financier, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1852, son of Martin Stanfort Robison, a native of Scotland. During his childhood his parents removed to Dubuque, Ia., and his early education was supplemented by study in the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he withdrew in 1870 to engage in business. After his marriage in 1874 he became associated with his father-in-law, Charles Hathaway, a builder of street railways. The firm of Hathaway & Robison, organized in 1877, constructed street railways in many cities in the United States and even in Canada. He personally supervised the construction of the cable lines in Cleveland, O., his home, and when the Cleveland City Cable Railway was amalgamated with other city lines, Mr. Robison became president of the Little Consolidated, as it was known. At the height of his career his traction holdings embraced street railroads in over 160 American cities. His interest in transportation lines in Ft. Wayne, Ind., resulted in the development of a recreation park at the end of the line, which is still known by his name. A similar park, built on the Payne avenue line in Cleveland, O., in 1887, resulted in the formation of an American Association baseball team, of which he was the president. Out of this organization grew the famous team known as the Cleveland "Spiders," which by winning the Temple cup from the Baltimore "Orioles" became the world's champion. In 1899 Mr. Robison purchased the St. Louis National League franchise, and for a time he maintained both clubs. He was also one of the organizers of the Cleveland Athletic Club, and was a member of the Roadside and Union clubs of Cleveland. He is said to have done more than any other man of his day to make baseball a success, infusing into its management a broad spirit of liberality and open-handed generosity, while his own sparkling personality was in itself part of the game. He was married in 1874, to Sarah C., daughter of Charles Hathaway, of Philadelphia, Pa., and left one daughter, Helene, who married Schuyler P. Britton. Mrs. Robison was the owner of the American Baseball and Athletic Exhibition Co., operating the St. Louis National League Ball Club on Robison Field, St. Louis. He died in Cleveland, O., Sept. 25, 1908.

KINNEY, Amory, judge, was born at Bethel, Washington co., Vt., Apr. 13, 1791, son of a Congregational clergyman. He received the careful home training usual in the homes of New England clergymen and studied law in the office of Samuel Nelson, afterwards a justice of the U. S. supreme court at Cortlandville, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar of New York and of Indiana, having removed to Vincennes in 1819, and was soon called upon for the exercise of his legal talents. Discovering that slavery actually existed in Indiana, notwithstanding the prohibition of it by the Ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of Indiana, Kinney, with his brother-in-law, John W. Osborn (q.v.), Col. George McDonald and Moses Tabbs, brought an action of habeas corpus for the release of Polly, a negress held as a slave by Col. Hyacinthe Lasselle. Kinney was the chief factor in the management of the case, which was taken to the supreme court of the state, and there decided in favor of freedom. (State vs. Lasselle, 1 Blackford, p. 60). This action caused some resentment among slave-holders, and an attempt was made to mob Kinney, which was frustrated by his readiness to meet the mobbers, and the rally of friends to his assistance. As the only paper published in the place was favorable to slavery, and as an effort was made to amend the state constitution so as to admit it, he purchased a printing press, and launched an anti-slavery paper, the "Farmers and Mechanics Journal," with Osborn as editor. The "Journal" was continued for eight months, when Osborn removed to Terre Haute. Mr. Kinney continued the practice of law in Vincennes and through the circuit until 1826, when he also removed to Terre Haute. Four years later he was elected representative of Vigo county in the state legislature. The important work of the legislative session of 1830–31 was the revision of the statutes of the state, the revision of 1831 being considered by lawyers one of the best, if not the best that Indiana ever had. Kinney took an active interest in this work and impressed his associates with the value of his attainments. In 1831 Judge John Law resigned the office of judge of the seventh judicial circuit and at the next session of the legislature Kinney was elected to fill the vacancy. His correct title was presiding judge, the circuit courts at that time being composed of three judges, two of whom were laymen, and the presiding judge furnishing the requisite legal knowledge. He held this office until 1837, when he resumed the practice of law as the head of the firm of Kinney, Wright & Gookins, which was the leading law firm of western Indiana and eastern Illinois. When the question of a system of free public schools for Indiana was being agitated Judge Kinney enlisted heartily in the movement. He made a canvass of the state delivering addresses in favor of free public schools, and was elected to the legislature of 1847, to further the cause of universal free education. In 1852 the court of common pleas was established in Indiana, the judges were made elective, and he was elected judge for a term of four years. It is chiefly as a judge that he was remembered, there being few judges in the lower courts who were held in higher esteem than he. He was a man of genial and benevolent disposition that made him popular in all his relations. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Thomas L. Bishop, of Homer, N. Y., she died in Sept. 2, 1831, and in 1833 he was married to her sister, Lucy, a woman whose intelligence and accomplishments rivaled his own. Their home was an abode of



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FRANK De H. ROBISON



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

L. J. Wheeler,

sociability and hospitality that was highly appreciated by all who knew it. He died at Berlin, Vt., Nov. 20, 1859.

WHEELER, Charles Yandes, editor, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Greencastle, Ind., June 23, 1843, son of John and Mary (Yandes) Wheeler. His father, who came to this country from England in 1820, was a Methodist minister. The son matriculated at Baldwin University, of which his father was president, but his college course was interrupted by the civil war, during which he served as sergeant in the 65th and the 129th regiments, Ohio volunteer infantry. The war over, he entered the drug business at Berea, O., and later established the "Grindstone City Advertiser" there. In 1870 he acquired an interest in the Burlington (Ia.) "Hawk Eye" and the Burlington "Gazette," and published a weekly paper called "The Every Sunday Morning." He discovered Robert J. ("Bob") Burdette, the humorist, and first employed him to work exclusively for the "Hawk Eye." Learning of a new process for the manufacture of steel which had been developed by Abraham T. Hay, of Burlington, he grew so interested in the invention that in 1876 he sold his newspaper interests to his partner, Frank Hatton, later postmaster general, and associated himself with Mr. Hay in the organization of the Hay Steel Co. They rented the plant of the Wyandotte (Mich.) Steel Co. for the purpose of experimenting with Hay steel, and when these experiments proved successful, Mr. Wheeler went to Chicago, Ill., as manager of the Hay company. In that capacity he superintended the manufacture, at the Edgar Thomson steel works, of the Hay steel, which was used in the Chicago & Alton railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo. (1879), the first steel truss bridge in the world, and the most important structure ever built of Hay steel. After two years in Chicago, he became general manager of Hussey, Howe & Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa. There he invented a process for crucible steel that made it especially adapted for fine tools and in 1884 he formed the Sterling Steel Co., Ltd., for the manufacture of tool steel by his process. Originally a partnership, Mr. Wheeler was chairman until 1889, when it was incorporated as the Sterling Steel Co. The business, which began in a small plant near McKeesport, Pa., was a success from the start and grew rapidly. In 1891 his attention was drawn to competitive tests, conducted at Annapolis, Md., with British and French armor-plate and armor-piercing projectiles, for determining which types should be adopted for the United States navy. Two processes were offered to American manufacturers for purchase, but Mr. Wheeler believed that a purely American process could be developed, and he began experimenting with that end in view. His work was conducted under great difficulties, as it entailed metallurgical, mechanical and secret thermal hardening processes not hitherto used in this country, but so assiduously was it carried on that on Dec. 31, 1891, ten experimental shells which he had completed were tested by the U. S. government and proved so highly satisfactory and so superior to both French and English shells that Mr. Wheeler's company was awarded a contract for $225,000 worth of the shells. Then followed several years of patient effort to bring the projectile to a higher state of perfection, during which an improved alloy of chromium was devised, and special novel lathe and boring-mill machinery designed. The machine-finished projectile has to be hardened in such a manner that its curving forward elements, forming the "nose," must be harder than can be filed, while the cylinder, hollowed within to contain the explosive, must be tempered to a high elastic-limit condition. Today the process, while progressively changed from early practice, remains essentially the same and the "Wheeler-Sterling" projectiles are well known throughout the world. In 1897 the Sterling Steel Co. was reorganized as the Firth-Sterling Steel Co., with Mr. Wheeler as president, an agreement having been made with Thomas Firth & Sons, the famous tool steel firm of Sheffield, England, by which the former company was to have all the American trade of the Sheffield company. At the same time an association was formed with the famous ordnance firm of Sir William G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of England, to manufacture Wheeler projectiles for foreign countries. The holding company was called the Wheeler-Sterling Projectile Co., of which Mr. Wheeler was president. Thus, in 1897, one of the English owners of the "Firminy" process purchased the English rights to manufacture under the Wheeler-Sterling process, developed in seven years by one who refused to buy the Firminy process in 1891. By 1906 the projectile business of the Firth-Sterling Co. had reached such proportions that the company established a factory in the District of Columbia solely for the purpose of making projectiles. In 1911 this plant was incorporated separately as the "Washington Steel & Ordnance Co.," and during the European war it rendered valuable service to the U. S. navy in the production of munitions. After Mr. Wheeler's death, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the navy, paid him the following tribute: "Mr. Wheeler long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the bureau, which fully appreciated his fine qualities as a man and as a merchant. The successful development of the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles in this country was largely due to his intelligent investigation of the subject, and to his abilities to put his theories into practice." Mr. Wheeler attended the Protestant Episcopal church, and belonged to the New York, Manhattan and Vaudeville (opera) clubs of New York, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Metropolitan Club of Washington and to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He was married Aug. 12, 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Charles Van Cise, of Monroeville, O., and had five children: Charles Van Cise; Mary Yandes; Harry Marshall; George Yandes; and Marjorie Agnes, widow of Thomas C. Brown. He died in New York city, Sept. 5, 1899.

JANIN, Louis, mining engineer and metallurgist, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 7, 1837, son of Louis and Juliet (Covington) Janin, and grandson of Louis Janin, an officer in the French army. His father came to America in 1833, and settled in New Orleans, La., where he won local fame as a lawyer. He was identified with many important land cases, especially those resting upon French and Spanish titles, and distinguished himself especially in the litigation over the New Almaden quicksilver mines of California, thus becoming acquainted at first hand with some of the immediate and prospective mineral wealth of the Pacific slope. Foreseeing the business oppor-

tunities which the development of this wealth would offer to trained experts he sent his son Louis, who was a sophomore at Yale University, to study mining engineering. After a brief supplementary course at the Ecole des Mines, Paris, young Louis Janin returned to America in 1861, found his way to the Pacific coast, and began the career of a mining engineer in San Francisco. After a brief engagement as superintendent of the Enriquita quicksilver mine in the Coast Range of California he turned his attention to the mining and metallurgy of silver ores, for which his studies abroad had specially prepared him. The pressing problems at that time which called for the aid of trained experts were centered around the Comstock lode, the rich bonanzas of which were extracted with difficulty and reduced at enormous loss. His services were of great value to the metallurgy of the Comstock and other Pacific districts, not only by his laborious investigations and ingenious inventions, but also by his unremitting attention to details and discipline in practice, which diminished the leakages and losses, even of imperfect processes. In 1863 he became metallurgist of the Mexican mill at Empire City, Nev., where the auriferous silver sulphides of the Mexican mine on the Comstock lode were treated. There he revolutionized reducing processes, gaining millions not only for the mill owners but for those who sent custom ore for treatment. Upon his initiative the Freiberg system of amalgamation in revolving barrels instead of pans was tried, and later it was widely practiced on the Pacific slope in the treatment of refractory ores, i.e., multiple sulphides, antimonides, arsenides, etc. But its economical weakness was recognized and when, in 1864, he became superintendent of the Gould & Curry Co., he gave his attention at once to devising a prateicable humid process which would secure the chemical effects of roasting at less expense. With two of his brothers he established a large and profitable business in the treatment of tailings and slimes by a modified Washoo process. But his new process was not patentable, and in time mining companies applied it to their own tailings and slimes, and the Janins were driven out of business. Upon leaving Nevada he was for some years manager of mines in Mexico, and then established an extensive practice as consulting engineer and expert, in San Francisco, Cal., especially in connection with mining lawsuits involving questions of economic geology. He was engaged by the Japanese government to make investigations of certain mining problems connected with gold, silver and copper mines in Japan and spent a year in that country. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the old Union (later the Pacific-Union) Club of San Francisco. Besides being one of the most prominent technical engineers of his time, Mr. Janin was endowed with rare intellectual gifts and had a charming personality. He was married at Virginia City, Nev., Dec. 26, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Marshall of Virginia City, and had three sons: Louis Marshall; Eugene Latham; and Charles Henry Janin, a mining engineer of San Francisco. He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Mar. 6, 1914.

TAWNEY, James Albertus, congressman, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 3, 1855, son of John E. and Sarah (Boblitz) Tawney, and a descendant of John Tawney, who came from England in 1650, locating first at Baltimore, Md., and later in Lancaster county, Pa. While attending the public schools, he assisted at his father's forge, and as journeyman smith went to Du Bois, Pa., in 1873, where he learned the trade of machinist. Two years later settled at Winona, Minn. Determining to become a lawyer, he studied law at night while working in the shop, and in the next year was admitted to the bar. He was graduated at the college of law, University of Wisconsin in 1882. He began his practice at Winona in partnership with Judge Vance. Later he was associated in partnership with Frank L. Randall under the name of Tawney & Randall, which continued until 1889, and after practicing alone for a year he formed the firm of Tawney, Smith & Tawney, in 1891, with William J. Smith and D. E. Tawney. During 1883-89 he was judge advocate 2d Minn. national guard, and in the latter year became judge advocate general on the staff of Gov. Merriam. Meanwhile, he had served on various local, county and state committees of the Republican party, and became a local political leader. He was elected to the state senate in 1890, although Wilson (Democratic) for governor carried his district by 1,600 plurality. In 1892 he was elected to the national house of representatives and served by reëlections from the 53d to the 61st congresses (1893–1911). He became one of the most influential members of the lower house, and at the beginning of his second term Speaker Reed appointed him to the important house committee on ways and means, on which he served ten years. In 1905 Speaker Cannon transferred him from the ways and means committee to the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, and as head of that committee his resolute and courageous determination not to permit extravagances brought him into conflict with the Republican machine. He was probably the most powerful chairman of the appropriations committee that congress ever had. In his committee work he made it a practice to tabulate all the demands, and as chairman went over each demand individually, endorsing on the margin "must," "can wait" or "kill." In checking up the financial requirements for the Panama canal, he made annual trips to Panama with his committee, and was most painstaking in verifying every item, so that when he introduced the appropriation bills in congress for the canal work, they were accepted and passed without alteration. During the fight on the floor of the house of representatives to unseat Speaker Cannon by a combination of so-called Progressives and Democrats, he skillfully led the opposition and outgeneraled and defeated Cannon's opponents through what are considered the most tense moments ever witnessed in the house of representatives. He opposed many missions and commissions which seemed to him extravagant or illegal, such as the unauthorized use of the secret service of the treasury department for the work of other departments, the expenditure of public moneys by executive commissions appointed by the president without authority of law, and who, by executive order, diverted appropriations made by congress for other purposes to compensate for service incident to the work and expenses of these unauthorized commissions. His position was unique—that of a man promoted to membership in the party machine who would actually fight that machine. He was the author of several bills enacted into law for the protection of the public health long before



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J. A. Fairley

the advent of the present pure food law—notably those forbidding the adulteration of certain foodstuffs. He also introduced bills to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; to increase trade with foreign countries; to amend the law relative to homestead entries; to regulate corporations engaged in interstate trade, defining a conspiracy against trade and prescribing a heavy penalty upon conviction; and for a revision of the tariff. At the time of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands he was largely influential in determining the form in which the annexation was concluded. In the political revolution of 1910 he fell with many other Republican leaders. Though his work at the head of the committee of appropriations displeased some politicians, it met with general approval elsewhere. In the year of his retirement from congress Pres. Taft appointed him a member of the international joint commission created by treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of international disputes between the United States and Canada, and he later was chairman of the United States section of that commission. At the time of his death the ''News-Tribune'' of Detroit, Mich., said: ''A splendid member of the international joint commission was lost to the enterprise of opening the Great Lakes to the sea when Hon. James A. Tawney of Minnesota died. Here was a member who had a magnificent grasp of this momentous project. Long experience in public affairs, a patriot devoted to his country and the advancement of civilization, and acutely aware of the wonderful destiny of that peerless portion of the globe known as the Great Lakes region, it is nothing less than a calamity that the international body charged with the investigation of how best the Great Lakes can be opened to the ships of the sea, would lose such a member.'' Mr. Tawney was a member of the American Bar Association, Minnesota State Bar Association, Winona County Bar Association, Masonic fraternity, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He found his chief recreation in golf and fishing. A remarkable example of the self-made American, he was a picturesque figure in the nation's political life, and a statesman of great influence. Prodigious energy and enthusiasm and an enormous capacity for work were the dominating elements of his character, and he was generous, sympathetic, firm in his likes, just and vastly human. He was married Dec. 19, 1883, to Emma B., daughter of A. Newell, of Winona, Minn., and had six children: Everett Franklin; Capt. James Millard; Josephine; John E.; William Mitchell, and Jean Tawney. He died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., June 12, 1919.

BURLESON, Edward, soldier and legislator, was born near Asheville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1798, son of James and Elizabeth (Shipman) Burleson and great-grandson of Aaron Burleson who came from Durham, England, with his brother, Sir Edward Burleson, in 1726, and settled in North Carolina. When he was a child, his parents removed to Kentucky and on the journey his grandfather, Aaron Burleson, was murdered by Indians. At the age of fifteen, while accompanying his uncle, Capt. Jonathan Burleson, and a company of fifty men, in pursuit of a band of red men, young Edward distinguished himself by killing single-handed the leader of the band. He was with Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of ''Horse Shoe Bend,'' Alabama, where the power of the Creek nation was broken forever, and at the battle of New Orleans, in the war of 1812. The Burleson family in 1831 settled on the Colorado river, in Texas, then a part of Mexico. There were constant depredations by Indians and Mexicans and Edward Burleson took the lead in repelling the raids and in punishing raiders. In the war for Texas independence in 1835 he led a battalion, with the rank of major, at the battle of Mission Concepcion, and when the seige of San Antonio began he was colonel of the only organized Texas regiment. Later he succeeded Gen. Stephen F. Austin as commander of the Texas forces, and continuing the seige, directed the attack on San Antonio when Gen. Cos and his entire command were captured. Before the fall of the Alamo the convention of San Felipe declared the independence of Texas and appointed Gen. Houston commander of the Texas forces. Upon receiving word that the Alamo had been captured and every defender put to death, save one woman, a Mrs. Dickinson, and her little daughter eight weeks old, Gen. Burleson in an address to the soldiers uttered the words that have been treasured by Texans ever since: ''Thermopolae had her messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none. So let it be with Texas. If she goes down in this struggle for liberty let no Texan ever cross the Sabine as a messenger of defeat, but, like Travis, Bonham, Bowie and Crockett, let all die fighting for Texas and liberty.'' Subsequently his command was disbanded but in 1836, when Gen. Santa Ana led a Mexican army northward against Texas, Gen. Burleson recruited a regiment, joined the forces led by Gen. Houston and at the battle of San Jacinto, when Gen. Santa Ana and his command were captured and the independence of Texas finally achieved, Gen. Burleson held the post of honor, the center of the line, leading his men in person through the thickest of the fighting. He was a senator in the first Texan congress and was elected vice-president of the Texas Republic in 1841. From 1838 to 1841, as brigadier general in command of state troops, he frequently had to take the field to protect the frontier against Mexican and Indian depredations. He served in the war with Mexico as a member of the staff of Maj. Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson. In 1848 he was elected a member of the state senate and was president of that body when he died at Austin, Tex., Sept. 26, 1852. He was the first person buried in the state cemetery which was then established in consequence of his death. He was married in 1816 to Sarah Griffin Owen, of Kentucky, and had ten children.

HART, Archibald Chapman, congressman, was born at Lenoxville, Quebec, Can., Feb. 27, 1873, son of Ruben M. and Caroline Isabel (Antrobus) Hart. On both sides he is of a race of legislators, distinguished for years in military and public life in England and in Canada. His father, a native of Three Rivers, Canada, was seignour of the Manors Becancour and Gaspe. The son received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, to which city the family removed in 1881, and in 1894 he settled at Hackensack, N. J. He studied law at Jersey City, in the office of Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1896, and to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1910. He began the practice of his profession at Hackensack in 1896, and since 1913 has been a member of the law firm of A. C. Hart & Vandewart, Herman Vandewart being his partner. He is a supreme court commissioner of New Jersey. In addition to his profes-

sional activities he is president of the Maywood Co. (real estate), Hart Realty Co., and Hart Teaneck Co.; director of the Lodi Trust Co., Democrat Publishing Co., William Campbell Wall Paper Co., Imperial Color Works, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Plattsburg (N. Y.) Wall Paper Co. and Underwood Paper Mills, Plattsburg; and vice-president of Fenwick-Reddaway Co., Newark, and Imperial Dyewood Co., of Lynchburg, Va. In 1913 he was elected to the 62d congress from the 6th New Jersey district to fill a vacancy, and he was reëlected to the 63d and 64th congresses from the new 6th district. He was a delegate to the Democrat national convention of 1906, and during 1913–19 represented Bergen county on the Democratic state committee. In the 62d and 63d congresses he was a member of the house committee on the District of Columbia and chairman of its labor sub-committee, on which he had much to do with child labor legislation, and in the 64th congress he was a member of the naval affairs committee. He was a member of the 23d regiment, N. Y. N. G. and of the 2d regiment, New Jersey volunteer infantry, with which he served in the Spanish-American war. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being past exalted ruler of his lodge; past noble grand, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Foresters of America; Masonic fraternity; Hackensack, Hackensack Golf, and Arcola Country clubs, Hackensack; Canadian Club of New York; Wallkill Valley Hunt Club, and Wawonaissa Hunting & Fishing Club, Adirondacks. His chief diversion is horticulture. He was married June 4, 1901, to Lily L., daughter of Arnold A. C. Fenwick, a manufacturer of East Orange, N. J.; they have four children: Arnold; Bruce; Cecil; and Douglas Hart.

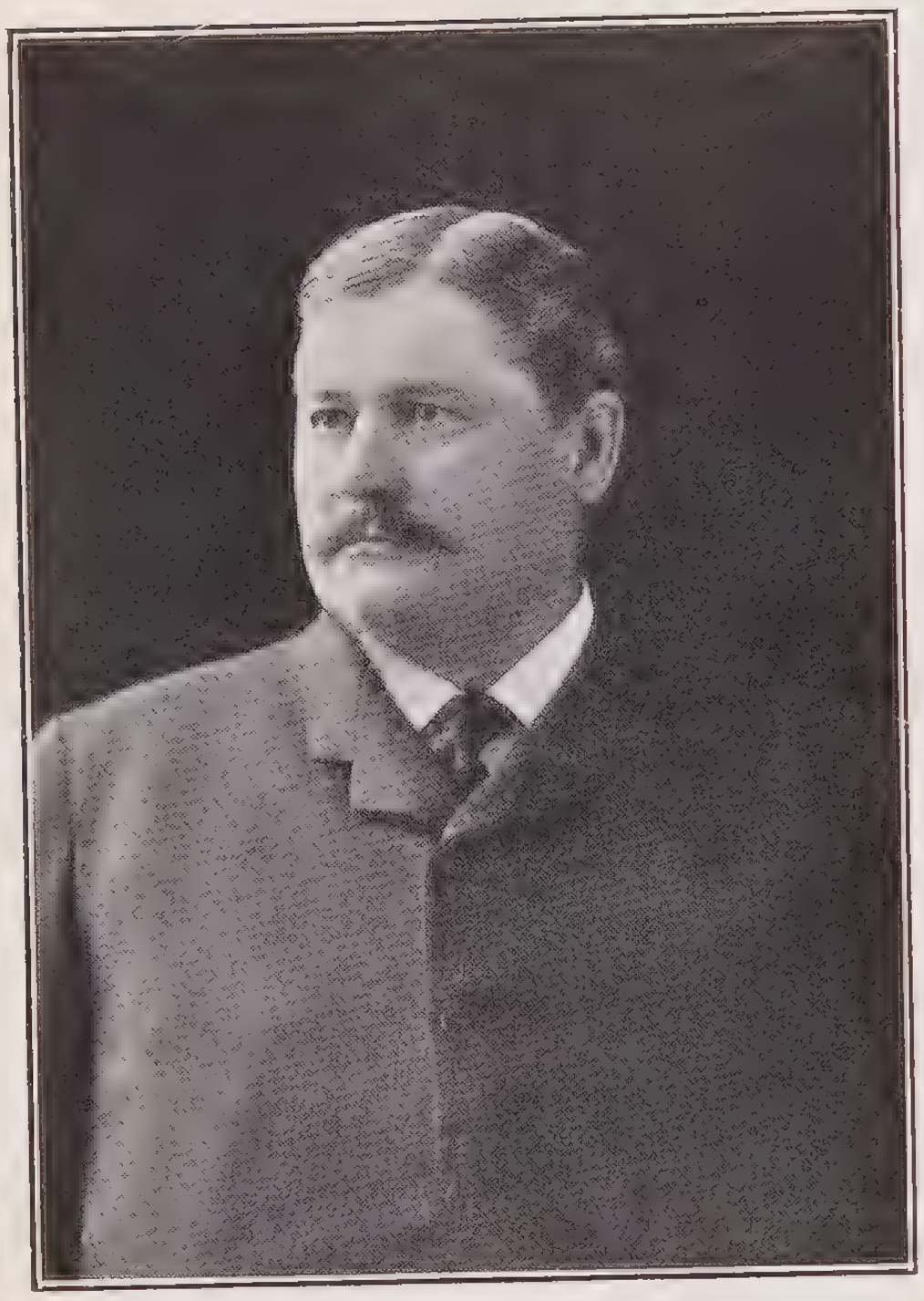
ABBOTT, Frederick Wallace, physician, was born at Dover, N. H., Mar. 5, 1861, son of Sylvester and Elizabeth Graves (Wortman) Abbott. He attended Berwick (Me.) Academy, and the medical school of Bowdoin College, and was graduated M.D. at the Eclectic Medical College of Maine in 1886. He established an extensive practice at Taunton, Mass., which included consultation, surgical and court work. He was the medical adviser, and one of the six medico-legal experts in the murder trial of Dr. Charles Albert Eastman, in Maine, in 1904. He lectured on physiology and hygiene in Merrimack County Academy, Concord, N. H., 1892–93, and was, as regarded continuous service, senior censor of the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York. He was associate editor of the "Massachusetts Medical Journal" and the "American Medical Journal" (St. Louis), and was collaborator on the "National Eclectic Monthly Medical Journal," through which mediums and other channels, he contributed much to medical literature. He was president of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society in 1894, the New England Eclectic Medical Association in 1900, the American Eclectic Materia Medica Association during 1905–07, the Boston District Eclectic Medical Society in 1910, and was president of the Taunton (Mass.) State of Maine Club, and vice-president of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League in 1907. He was an honorary member of the Alumni Association and the Beachonian Society of the Eclectic bodies of Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Tennessee, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Georgia and California; the International Association of Pan-Pathic Physicians, and the Non-Sectarian Medical Association of Detroit; a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the New York Specific Medication Club, the Massachusetts Society of Examining Physicians, and the American Association of Medical Examiners; and chairman of the board of trustees, and secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association of Potomac University. He attained a prominent position in the medical world as a skillful practitioner, an eminent scholar, a medico-legal expert, and a polished orator; and was probably the best known member of his school in New England. He was a Democrat and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, United Order of the Golden Cross, and American Benefit Society, being local medical examiner for these societies as well as for the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Taylor University in 1891; Ph.D. by the National Normal University 1901; LL.D. by Potomac University 1905; and F. S. Sc., London, 1908; F. S. P., England, 1914; F.P.C., London, 1916; F.B.P.C. (Eng.), D.P.H., Eclectic Medical University, Kansas City, Mo., 1917, and D.C.L. Potomac University, 1918. He was made an academician of Toulouse, France, in 1909, and an "overseas" member of the Authors' Club, London, in 1910. Dr. Abbott possessed a mind of great analytic power, an intimate knowledge of the classics, as well as of philosophy, religion, sociology and kindred subjects and a remarkably retentive memory. His habit of thoroughness in everything he undertook made him especially valuable as a medico-legal expert. He was devoted to his family, and his cheerful disposition and optimistic nature drew men to him. He was married, Sept. 2, 1886, to Sylvina Apphia, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Emery, of Kennebunk, Me., and had two children: Susan Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Sandford Tubman; and John Frederick Abbott. He died in Taunton, Mass., June 19, 1919.

GROUT, Albert Philander, lawyer, was born at Elmore, Vt., Aug. 15, 1848, son of Horace and Melinda (Bullock) Grout. His earliest parental American ancestor was Capt. John Grout, who came from England, early in the seventeentn century and settled at Barre, Vt., and from him and his wife, Sarah Busby, the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife Abigail Dix; their son John and his wife Joanna Boynton; their son Solomon and his wife Ruth Putnam, and their son Don and his wife Beulah Elmore, who were the grandparents of Albert Philander Grout. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1873. Removing to Illinois shortly thereafter he engaged in teaching near Orleans, Morgan co., and the following year became principal of schools at Winchester, in that state, at the same time reading law. In 1876 he taught at Nebraska City, Neb. Returning to Illinois to complete his law studies, he was admitted to the Nebraska bar in 1877 and began the practice of his profession at Syracuse, Neb. He remained in Nebraska for six years but relinquished his legal practice after one year. In 1882 he was elected to the Nebraska house of representatives, being the only person elected on the Republican ticket that year from his district. He resigned his seat in the legisla-



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Frederick Wallace Abbott



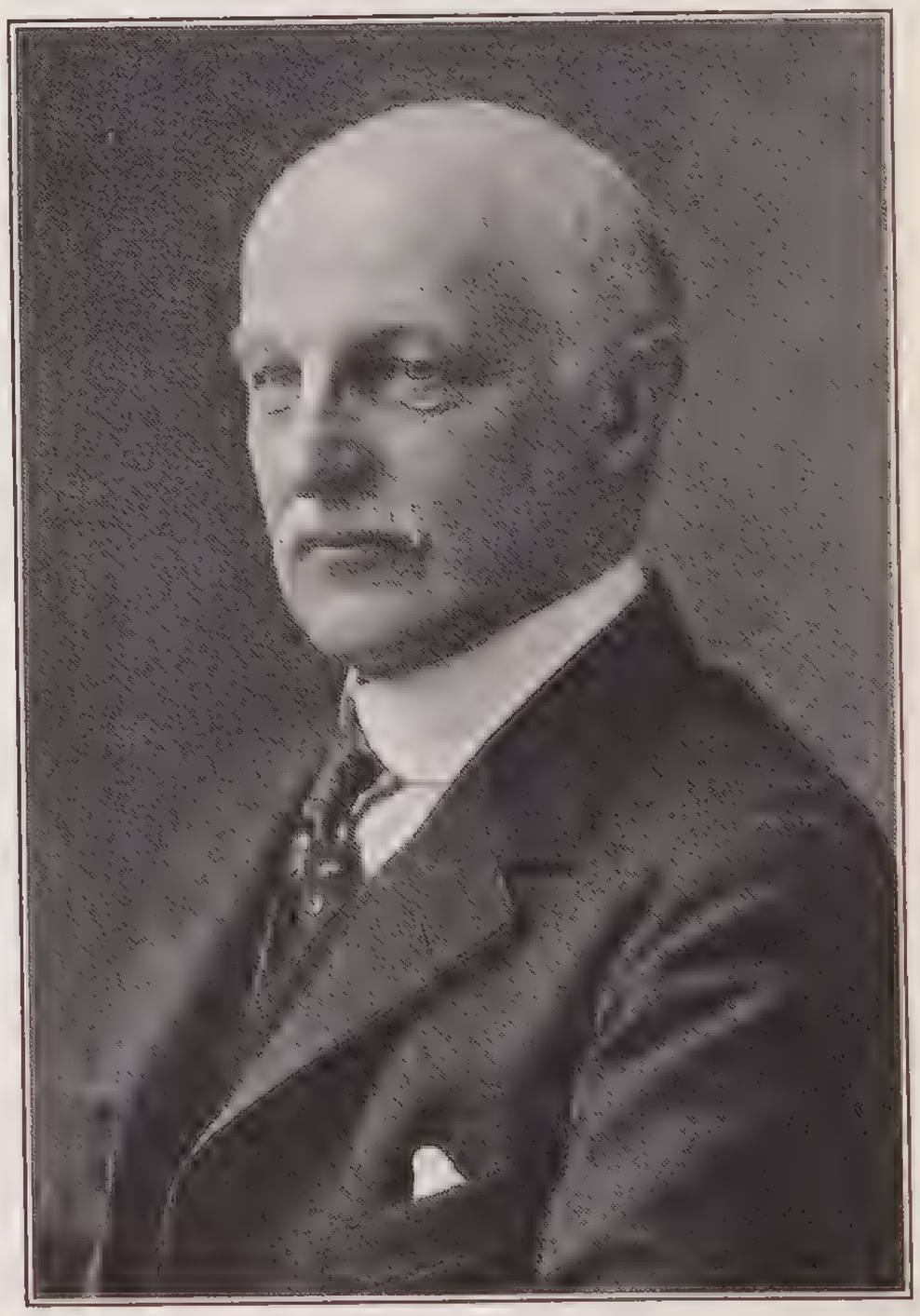
ALBERT P. GROUT
LAWYER



HENRY W. CLAUSEN
CIVIL ENGINEER



CURTIS P. SMITH
LAWYER



JOHN W. ELLIOT
SURGEON

ture in 1883 and returned again to Winchester, where he purchased an abstract business, and in 1885 became a member of the banking firm of Neat, Condit & Grout. In 1904 he became president of the First National Bank of White Hall, Ill., being also a director of the Illinois Telephone Co., and of the White Hall Sewer Pipe & Stoneware Co. However, while he was engaged in many and varied business interests, his greatest attention was given to agricultural matters. He was largely instrumental in securing the organization of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, and the passage of a bill for its support by the state. He brought the best authorities on every phase of agriculture and stock raising within the reach of the poorest citizen of the state. By voice and pen he advanced the interest of the farmer, and incidentally the welfare of the entire commonwealth. The Alfalfa Growers' Association of Illinois was organized on his farm. He served a term as mayor of Winchester, and was a member of the Illinois state tax commission during 1910–12. During 1908–14 he was a trustee of the University of Illinois. He was a director, treasurer and president of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, was president from 1911 of the National Alfalfa Growers' Association, and member and director of the National Soil Fertility League. He was a 32d degree Mason and member of Zeta Psi fraternity. His kindly disposition reached out to the boys and for several summers the Grout Boy Encampments held on his farm, were features that will always be remembered by the youths participating in them. He was keenly interested in stock-raising, served as a member of the livestock advisory committee of the state university and for a dozen years was president of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association. He was likewise a dominant factor in the various country farmers' institutes. He was married at Winchester, Ill., July 26, 1882, to Percis C., daughter of Joseph V. Carpenter, a merchant of Winchester, and had one son, Joseph Carpenter Grout. He died at Winchester, Ill., Oct. 22, 1915.

CLAUSEN, Henry William, civil engineer, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1882, son of Gustav L. and Elinore W. (Brown) Clausen. His father, a native of Norway and a consulting engineer, planned and constructed various hydraulic works. Henry W. Clausen received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Chicago. He was graduated at Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, in 1904, with the degree B.S. in civil engineering. He then became an assistant engineer in the service of the city of Chicago, having previously served under his father, with whom he was again associated during 1905–07. During a part of this period he attended the Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich., and went prospecting in Colorado and Montana. Armour Institute of Technology gave him the degree of C.E. in 1907. In the latter year he reëntered the service of the city of Chicago as assistant engineer, and assumed charge of the old intercepting sewer division, which was merged, in 1909, with the construction division of the bureau of engineering. He became the head of that division and held the title of Engineer of Water Works Construction until 1916. During 1916–18 he was assistant city engineer, city of Chicago. His engineering specialties are in the line of municipal work both as to planning and execution. Most of his work has been done by day labor, and consists of construction of tunnels, cribs and pumping stations for water supply; construction of buildings for warehouses and shops, hospitals, schools, etc., and the construction of bridges, pavement and sewers. His noteworthy achievements in this connection include the construction of the Wilson avenue tunnel and the municipal plant, Chicago, both by day labor. On Jan. 1, 1919, he resigned his position of assistant city engineer and entered the manufacturing business of his father-in-law as office and credit manager of the C. D. Osborn Co., manufacturers and jobbers of gloves and mittens, Chicago, Ill. He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Structural Engineers' Association of Illinois, Chicago Association of Commerce, Tau Beta Pi and Delta Tau Delta fraternities. He finds his chief recreation in athletic exercises, the theater, dancing and reading. He has no permanent political affiliations. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1908, to Marguerite C., daughter of Clark D. Osborn, a glove manufacturer of Chicago; they have one child, Julia H. Clausen.

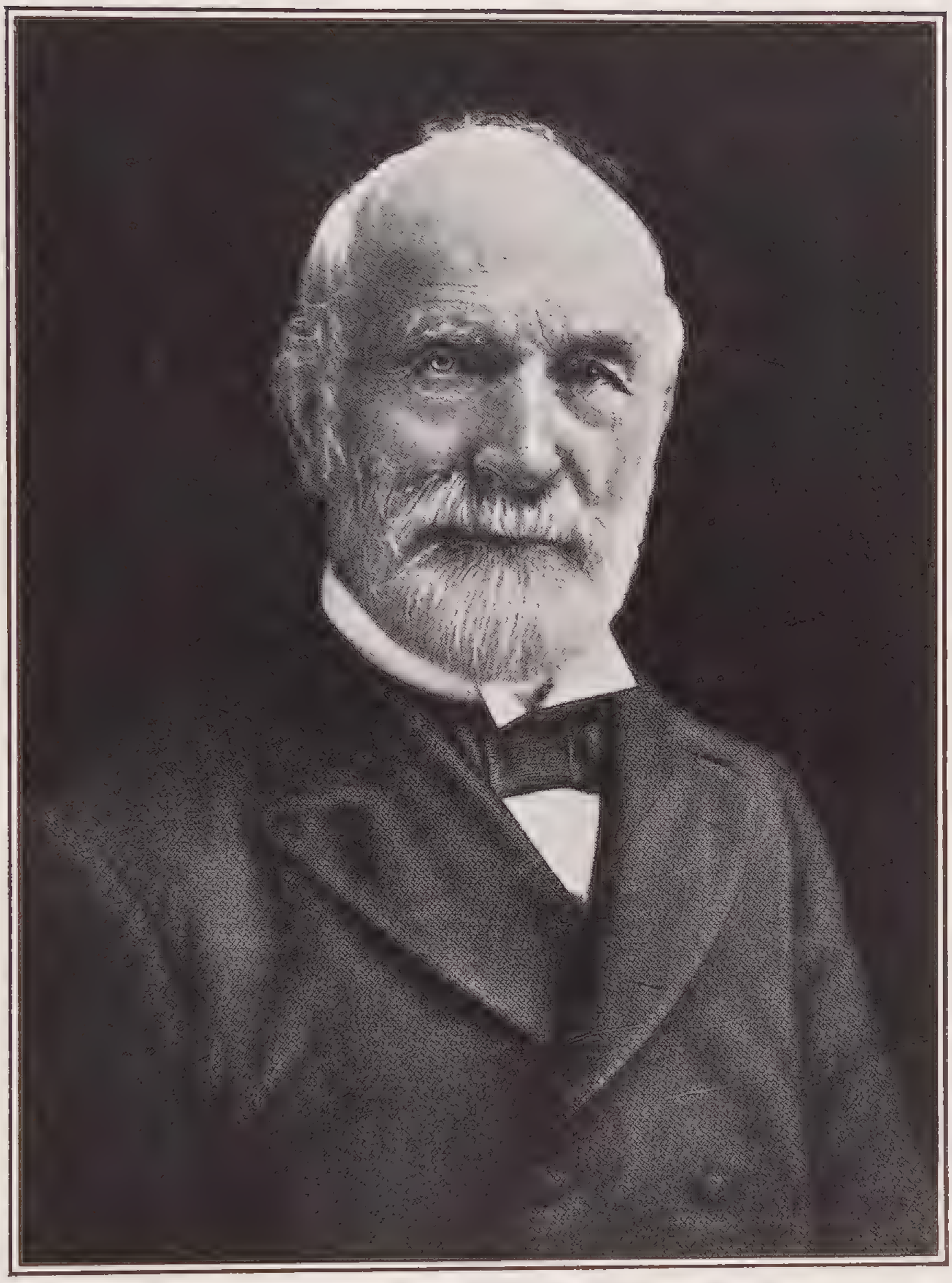
SMITH, Curtis Pendleton, lawyer, was born in Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 21, 1860, son of Hubbard Madison and Nannie (Pendleton) Smith. After a common school education he entered Vincennes University and later attended Hanover College at Madison, Ind. From there he went to De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and was graduated in 1884. He obtained his LL.B. from the University of Cincinnati in 1887, having paid part of his expenses in law school by doing newspaper writing. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1887, and in that year began practicing at Dallas. Becoming interested in the civic and municipal affairs of his adopted city, he served as a member of the board of education, 1889–92, as assistant city attorney, and a member of the board of aldermen, 1892–96. In 1897 he was elected judge of the city court, and he held that office until 1905, having been three times reëlected. At the expiration of his fourth term as judge in 1906, he was elected mayor of Dallas, and served one term. Having been a close student of municipal government, he inaugurated a number of public improvements, among which was the replacing of all wooden bridges in the city by cement structures, and it was through his influence that the city commission enacted the first ordinance regulating and finally prohibiting the erection of store buildings in the residential sections of Dallas. He was author of "Texas Annotated Election Laws" and "Texas Manual for Bankers and Business Men, with Forms." Politically, Judge Smith was a Democrat. He attended the Presbyterian church, South. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and the national, state and city bar associations. His life was an unbroken chain of acts of kindliness, and he was noted for his hospitality and genuineness. He was married Oct. 21, 1891, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Renick, of Paris, Ky., and had one son: William Renick Smith. He died in Dallas, Tex., Feb. 20, 1919.

ELLIOT, John Wheelock, surgeon, was born at Keene, N. H., Oct. 10, 1852, son of John Henry and Emily Ann (Wheelock) Elliot. His first American ancestor was Andrew Eliott, who came over from England prior to 1670 and settled at Beverly, Mass., and from him and his wife, Mercy Shattuck, the line of descent is

traced through their son William and his wife Frances Brown; their son John (Eliot) and his wife Elizabeth Balch; their son John and his wife Sarah ————; their son David (Elliot) and his wife Hannah Adams, and their son John Elliot and his wife, Deborah Bixby, who were the grandparents of Dr. Elliot. Both his father and grandfather were bank presidents. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, being graduated at the latter in 1874 with the degree A.B., and at the Harvard medical school in 1878 with the degree M.D. He was an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1878, and during 1879–80 studied medicine in Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Paris and London. From the latter year to 1913 he practiced medicine and surgery in Boston. He was surgeon to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital during 1886–94, and surgeon to the hospital, 1894–1907; physician to the Boston Dispensary, 1882; assistant surgeon Free Hospital for Women, 1883–87; clinical instructor in gynecology, Harvard medical school, 1888–89, and lecturer on surgery there, 1900–05. He specialized in surgery and made a number of valuable contributions to the advancement of the science. He devised a new aseptic sponge made of worsted and gauze (1886), which was the first successful substitute for sea sponges for surgical operations, and he was one of the first to wear sterilized cotton gloves while operating; later the cotton glove was superseded by the rubber glove. Dr. Elliot was one of the first to successfully operate for appendicitis (1887). In 1894 he performed a difficult operation for the relief of gangrene of the intestine, due to occlusion of the mesenteric vessels, in which forty-eight inches of intestine were resected and the patient's recovery was complete. Previous to this only three similar cases are recorded in medical literature, and all resulted fatally. He performed the first successful operation for nephrectomy and for laminectomy in Boston. Dr. Elliot made numerous contributions to medical journals and to the "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences" and "International Text-Book of Surgery" (1902). During the European war he was chairman of the New England Surgical Dressings Committee, which later became an auxiliary of the American Red Cross. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association; member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the Boston Medical Society, the Massachusetts General Hospital Alumni Association (president), Tavern, Norfolk Hunt, Dedham Polo and Brookline Country clubs, all in the metropolitan district, Boston. Since retiring from the practice of surgery, he has served as a director of the Sullivan Machinery Co. and other corporations. He was married in Boston, Mass., May 8, 1883, to Mary Lee, daughter of Samuel Torrey Morse, an East India merchant of Boston, and had one son, John Morse Elliot.

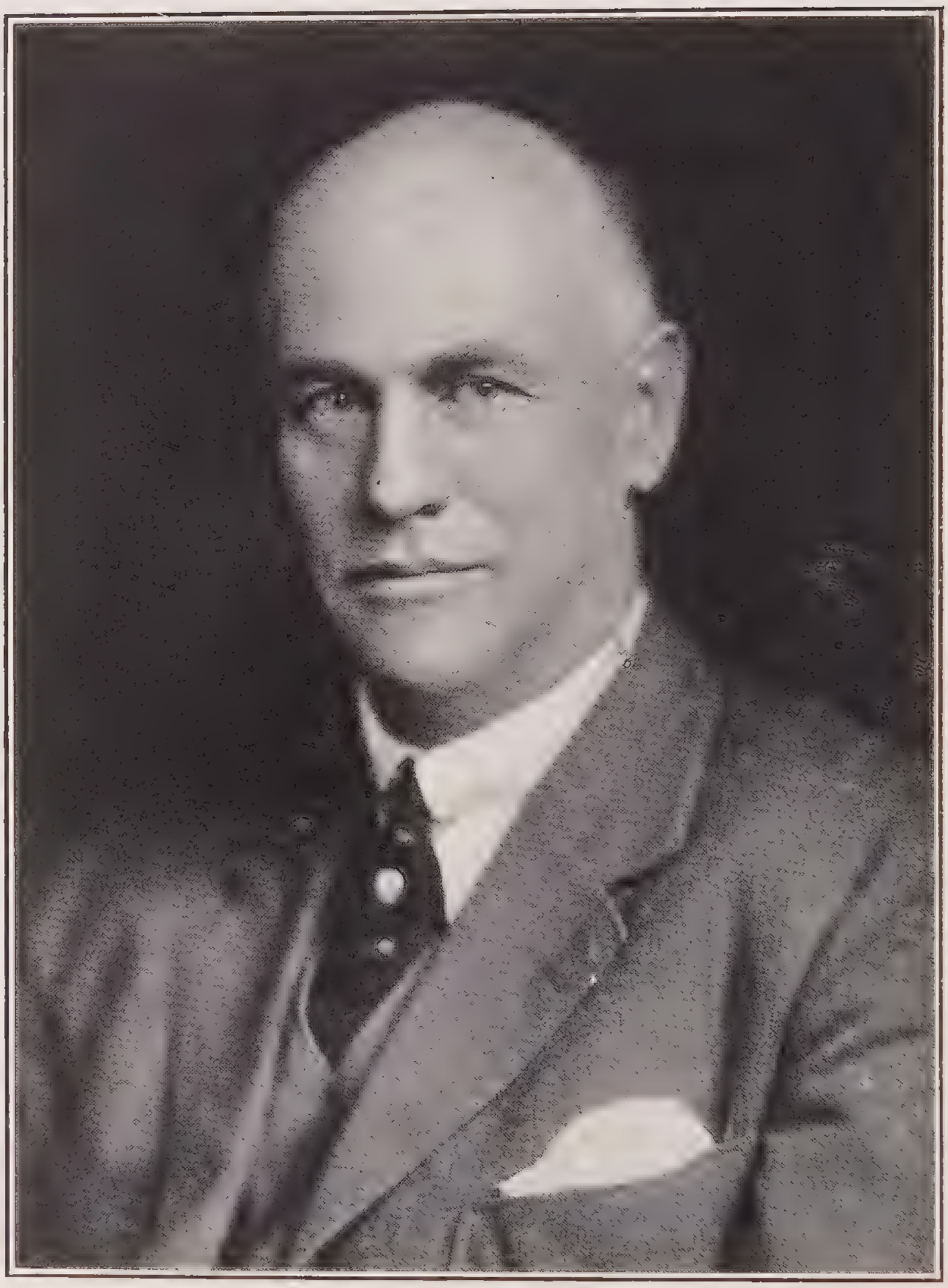
STANDISH, John Van Ness, educator and philanthropist, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825, son of John Winslow and Caroline Williams (Myrick) Standish, and a descendant of Miles Standish of the Massachusetts colony, the line being traced through Miles's son Alexander and his wife Desire Doty; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Carver; their son Thomas and his wife Marta Bisbee, to their son Hadley and his wife Abigail Gardner, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was graduated at Norwich (N. H.) University in 1847, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1855. He received the honorary degrees of Ph.D. from Knox College in 1879, and LL.D. from St. Lawrence University in 1893; from Norwich University in 1896, and from Knox College in 1912. To meet expenses during his years of study he taught school and worked on a farm, and after graduation taught in a private school at Perkinsville, Vt., and in the graded schools there, in New Hampshire, and at Farmington, Bergen and Macedon, N. Y. In 1854 he was called to the chair of mathematics and astronomy at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., a post which he held until 1892. In addition to these two branches, he is said to have taught the whole college curriculum. For three years he was acting president of the institution, which prospered greatly under his management, and he was elected president in 1892. During his initial year as president he raised more than $41,000 for the endowment of the college, and performed other signal service for the school, being largely responsible for the many collections and specimens which were gathered. He planned and arranged the present beautiful campus, being rated an authority on landscape gardening as well as horticulture. He resigned in 1895, and for several years conducted teachers' institutes and lectured in the counties of Illinois. As a public spirited citizen he was conspicuous in community life at Galesburg, and no one worked more unselfishly or ardently, or gave more generously to improve and beautify the city. As chairman of the park board and as city forester, he was responsible for legislation by the city council for the maintenance and beautifying of the city parks and boulevards. Standish Park now perpetuates his name. He was chairman of the first meeting to establish graded schools at Galesburg; was president of the Galesburg park commission; Galesburg improvement society, auxiliary society of the state board of charities for Knox county, Ill., and the Mayflower Pilgrim Society; president (1859) of the Illinois State Teachers' Association and for ten years of Knox County Agricultural Society; member of the American Civic Association, and of various mathematical societies and associations. He was an extensive traveler, visiting nearly every country in Europe and also Egypt, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, the Sahara, and was within nineteen degrees of the North Pole, while his excursions carried him into every state in the Union save two. With Mrs. Standish, in 1908 and subsequent years he gave to Knox College property valued at $100,000. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Universalist church. Dr. Standish had few equals as an educator, and he left his impression on the minds of hundreds of students. His methods were original, but the results were excellent. His study was not confined to books; he was also a deep student of nature. A man of high educational ideals, possessed of a constructive talent, informed by progressive spirit, and gifted with more than ordinary executive ability he was always an influence for good. He was married at Galesburg, Ill., Mar. 24, 1859, to Harriet Augusta, daughter of Francis Kendall, of Phillipston, Mass. He died at Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 6, 1919.

HARVEY, William Hope ("Coin"), economist and lawyer, was born at Buffalo, Putnam co., W. Va., Aug. 16, 1851, son of Robert Trig and



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John Van Ness Standish.



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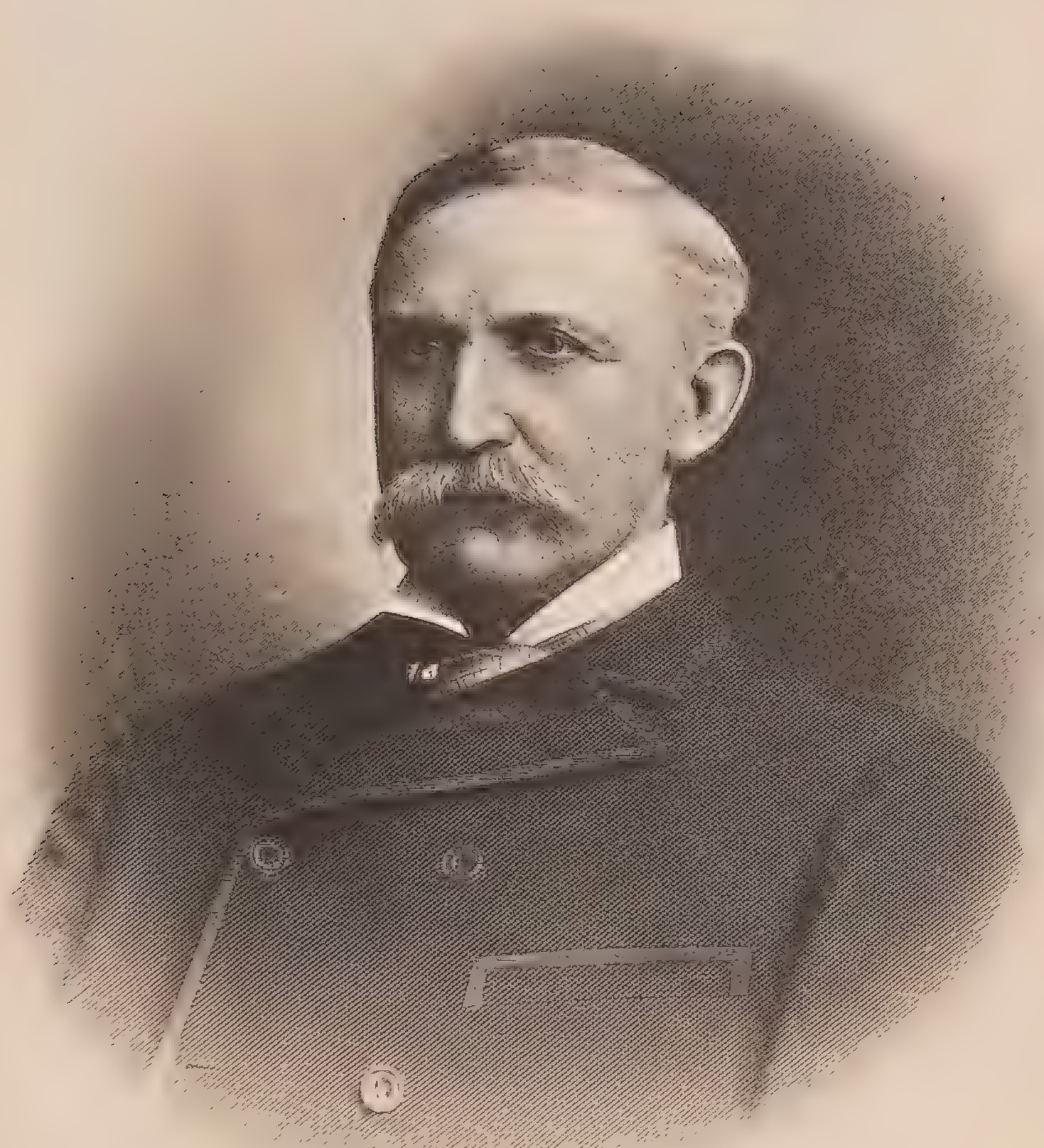
Anna M. (Hope) Harvey, grandson of Henry B. and Sarah Smith (Hale) Harvey, great-grandson of Robert and Martha Borden (Hawkins) Harvey, and great-great-grandson of William Harvey, who came from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled at Elkton, Cecil co., Md., in 1753. He attended Buffalo academy for two terms and entered Marshall College, but left a few months after and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen and practiced in Cabell county, W. Va., for five years, and in Cleveland, O., for three years, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. (1878). During 1880–84 he was special attorney for some wholesale firms in Ohio and resided at Gallipolis, O. In the latter year, to conserve his health, he gave up his law practice and spent the next four years as a miner in the mountains of Colorado. Next he engaged in the real estate business in Colorado. Believing that industrial discontent arose from the financial condition of the country, in 1893 he established the Coin Publishing Co., in Chicago, Ill., to disseminate his views, his medium being a magazine, "Coin's Financial Series." He advocated the free coinage of silver. Later he published "Coin's Financial School" (1894); "A Tale of Two Nations" (1894); "Coin's Financial School Up to Date" (1895); "Patriots of America" (1895); "Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism" (1899); "The Remedy" (1915); and "Common Sense, or the Clot on the Brain of the Body Politic" (1920). In 1899 he conducted a systematic canvass of Nebraska to raise funds to finance the Democratic state campaign and he was given a large degree of credit for the fact that in the following election the state went Democratic by a large majority. As a business man he has had a varied and successful experience. In 1900 he removed to Arkansas where he promoted the building of a resort town, Monte Ne, built a short-line railroad, and for several years was engaged in the banking business. He was married at Delaware, O., June 26, 1876, to Anna R., daughter of John T. Halliday, of Gallipolis, O., and has four children: Robert H.; Thomas W.; Marie Hope; and Annette Harvey. He now resides at Monte Ne, Ark., in the Ozark mountains.

CHRISTIAN, Henry Asbury, physician and teacher, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 17, 1876, son of Camillus and Mary Elizabeth (Davis) Christian. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Christian, who came from England to Virginia, and patented 1,080 acres of land between the James and Chickahominy rivers, in 1687. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James; his son William, and his son Henry, who was a captain in the revolutionary war. The latter married Martha Patterson, and their son, Henry Asbury, and his wife, Susan Palmer (Fuqua) were the grandparents of Henry Asbury Christian. His father, Camillus Christian, was a merchant of Lynchburg, who served in the Confederate army during the civil war, and engaged in financial work for the Confederate government. The son received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Randolph-Macon College in 1895, the degree of M.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1900, and of A.M. from Harvard University in 1903. During 1895–96 he served as instructor in English at Randolph-Macon College; was assistant in pathology at the Boston city hospital during 1900–05, and the Children's hospital, Boston, 1903–05, and during the same period was instructor in pathology in the medical school of Harvard University. In 1905 he was assistant visiting physician of the Long Island Hospital, Boston. He was dean of the faculty of medicine at Harvard during 1908–12; since 1906 he has taught medicine at Harvard and since 1908 has been Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physic. He served Carney hospital, Boston, Mass., as physician-in-chief during 1907–12, and has held the same position to the Peter Bent Brigham hospital, that city, since 1911. He is widely known as a consulting physician in internal medicine, and during 1919–20 was resident chairman in Washington of the division of medical sciences on the National Research Council. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Medical Association; the American Society for Clinical Investigation (president, 1919); American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; Association of American Physicians; American Society for Experimental Pathology; American Association of University Professors; Massachusetts Medical Society; Boston Medical Library Association; Boston Chamber of Commerce; Sigma Chi, Phi Rho Sigma, and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities, and University, St. Botolph, Union, Twentieth Century and Harvard clubs, Boston; Brookline (Mass.) Country Club, Century Club of New York, and Authors' Club, London. He finds his chief recreation in travel, golf and trap shooting. He edited, in association with Sir James MacKenzie, "Oxford System of Medicine" (1920). His more important papers include: "The Vermiform Appendix at Autopsy" in "The Vermiform Appendix and Its Diseases" (1905); "Diagnosis of Mediastinal Disease" ("Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly" (1907); "The History of Multiple Myeloma" (in "The Journal of Experimental Medicine," 1907); "The Clinical Laboratory" ("Columbia Quarterly," 1909); "Clinical Value of Recent Studies in Experimental Nephritis" ("Journal American Medical Association," 1909); "Observations on the Spirilla of Relapsing Fever" ("Archives of Internal Medicine," 1911); "Diuretic Drugs in Acute Experimental Nephritis" ("Journal American Medical Association," 1913); "Transient Auriculoventricular Dissociation" ("Archives of Internal Medicine," 1915); "The Use of Tests of Renal Function" ("Journal of Urology," 1917); "Chronic Myocarditis" ("Journal American Medical Association," 1918); "Disease of the Kidneys" ("Progressive Medicine," 1918); "Present-day Medicine" (Vol. I, "Oxford System of Medicine," Oxford University Press, New York, 1920), and "Diseases of the Kidney" (Vol. II of the same.) He was married June 30, 1921, to Elizabeth Sears, daughter of Charles W. Seabury, of Brookline, Mass.

MOORE, Barrington, forester and ecologist, was born at Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y., Sept. 25, 1883, son of Clement Clark and Laura Martha (Williams) Moore. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Rev. John Moore, who came from England in the seventeenth century, located at Southampton, L. I., N. Y., in 1641, and subsequently settled at Newtown, L. I. John Moore's wife was Margaret Howell, and from them the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Reed; their son Benjamin and his wife Anna Sackett; their son

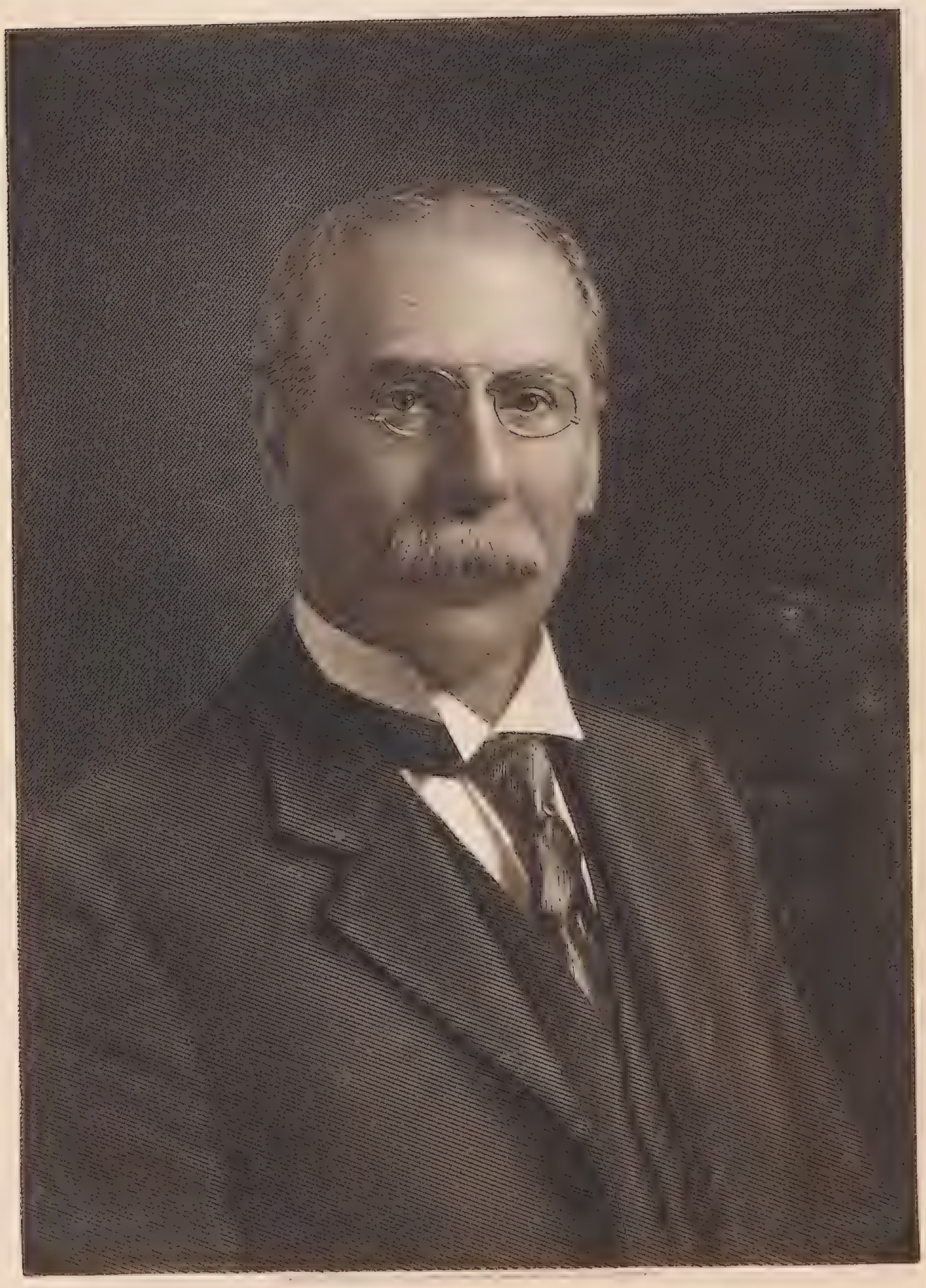
Samuel and his wife Sarah Fish; and their son Benjamin and his wife Charity Clarke, who were the grandparents of Barrington Moore. Clement Clark Moore (q.v.) was an architect, and captain in the civil war. Barrington Moore was graduated at Yale University in 1906 with the degree of A.B., and at the Yale school of forestry in 1908 with the degree of M.F. After passing the civil service examination for assistant in the U. S. forest service, he spent a year studying the forestry practice of France, Germany, British India, the Philippines and Japan. He was government forest assistant in New Mexico during 1909–11, and then for three years was forest examiner in Washington and specialist there in plans for forest management and methods of mapping and estimating timber lands. He resigned in 1914 to devote all his time to forest research, serving during a part of 1917 as associate curator of woods and forestry at the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. During the war with Germany he was captain of engineers, attached to the staff of the chief of engineers, and assisted Major Henry S. Graves, and prepared for the arrival in France of the 10th engineers (forestry), sent at the special request of the British government to cut from French forests the wood materials needed by the British army at the front. The situation of the American troops abroad was critical because of the lack of wood, and Capt. Moore assisted Major Graves in organizing a force of 18,000 men to supply the materials needed, acquired standing timber in advance of the arrival of these troops, borrowed and bought cut material, and leased French sawmills as a member of the Comité Interallie de Bois de Guerre. When purchases for the American expeditionary forces were later centralized under Gen. Charles G. Dawes, chief of the Service of Supply, Capt. Moore was placed in charge of the wood section. He acquired lumber and other wood materials from France, Switzerland, Portugal, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries to supplement that produced from French forests. In September, 1918, he was promoted major, and in 1919, was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government. Upon his return, he became research associate in forestry for the American Museum of Natural History, but relinquished this work early in 1920, and has since devoted his time to research, to the affairs of the Ecological Society of America, and the National Research Council. He has studied the methods of regulating the yield of forests, which in this country is a matter of some complexity, for American forest conditions are such that the known principles cannot be applied. He devised a method of determining the volume of growth of forests, of uneven ages, which was in some respects new (see the proceedings of the Society of American Foresters, 1914), and his plans for forest management were published in the same periodical for 1915. He delivered a paper ''Scientific Forestry for Latin America,'' before the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C., in 1916. The results of researches on northeastern coniferous forests conducted on Mt. Desert Island, Me., in 1916, were published in the ''Botanical Gazette'' (1917), and ''Journal of Forestry'' (1917). He conducted coöperative research work on the influence of the environment at timber line upon plants and animals, the results of which were published in ''Ecology.'' He has written many other articles on forestry besides those mentioned, and since 1912 he has been editor of ''Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters,'' later the ''Journal of Forestry.'' In 1919 he was elected president of the Ecological Society of America, the first forester to receive this honor, and re-elected in 1920. He stimulated coöperative research in the society and initiated the publication by it of the periodical, ''Ecology,'' of which he is editor-in-chief. Since 1919 he has been the representative of the Society of American Foresters in the National Research Council. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Science, and a member also of the American Geographical Society, Botanical Society of America, the Yale and Knickerbocker clubs (New York), and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He was married Dec. 20, 1910, to Muriel Hennen Morris, daughter of Thurlow Weed Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., and has two children: Barrington, Jr.; and Peter Van Cortlandt Moore.

GALEY, John Henry, oil operator, was born near Parker, Pa., Feb. 4, 1840, son of Robert and Rachel (Spahr) Galey, both natives of northern Ireland, who came to America in 1819. He taught school at sixteen years of age. Shortly after Col. E. L. Drake completed the first oil well near Titusville, Pa., in 1859, young Galey became interested in petroleum. He was a conspicuous figure in the development of oil territory near Pleasantville, Venango co., Pa., where he drilled the ''Maple Shade'' well in 1860, his first notable success, and one of the most famous oil gushers of its day. From Pleasantville he followed the development of new territory along the Allegheny river in Clarion, Armstrong and Butler counties. Near Parker's Landing, Armstrong co., he and William Hartley of Bedford, Pa., drilled two famous oil wells, the ''Island King'' and ''Island Queen,'' on Stump Creek Island in the Allegheny river, and they were followed by the ''Annie Lee'' on the Fowler farm at Foxburg, Clarion co., Pa. The opening of these wells did much to stimulate the development of the Butler, Armstrong and Clarion fields in 1869 and 1870. He was one of the first to use a seed bag for packing off the water in an oil well, a device which prevented the flooding of the ''Island King.'' The packer idea was adopted by the entire oil industry. In the seventies he developed the Butler and McKean county fields, with J. L. and J. C. McKinney of Titusville, Pa. For a time their firm was one of the largest operating interests in the country. When the great Bradford field came into prominence Mr. Galey and the McKinneys played an active part in its development and built up a large production. In 1880 he became associated with Col. James M. Guffey (q.v.), and during the existence of Guffey & Galey, Mr. Galey became known as one of the greatest and most aggressive oil operators in the country. The partners were pioneers in exploiting the McDonald (Pa.) field, where the first well was drilled in 1890. With Michael Murphy and E. H. Jennings they acquired large tracts of land, and hundreds of wells were drilled in what proved to be the greatest high-grade field ever discovered. It was here that they opened the famous Mathews gusher, which flowed at the rate of 850 barrels an hour. Four months after the completion of this Mathews well the partners were producing 30,000 barrels a day. The entire property was finally sold to the Standard Oil Co. Guffey & Galey discovered the Sand Fork pool in Lewis county,



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George W. Fairchild

W. Va., and the Kile pool in Tyler county, W. Va. In the first named they drilled the Turner gusher, which produced 8,000 barrels of oil a day. His knowledge of geological formations as applied to oil deposits led the firm into many sections where others feared to venture. He was a close student of sands and their showing, and he was one of three men who independently and at about the same time observed that the gas supply is greatest where the coal is raised to its greatest elevation, which is called the anticlinal theory of oil and gas. He made this discovery while working in the old Tarentum (Pa.) field, and verified it by a study of the Murrayville gas field. It was first scientifically observed by Ferdinand Hoefer in 1861, but Galey first put it into practical use in locating production. These observations of Galey were divulged to George Westinghouse—the Westinghouse interests were then in need of gas —and Mr. Westinghouse assisted Guffey & Galey in their invasion of the West Virginia field. Israel C. White of the West Virginia geological survey was advised of the new theory, and in the service of Guffey & Galey he surveyed and platted the locations of many of the great anticlines of West Virginia. Thousands of acres in these regions were leased by Guffey & Galey, and the greatest gas fields in the world were developed. Later Mr. Galey went to California, and drilled the first two wells near Colinga. Physical difficulties caused him to give up the Colinga field which was later developed by English capital. In 1892 he shot the first well which was opened west of the Mississippi river, when he discovered the great mid-continent oil field at Neodesha, Kan. Guffey & Galey drilled 150 wells in southeastern Kansas, leased 1,500,000 acres of land, and erected tankage, but were unable to market their production on account of the excessive railroad rates. They subsequently sold out to the Forest Oil Co. for $300,000. When finally the Standard Oil Co. erected a refinery at Neodesha a market was established. In 1903 there were 1,590 producing oil wells in that field. Mr. Galey developed the first oil property in Texas, when he drilled about thirty wells at Corsicana, Tex., in 1895, from which there was a yield of 400 barrels per day. From Corsicana Guffey & Galey went to Oklahoma, and drilled the first wells at Muskogee and at Red Fork, missing the great Glenn pool by a narrow margin. They operated 186,000 acres of land in the Osage nation, piping the first gas into Tulsa, Okla. In 1901 they again entered Texas and drilled at Beaumont, Tex., the famous Lucas gusher, which was the greatest of its kind in the country, with an estimated production of from 80,000 to 100,000 barrels a day. Other gushers followed in this field, making Guffey & Galey the largest independent oil producers in the country. They built tanks, constructed pipe lines and a refinery, and incoporated the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co. with a capitalization of $15,000,000. Later they sold out to the Mellons of Pittsburgh. John H. Galey gradually relinquished his oil holdings, and had practically retired from active business cares when, in 1915, he moved from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Carthage, Mo. He could not remain inactive, however, and purchased an interest in the Flannery Zinc Co., of Sarcoxie, Mo. In 1916 he went to Joplin, Mo., and with his sons, Homer Tebbetts and Harry Winlock Galey, was engaged in various zinc mining enterprises until his death. He had been interested in mining ventures throughout his career, and had invested money in mines in Alaska, Idaho, Arizona and other sections. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Galey was one of the most energetic and enterprising of oil operators; many of the greatest fields developed in America since the beginning of the oil business owe their existence to him. He was a leader in his chosen field, and his leadership blazed a path for the development of a great American industry. William L. Mellon, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, said of him: "I regard John H. Galey as the greatest of the pioneer oil producers. He was prominent in nearly all the notable discoveries from the time of Parker's Landing and Bradford to the Osage pool in Oklahoma, including some of the important California fields and the first oil production in Texas." He was distinguished by force of character, sterling integrity, simplicity, breadth of view, and by a great capacity for work. He was thrice married: (1) at Northeast, Pa., to Harriet Stitt, by whom he had a daughter, Edna, wife of Frank Moran of Belvidere, Ill.; (2) near Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1885, to Annie Jane Smith, who had a daughter, Helen, the wife of Frank S. Bennett of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and (3) at Harrodsburg, Ky., Apr. 26, 1894, to Lillian, daughter of Judge Jonas M. Tebbetts. She survives him with two sons: Homer Tebbetts and Harry Winlock Galey, both in the oil business in Oklahoma, and both members of the American Expeditionary forces in France during the European war. John H. Galey died at Joplin, Mo., Apr. 12, 1918.

GUTHRIE, George Wilkins, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5, 1848, son of John Brandon and Catherine Stevenson (Murray) Guthrie, of Scottish ancestry, his forbears coming from the British Isles to America in 1744. His father was twice mayor of Pittsburgh (1851–52), inspector of customs and a member of the constitutional convention in 1872–73. The son was educated at the University of Pittsburgh, then the Western University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of A.B. in 1866, and the degree of A.M. in 1868. He was graduated LL.B. at Columbian College, now George Washington University, in 1869, and was admitted to practice in Washington, D. C., and in Allegheny county, Pa. He began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, first in partnership with Col. James W. Kerr, and after the latter's death with Hon. Malcolm Hay. He was associate counsel for the Tilden electors before the Florida returning board in 1876, was a member of the Municipal Program Committee of the National Municipal League in 1900, member of the commission which erected the Pennsylvania Home for the Feeble-Minded, at Polk, Pa., and a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1884, 1904 and 1912. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Pittsburgh, being the third of his family to hold that office. He instituted almost single handed a number of reforms in cleaning the city and removing municipal evils; he put the employees under civil service, installed the system for supplying the city with filtered water, and otherwise improved the water service, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law. He was elected chairman of the Pennsylvania state Democratic committee in 1912, and with others installed the campaign which ended in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency. Wilson appointed him

American ambassador in Japan in May, 1913. Upon his arrival at Tokio on Aug. 8, 1913, he was given a remarkable welcome, being escorted to the imperial palace by a regiment of Jananese cavalry, and received by the emperor. At the time that Mr. Guthrie assumed the duties of ambassador, the feeling against the United States ran high in Japan because of the California Alien Land bill which was directed against Japanese buying property in that state. On Sept. 8, 1913, just a month after Mr. Guthrie was received by the emperor, a Tokio mob stormed the Japanese foreign office, demanding stronger action on the part of Japan in the controversy over the California situation. Mr. Guthrie handled the delicate situation with great credit to himself and to his country, and he came to be highly respected by the Japanese. During the Mexican revolution the strained situation between Japan and the United States also arose, it being claimed that certain Japanese firms had sent arms to Gen. Huerta, in consequence of which Pres. Wilson lifted the embargo on arms shipped from the United States to Mexico. At one time during this affair it was reported that Japanese cruisers had been seen off Mazatlan, Mexico. This was later denied. The situation was handled with much tact by Ambassador Guthrie and the Japanese diplomats, and confidence between the two nations was restored. On Feb. 22, 1914, the U. S. senate ratified the General Arbitration Treaty with Japan, providing for the arbitration of disputes which might arise between the two countries, and the treaty was accepted by Japan the following May. Exchanges between Japan and the United States also took place in January, 1917, over Alien Land bills in Oregon and Idaho. There were also communications concerning the policy of the United States and Japan, in China. He handled affairs during the European war crisis with remarkable tact, looking after the affairs of Germany as well as those of the United States up to the declaration of the war of our country against Germany. Ambassador Guthrie was the representative of Pres. Wilson and the American people at the funeral of the Dowager Empress of Japan, on Apr. 4, 1914, and the personal representative of Pres. Wilson at the coronation of the emperor, Sept. 30, 1915. His own funeral in Tokio was attended by the high officials of the Japanese government, who paid tribute to his memory as a man who had helped to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries, and his body was brought home in a Japanese cruiser. George W. Guthrie was a man of high civic ideals and unswerving personal honesty. He coupled extraordinary ability and fitness for large public service with an exemplary private life. Mr. Guthrie was internationally known for his activities in Masonic circles, having been a member of the supreme council, 33d degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a past grand master of Pennsylvania Masons. He was vice-president of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh; of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind (a corporator); president of St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital, a member of the board of managers of the Kingsley House Association, and of the Children's Hospital, and honorary member of the board of governors of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and member of the National Municipal League. He was a member of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, and Pittsburgh Golf clubs (Pittsburgh), the University Club of New York, and the Art Club of Philadelphia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1907 and by the University of Pittsburgh in 1915. He was married Dec. 2, 1886, to Florence J., daughter of Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburgh, and died at Tokio, Japan, Mar. 8, 1917.

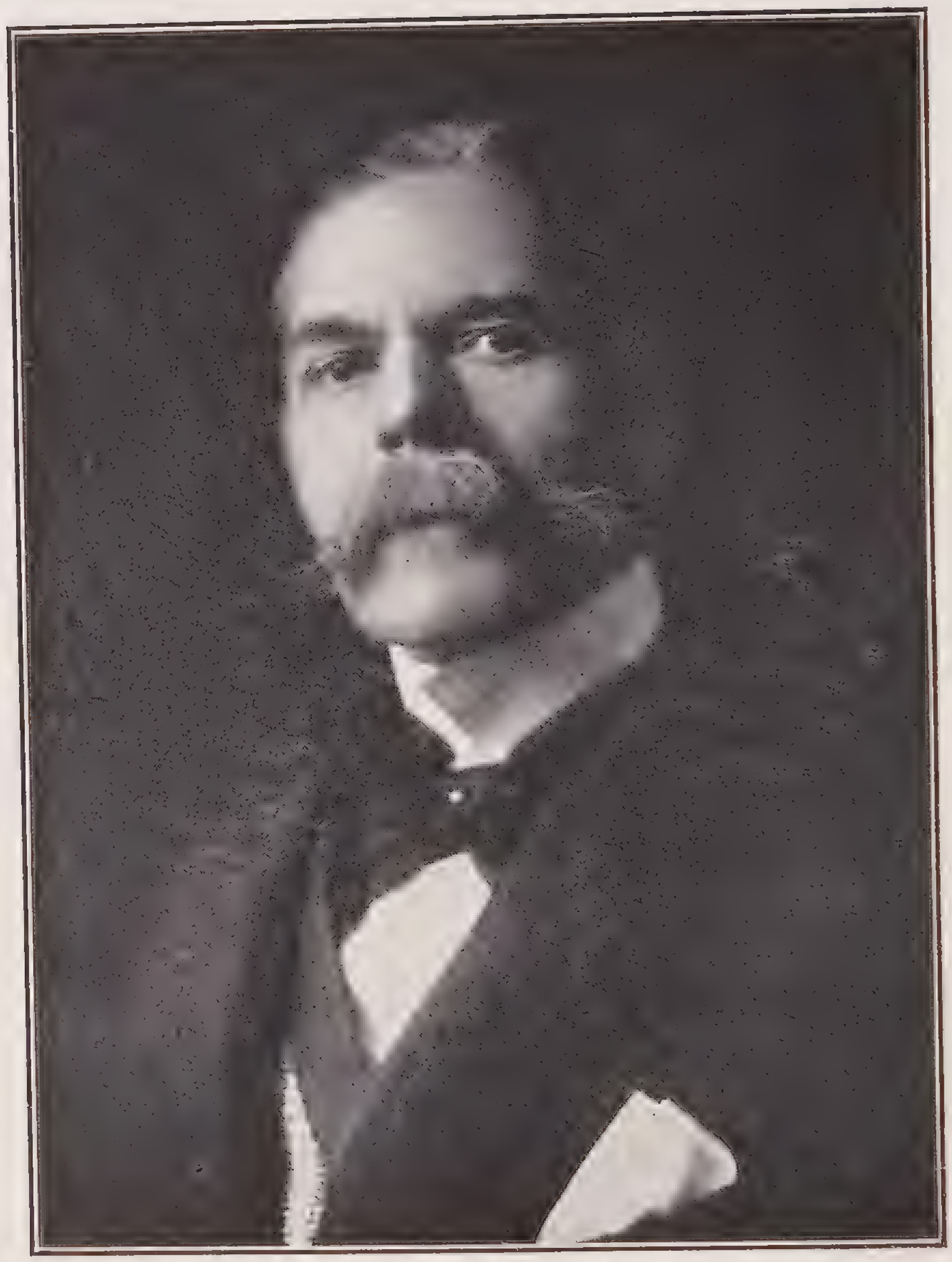
CHAPMAN, Robert Hollister, topographic engineer, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 29, 1868, son of Charles W. and Etta (Sperry) Chapman. He completed his education at the Corcoran Scientific School, Washington, D. C. Joining the United States geological survey in 1880, he explored and mapped some of the wildest regions of the Western and Southern states, his work in Death Valley being noteworthy because of the difficulties overcome. He designed and secured the adoption by the survey of the blue pennant that flies at each of its camps throughout the country. His topographical skill attracted the attention of the Canadian government and at its request he was detailed in 1909 to the geological survey of Canada for three years in order to introduce American methods of surveying and mapping. The triangulation of Vancouver Island was begun under his direction. In 1913 he had charge of the Glacier National Park, Montana, which formerly he had almost entirely mapped. An enthusiastic mountaineer, in 1915 he made a reconnoissance expedition of the northern Selkirk mountains in the big bend of the Columbia river, British Columbia, and in 1919 explored the little-known region southwest of the Yellowhead pass. Two high peaks now bear the name "Mt. Chapman," in his honor, the Dominion government having bestowed the name upon a mountain in the Selkirks, and the United States government upon one in the Rockies of Glacier National Park. After war was declared against Germany he became a major of engineers in the reserve corps, United States army, and served as assistant to Brig. Gen. Theodore Bingham in connection with the defenses of New York city and in the production of airplane maps. He wrote many bulletins published by the United States and Canadian governments as well as scientific and descriptive articles. Maj. Chapman was a man of strict integrity and decided personal charm. He was a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Geological Society of Washington, Washington Fine Arts Society, National Geographic Society, National Academy of Sciences, American Federation of Arts, Washington Society of Engineers, and Sons of the Revolution, and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, the American Geographical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His clubs were Cosmos, Metropolitan, Riding and Hunt, Chevy Chase, Montgomery Country (all of Washington), American Alpine (secretary at time of his death), Engineers (N. Y.), Rocky Mountain (N. Y.), and Sierra (San Francisco). He was married June 1, 1907, to Frances Beardsley, daughter of Wm. Whiting Andrews, of Cleveland, and died without issue Jan. 11, 1920.

PATTERSON, William, merchant, was born in Farrat, County Donegal, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1752, son of William and Elizabeth (Peoples) Patterson, of Scotch and English descent. Coming to America with his parents in his infancy, he received a good education, and at the age of fourteen was placed in the counting-house of

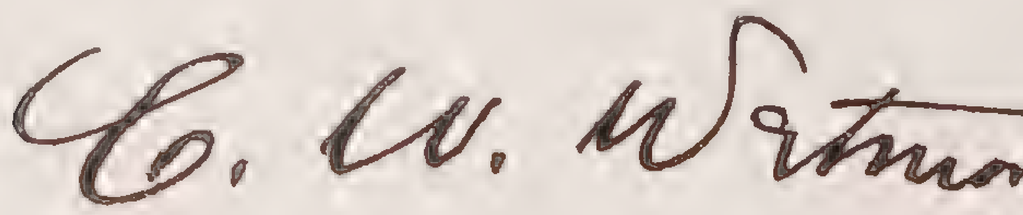


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

ROBERT HOLLISTER CHAPMAN



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



Samuel Jackson, of Philadelphia, Pa., an Irish merchant, with large shipping interests. He applied himself so diligently to learning the business that in 1773 he was able to start for himself. Anticipating a war between the colonies and the mother country, he invested all his money in two ships and merchandise to fill them and sailed for France to exchange his goods for guns and powder. Early in 1776 he returned with two ship loads of war supplies, but one of the vessels was captured by the British. He ardently supported the cause of the colonies, and when the Continental Congress was pressed for money made generous advances. One of his largest loans was to Gen. Lafayette for the expenses of his troops. He made the island of Martinique his headquarters during the war and Baltimore, Md., his home from 1778 until his death. In 1790 the legislature authorized him with others to take subscriptions for the Bank of Maryland, and he was its first president for many years. He was one of the originators of the Merchants' Exchange in Baltimore in 1815, and built a large warehouse on a wharf near Commerce street in 1820. As one of the projectors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he served on the committee appointed to investigate the railroad question and report to a public meeting held on Feb. 19, 1827. His committee's report was adopted, and the organization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was decided upon. At the organization meeting, Apr. 23, 1827, Mr. Patterson was elected a director on the board and served until his death. He was a generous benefactor of his adopted city, and among his gifts to Baltimore were the Patterson park, and the Columbus and Lafayette monuments. He also provided that the interest of $500,000 should "be employed in preserving the navigation of Baltimore." He was one of the port wardens of Baltimore for many years and in 1816 was one of the commissioners appointed "to lay off streets, lanes and alleys added to the city." In 1824 he was one of the committee appointed to entertain Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to that city. His country place, "Springfield Estate," was famous for its magnificence and a part of it was purchased from the "Brown's Inheritance." He was married and had four sons: Robert; Joseph W.; Edward; and Henry Patterson; and one daughter, Elizabeth (Betsy), who was famous as the wife of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, afterward king of Westphalia. The marriage was strongly opposed by Napoleon Bonaparte, his brother, who applied to Pope Pius VII to dissolve the marriage without success, and later procured a divorce from the Imperial Council of State. One son was born of this marriage, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who married a Miss Williams of Roxbury, Mass. William Patterson died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1835.

WETMORE, Charles Whitman, lawyer and financier, was born at Hinkley, O., Oct. 6, 1854, son of Frederick and Sarah (Whitman) Wetmore. He received his preparatory education under private tutors and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1875 and LL.B. at Harvard law school. After a year of travel in Europe and the East, he was admitted to the bar of New York, and began the practice of his profession in New York city as an associate in the law firm of Barlow & Olney, which subsequently became Barlow & Wetmore, his principal partner being Gen. Frank Barlow. Having been asked to reorganize the North America Co., of New York, in 1894, he became its president and gradually relinquished active practice of the law for corporation work. He was president of the Detroit Edison Co.; developed the Mesaba mines, and laid the foundation for the United States Steel Corporation; was a director in the Bethlehem Steel Co., and was president of the Butte Co., which he consolidated and from which he evolved the great Montana Power Co., of which he was the first president. In 1912 because of impaired health, he retired from active business connections. He was widely known as a yachtsman, having raced with great success the "Bedouin," "Nameless," and "Psyche." His home was for years at Oyster Bay, L. I. Upon his retirement he established himself in Surrey, England, but returned to America in 1916, and built a residence in Washington. He was a member of the various bar associations, the Royal Automobile Club, London, and the New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, University, Harvard, Piping Rock, and Mid-Day clubs, of New York and the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs, Washington. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Wetmore's ready wit made companionship with him delightful, and this with his sympathetic and kindly nature, his sincerity and loyalty, won for him the warm affection of many friends. Considerate always of the opinions of others and modest regarding his own attainments, he yet had the confidence in himself and courage to express convincingly his own judgment on any important matter. He recognized and assumed his full share of the responsibilities of life, and worked zealously for the betterment and benefit of the civic and business interests with which he was associated. He was married in New York city, Oct. 6, 1891, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Shields Bisland, a planter, of Fairfax Plantation, La. He died in Connecticut, June 1, 1919.

HODDER, Alfred, lawyer and author, was born at Celina, O., Sept. 18, 1866, son of Alfred James and Mahalia (Riley) Hodder. His father, born in Guernsey, of English parents, was a lawyer and president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. Alfred Hodder attended for a brief time the public school of Forest Hills, O., but gained his most valuable early training through omnivorous reading in his father's library. At nineteen years of age he went to Colorado, studied law in the office of Sen. Henry M. Teller and was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1890. Entering the graduate school of Harvard University, he held the Morgan fellowship in philosophy for a year, resigning it in 1893 to go to Europe for two years' study. During 1895–98 he was lecturer in English literature at Bryn Mawr College, and in 1897 received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard. Removing to New York city, he made a study of municipal conditions while serving as secretary to District Attorney William Travers Jerome (1898–1906). His part in Jerome's political campaigns is graphically described in "A Fight for the City," published serially in the "Outlook" (1902), and in book form (1903). He personally investigated the slums of New York with Josiah Flynt Willard (q.v.) and collaborated with Willard in a series of stories dealing with the underworld, reprinted from "McClure's" as the "Powers that Prey" (1900). Between 1892 and 1900 he contributed to various philosophical journals and the "Nation," and in 1901 published the "Adversaries of the Sceptic," in defense of agnosticism.

"An Anachronism in Courtship" appeared in "Harper's Magazine," December, 1900, and in 1901 "The New Americans," a series of novels, triumphs in realism, were published. Learned, of broad sympathy and practical ideals, Mr. Holder was a writer of distinction and a realist of rare ability, and possessed a love for his country which found its expression in his advocacy of a stronger state and greater independence in private life. He was married, June, 1904, to Mary Mackall, daughter of Charles J. M. Gwinn, a lawyer of Baltimore, Md., and died without issue in New York city, Mar. 3, 1907.

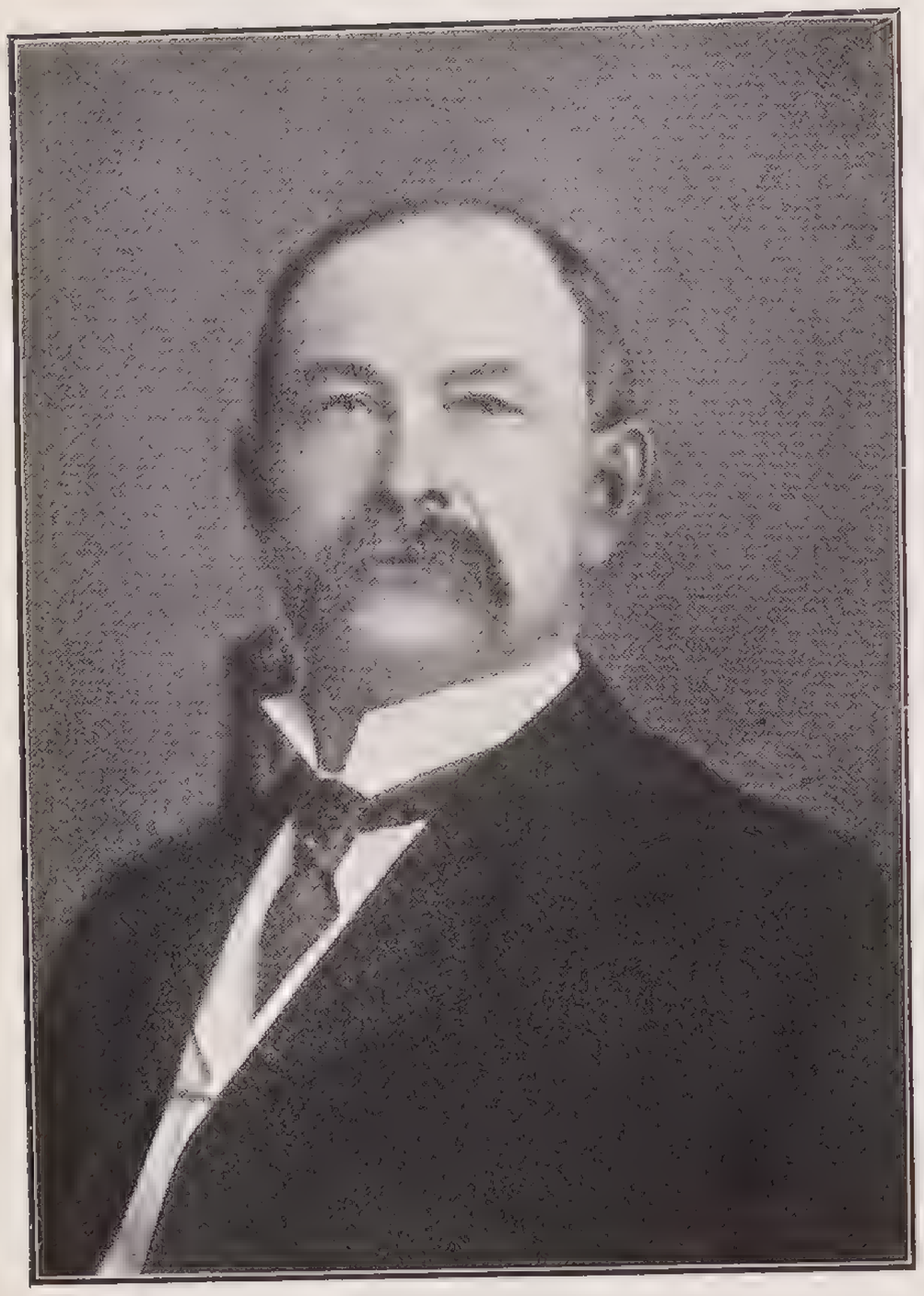
BUCHANAN, Arthur Stillingfleet, jurist, was born near Eudora, De Soto co., Miss., Aug. 14, 1856, son of Benjamin Brooks and Eliza (Smith) Buchanan. His father was a physician and later a Baptist clergyman. The son was graduated LL.B. at the college of law of the University of Mississippi in 1879, and admitted to the Mississippi bar in the same year. He began the practice of his profession at Hernando, Miss., where for a year he was an associate of Judge Powell. In 1880 he was elected to the Mississippi house of representatives and was quickly recognized as one of the most influential, capable and earnest members of that body. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Judge Bright Morgan, one of the leading attorneys of Mississippi, as Morgan & Buchanan, with offices at Hernando, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Buchanan removing to the latter city in 1886. The Illinois Central Railroad Co. had made him attorney for De Soto county, and for years after he removed from the state there was rarely a case of any importance in north Mississippi in which he did not appear. He handled many important will cases, had a large probate and chancery practice, and numbered among his clients the Mississippi Delta Planting Co., the Empire Plantation Co., the Delta Farms Co., and the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., of Memphis. In 1910 he was appointed justice of the supreme court of Tennessee to fill a vacancy, and in 1912 was elected to succeed himself. In 1918, chiefly because of impaired health, he resigned from the bench and resumed private practice. His most important decisions are found in the cases of Bailey vs. Henry, 125 Tenn. 390, involving inheritance taxes; Drake vs. Railway Co., 125–627, in which he clearly defined the intricate subject of liability as between initial and connecting carriers; involving in Cooper vs. Bell, 127–150. In Neville vs. Railway Co., 126–196, setting forth the obligation of a common carrier to use ordinary care for the protection of passengers, against the negligent, wanton or willful acts of its servants. In Siler vs. Perkins, 126–380, dealing with the personal liability of an agent for an undisclosed principal, and Norman vs. State, 127–340, dealing with the competency of a wife as a witness against the husband for an offense against the wife prior to the marriage. His opinions are reported in L. R. A., some of them being accompanied by exhaustive notes. Politically he was a Democrat and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was a member American Bar Association, Mississippi and Tennessee state bar associations, Memphis Bar Association, and various county bar associations, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and the Tennessee, Business Men's, and Country clubs of Memphis, and Hermitage Club, of Nashville. His charity knew no denominational bounds and his religion was not confined to sect or creed. He was a sane and safe counselor, a painstaking and careful lawyer, an honest and upright judge, a man of spotless character and a true and loyal friend. He was married in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1891, to Elizabeth G., daughter of Robert F. Looney, a lawyer, of Memphis. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1919.

ABBOTT, Ira Anson, jurist, was born in Barnard, Vt., July 20, 1845, son of Daniel and Deborah (De Wolf) Abbott, and a descendant of George Abbott, a native of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated in 1640 and settled at Andover, Mass.; the line being traced through his son George and his wife, Dorcas Graves; their son George and his wife, Sarah Abbott; their son Daniel and his wife; and their son Jeremiah and his wife, Clarissa Perry, who were the grandparents of Ira Anson Abbott. He was brought up on his father's farms in Barnard and Pomfret, and was educated in the public schools and academies of Vermont. In 1864 he enlisted in company C, 9th Vt. volunteer infantry, for the civil war, and participated in the siege of Richmond, Apr. 3, 1865, being among the first troops to enter the city. After the war he returned to his studies and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870. While teaching mathematics at Phillips Academy, Andover, he studied law, and after a year in the office of J. P. Jones, of Haverhill, Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1872, and began practicing in Haverhill. He took an active interest in municipal affairs in his adopted city, serving as a member of the school committee and as city solicitor during 1873–74. In 1878 he was appointed a special justice of the police court of Haverhill. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Francis H. Pearl, under the firm name of Abbott & Pearl, which continued until 1898, when he was appointed judge of the police court. The jurisdiction of the court was soon after enlarged and its name changed to the Central District Court of Northern Essex. Judge Abbott was the attorney, clerk, later a director and finally president of the Haverhill and Groveland Street Railway Co., which built and operated the first street railroad in Haverhill. He was a trustee of the Haverhill Savings Bank and a director of the Second National Bank of Haverhill, resigning the positions in 1905 after he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico. Being reappointed by Pres. Taft, he held that office until it was abolished by the admission of New Mexico as a state in January, 1912, when he returned to Haverhill. Judge Abbott kept his court above partisan influence and quickly won the confidence and respect of the people within his jurisdiction by his integrity, fidelity and consecration to duty. Among his decisions which established important precedents and principles were Ter. of New Mexico ex rel. Felix H. Lester vs. Suddeth et al., in which he decided that an election judge, under the law, could not be said to have completed his duties until he had performed every function of the office, which included the making and signing of the returns. Another principle which was fixed by him in an opinion dissenting from the other members of the New Mexico supreme court was one dealing with the interest of a married woman in real estate property under the community law—Reade vs. De Lea, 14 N. M. 446, his opinion in this instance forming the basis for the opinion afterward written by the U. S. supreme court sustaining him. He also rendered an opinion in favor of the land-

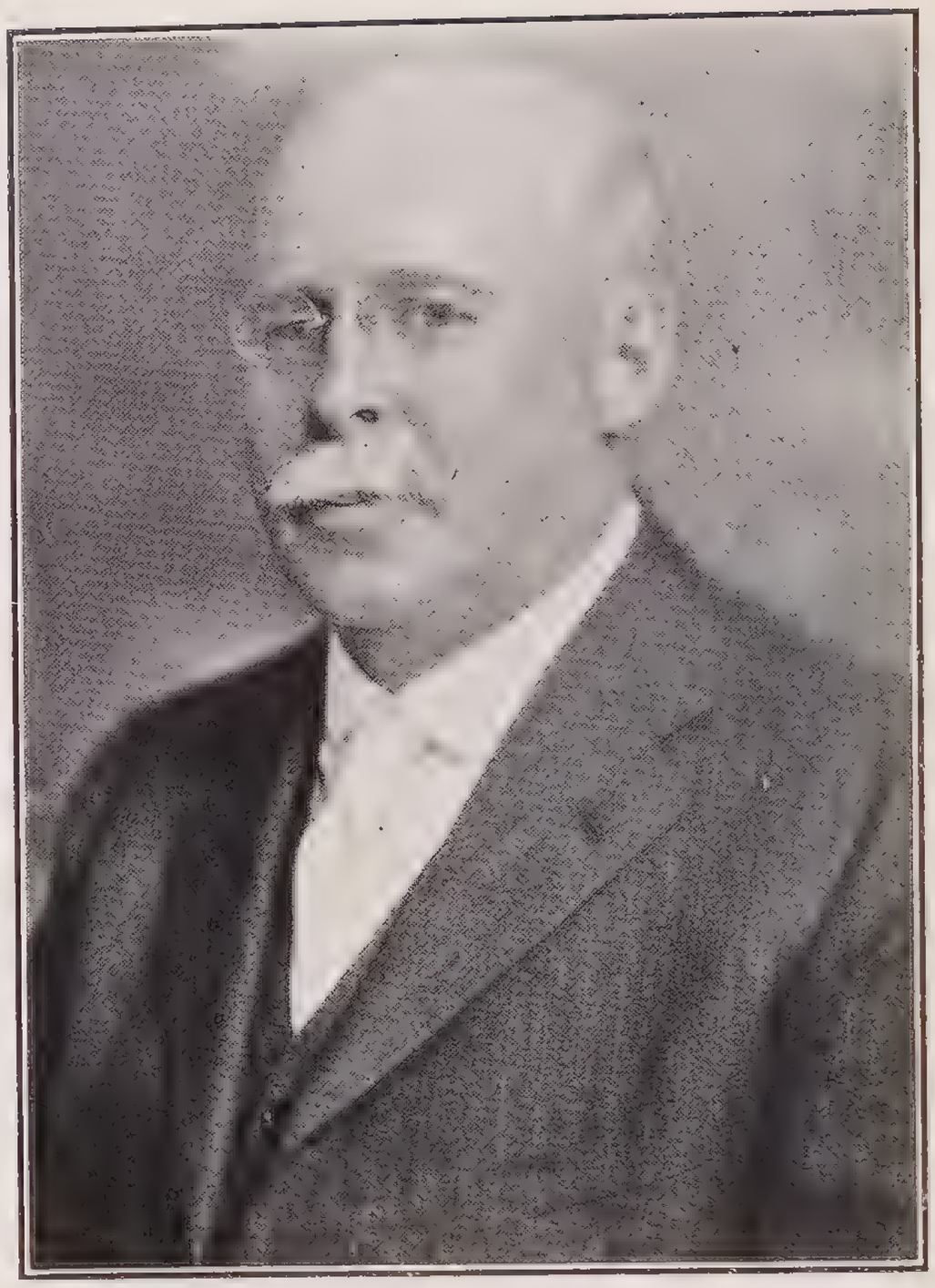


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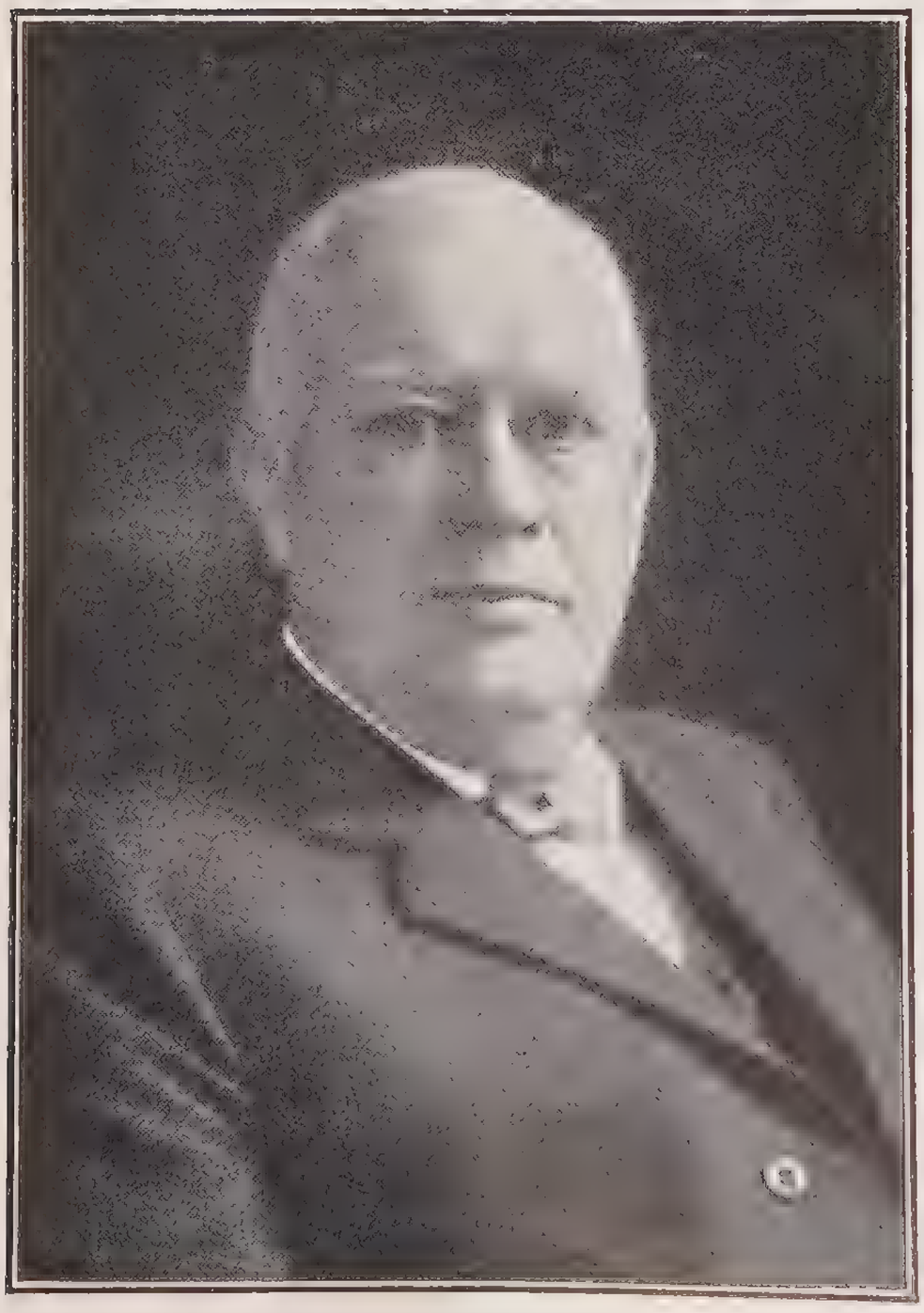




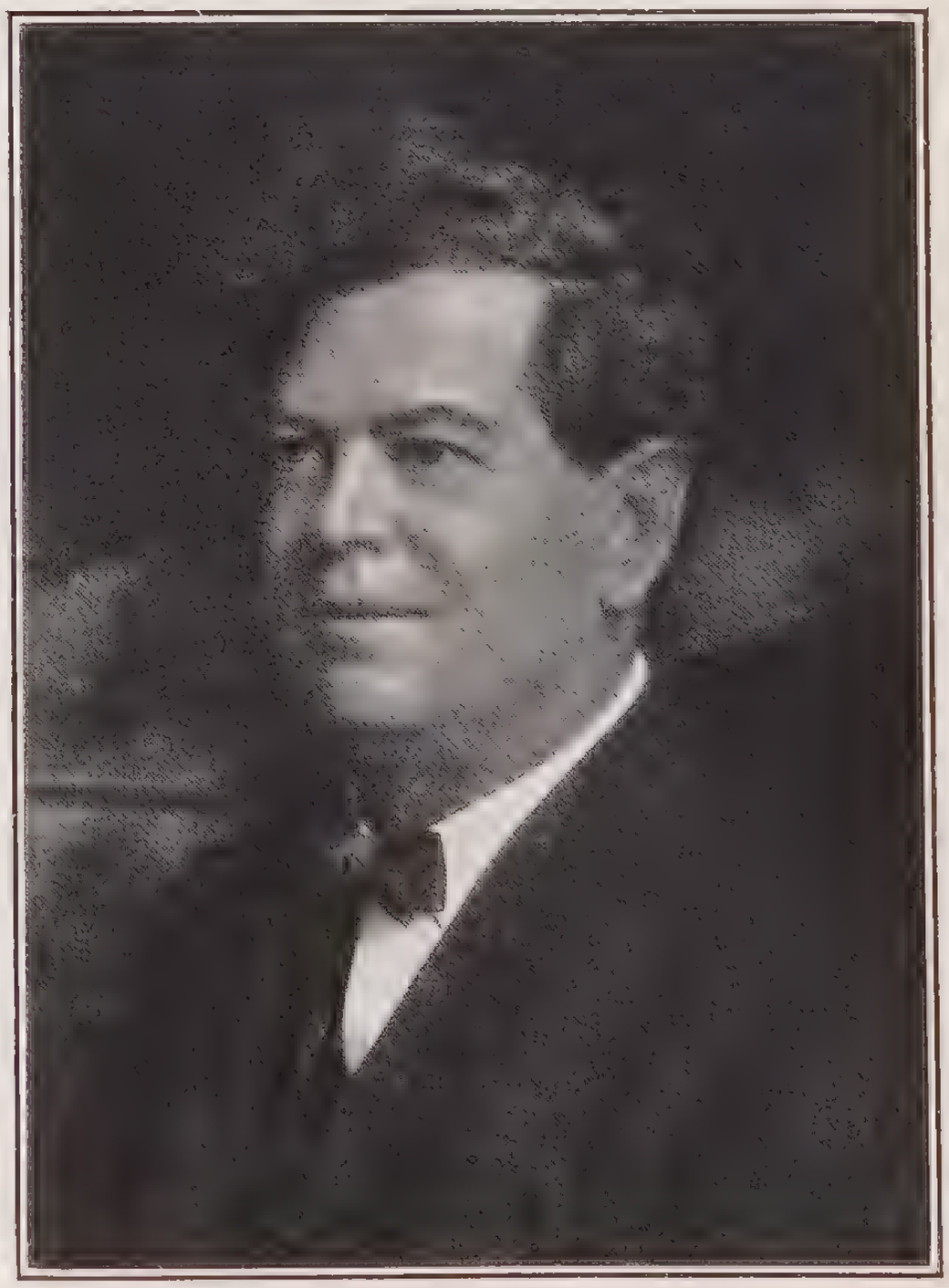
IRA A. ABBOTT
JURIST



ORRIS J. MILLIKEN
EDUCATOR



ROBERT W. SPEER
MAYOR



JOHN P. DRENNAN
PUBLISHER

owners in the famous Alameda grant case, the basis of 16 N. M. 349, which was affirmed by the U. S. supreme court. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the Vermont Association of Boston, Dartmouth Association of Boston, American Forestry Association, the Haverhill Whittier and Monday Evening clubs of Haverhill, and the Haverhill Historical Society, of which he was first president. In 1905 he donated a library building to the town of Pomfret, Vt., in memory of his parents and provided a substantial home for the Young Women's Christian Association of Albuquerque, N. M. Judge Abbott was married, Apr. 30, 1879, to Emma, daughter of John B. Nichols, of Haverhill. She died in 1884, leaving one daughter, Constance L. Abbott; and a son, Percy N., who died soon after his mother. He died in Haverhill, Mass.. Oct. 18, 1921.

MILLIKEN, Orris John, educator, was born in Boone county, Ill., July 13, 1861, son of James Sumner and Rachel (Mitchell) Milliken, grandson of John and Dolly (Stevens) Milliken, great-grandson of Alexander and Betsey (Emery) Milliken and great-great-grandson of Alexander Milliken, who came to America from Castle Dawson, Ireland, and settled at Wilton, N. H., about 1744. He was graduated at Illinois State Normal University in 1884, and after taking a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago, became principal of a school at Homewood, Ill. He has been principal or superintendent of various Chicago public schools, and is now (1922) superintendent of the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys, on Gage Farm, Riverside, Ill., a school under the management of the Chicago Board of Education, which receives boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen from the juvenile court. The school is not a corrective institution, but is conducted like a home on the character-building principle, where the habits and characteristics of each individual are studied to develop his better nature. Under the direction of competent teachers the boys are shown how to do all the house and farm work, and frequently outside employment is obtained for them. Whatever money is thus earned is held in trust until their stay is over. Mr. Milliken's services have met with the fullest appreciation and commendation. He was the first to organize and introduce the penny savings system in the Chicago schools. He is a member of the National Education Association, the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the Boy Workers' Association of Chicago. Politically he is an independent Republican, and he is a communicant of the Christian church. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 23, 1884, to Carrie A., daughter of Isaiah Dillon of Normal, Ill.; she died in 1892, leaving one daughter, Ora Jessie, wife of Oscar T. Bloom of Chicago; and (2) Dec. 2, 1893, to Hattie, daughter of Lorenzo Fagersten of Chicago, by whom he has two children: Victor Carl and Irene Dorothy Milliken.

SPEER, Robert Walter, mayor, was born at Huntington, Pa., Dec. 1, 1855, son of George and Jane (Brewster) Speer. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. Because of impaired health he moved to Denver, Colo., in 1877. In 1880 he became city clerk of Denver, in 1885 postmaster, which office he held for four years, and thereafter he was successively member of the fire and police board, member of the board of public works and finally, in 1904, mayor, an office he held for eight years. Though a temporary revision of the city government was made in 1912, he was elected again in 1916 and served until his death. The improvements, judiciary and architectural, which he instituted during these ten years of his mayorship were so numerous as to preclude complete mention. The more important of them, however, were: The installation of practically the entire present system of sewers, the erection of a new library and the Colorado Museum of Natural History, the establishment of the present city lighting system, the framing of an urban law calculated to serve as a local remedy for the lack of a state "blue-sky" law, and the creation of an ordinance which, by the clever ruse of making all trains come to a full stop at Nineteenth street, forced the railroad companies, in self-defense, to construct a passenger viaduct across Twentieth street—a public convenience that had long been an actual necessity but whose birth had been delayed by fifteen years of chicanery and legislation. Summing up his own philosophy of statecraft, Mr. Speer once said: "Solve the government of cities and you have solved all government." And he put this philosophy into practice. Extremely modest in regard to his own civic achievements, he was considered by others one of the foremost authorities on municipal government in the world. He was married May 16, 1888, to Kate, daughter of John Thrush, a Methodist minister of Lewiston, Pa., and died in Denver, Colo., May 14, 1918.

DRENNAN, John Patton, publisher, was born at Mansfield, O., Sept. 6, 1861, son of John P. and Rebecca Sage (Riley) Drennan. He received his education in public schools at Alton and Roodhouse, Ill. In 1881 he was graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, with the degree A.B., and then spent a year at a law school in Ann Arbor, Mich. As a mere youth he had conducted a small job printing plant, and at Jacksonville he became editor and manager of the "College Rambler." During summer vacation periods he worked in a printing establishment at Roodhouse. At that place, then a town of 1,500, he established a daily paper called the "Eye," and it had the brightness, snap and sparkling display of enthusiasm of newspapers in cities of 100,000. He sold the "Eye" in 1888 and purchased a half interest in the Decatur (Ill.) "Review," originally a morning, now an evening, newspaper. Until his death he was general manager and treasurer of the Review Publishing Co., and of the Review Printing & Stationery Co., the largest newspaper plant in Illinois, barring Chicago. In 1899 he was influential in consolidating the four Decatur dailies into three; the leading one of which was his own, and boasted a circulation of 18,000. He had served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Although Democratic victories in Macon county were rare, one of the most notable in the history of the party in that county was achieved during his régime as campaign manager. He possessed an unusual sense of civic responsibility and ever had plans both for the growth of his newspaper and the growth of his beloved city. He was married at Decatur, Ill., Sept. 6, 1905, to Winifred, daughter of Mrs. Marilla Elliott, of Decatur, and left two children: Dorothy and Carolyn Drennan. He died at Nevada, Mo., June 18, 1919.

HORWICH, Bernard, manufacturer, banker and philanthropist, was born at Poniemom, Rus-

sia, July 18, 1861. He attended native schools until the age of fifteen, when he entered the employ of a grain commission house at Koenigsburg. Two years later he became an independent grain dealer on a small scale, but shortly thereafter migrated to England and thence to America, settling in Chicago, Ill., in 1880, where he established a wholesale bottle business, conducta bottle clearing-house for the milk dealers of the city and acting as manufacturing agent for soft-drink and milk bottlers. Since 1902 he has been president and treasurer of the Horwich-Vitkin Co., manufacturers of hair for brushes and for hair cloth. In 1913 he founded the Blue Island Savings Bank of Chicago, which on Jan. 2, 1920, was incorporated as the Public State Bank, with Mr. Horwich as its president. In 1914 he established the Chicago Curled Hair Co. which manufactures various kinds of curled hair goods for upholstery. In these diversified businesses he employs 350 men and does a business of millions of dollars annually. Since his residence in Chicago he has taken an active part in the affairs of the orthodox Jewish church. He was an organizer of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, the Federated Orthodox Charities, the Marks Nathan Orphan Home (president), and the Chicago Joint Relief Committee for War Sufferers (president). He is a member of the board of elections commission of Chicago, the Hebrew Literary Society, of which he was president in 1900; the Chicago Jewish Relief Committee, and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. As president of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee for War Sufferers he went to Europe in February, 1919, as a special commissioner to investigate conditions in the war-stricken countries of eastern Europe, and during the five months that he was there he aided in the distribution of two shiploads of food and clothing and $4,000,000 cash to the needy of Poland, Lithuania and neighboring countries. Mr. Horwich was married Jan. 1, 1887, to May, daughter of Lazarus Anixter, a rabbi, of Chicago, Ill., and has five children: Arthur; Philip; Theodore; Adeline, wife of Bernard Jadwin; and Rhea, wife of Samuel H. Newman.

PARKER, George Hoffman, physician and surgeon, was born at Changewater, N. J., Jan. 4, 1863, son of William H. and Charlotte (Carter) Parker. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the college of medicine of that institution with the degree M.D. After a term as interne at Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., he began the practice of his profession at Trenton, N. J. For years he was attending physician to Mercer Hospital, of which he afterward became medical director; was consulting gynecologist at the New Jersey State Hospital; clinical assistant at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York city; local surgeon for the Philadelphia & Reading and medical examiner for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. He was a member American Medical Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, New Jersey State Surgical Society, American College of Surgeons, Mercer County Medical Society, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the thirty-second degree. He was a trustee of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Trenton. He was married Feb. 9, 1918, to Susan, daughter of Edmund R. Willets, of Trenton, N. J., and had two children: Florence, who was married to William G. Fitzcharles of Trenton; and John K. Parker. He died in Trenton, N. J., June 25, 1919.

ANDRUS, Alpheus Newell, missionary, was born in New York city, July 17, 1843, son of Roderick Clark and Fanny Roxanna (Upson) Andrus. He was graduated at Williams College in 1864 and at Union Theological Seminary in 1867, after which for six months he pursued post-graduate studies in the seminary. He was ordained to the Christian ministry in February, 1858, and in the following April he and his wife sailed from New York, under appointment of the American board, to join the mission to Eastern Turkey, being assigned to the station at Mardin, one of the border fields of the American board. He found there wandering tribes of Arabs and the remnants of the Syrian race ruled by the Turks in the usual Oriental fashion. With his entrance point in the old Chaldean Church, he was able to gain the confidence of the priests and was permitted to open a school for Syrian children, a work which developed into an evangelical church in the city of Mardin, and from this there grew up some fifteen churches in the surrounding cities, teachers and preachers for which he provided by opening a theological seminary where a course in biblical theology was given to the students. The money that poured in from England and America for relief following the massacre of the Christians by the Turks in 1895 was used by Dr. Andrus in payment to the poor refugees for the construction of a paved road three miles in length, extending through the middle of the city from the mission premises on one end to the Syrian monastery at the other. As a preacher he was simple, direct and strongly evangelical, and as a scholar he was more or less familiar with Syrian, Turkish and Armenian, and spoke Arabic fluently and with a grace which the Arabs themselves could not fail to recognize. During the latter part of his life he devoted special attention to the Yezidees, a tribe of sun-worshipers never really conquered by the Turks, and to the wild Kurds of the mountain sections. A hymn book which he early translated into Kurdish had a wide circulation, but the crowning literary work of his life was the transliteration of the New Testament in Arabo-Kurdish, and the preparation of a Kurdish grammar for the use of future missionaries in learning the language. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1914. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 26, 1868, to Louisa, daughter of Justin Morse, of Jewett, N. Y.; she died in December, 1873; and (2) in September, 1875, to Olive L., daughter of William Parmlee, of Toledo, O. Of his four children two survived him: Harriet L. and Clara Morse Andrus. He died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1919.

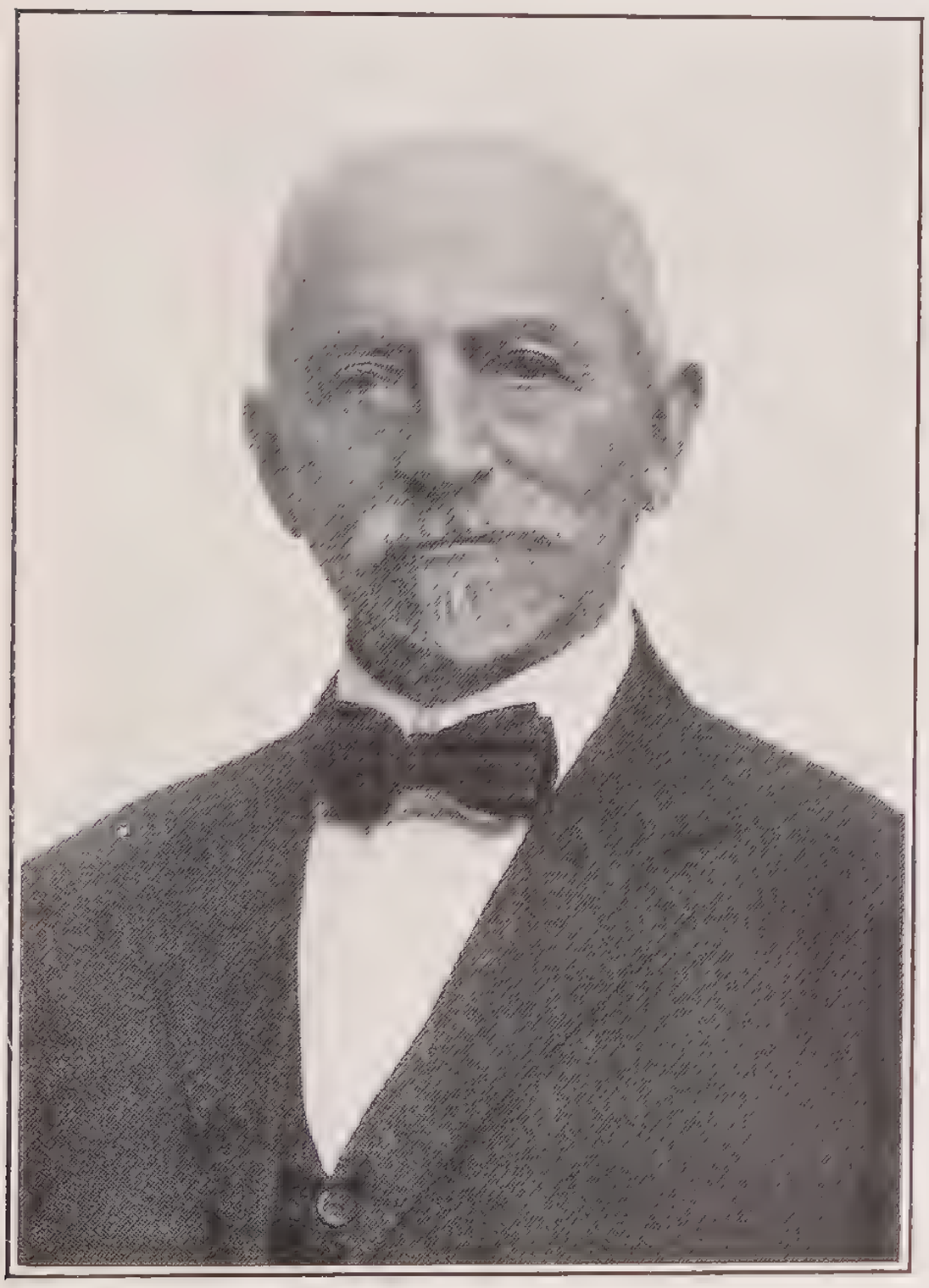
HARRAH, William Ferguson, manufacturer, was born at Brookfield, Mo., Nov. 12, 1871, son of Charles Clark and Sarah A. (Ferguson) Harrah, grandson of William N. and Deborah (Delaney) Harrah, and great-grandson of James G. and Margaret Harrah. His father was a Congregational minister. He was educated at Brown's Business College, Peoria, Ill., and Iowa College, and began his business career with Rouse, Hazard & Co., bicycle manufacturers, of Peoria, becoming manager of its foreign department. In 1897 he became vice-president of the Harrah & Stewart Manufacturing Co., makers of brooms and household specialties at Des Moines, Ia. Removing to Niles, Mich., in 1905, he was one of the organizers of the National Wire Cloth Co., manufacturers of fly screens, and served as its secretary until 1911. In that year it was con-



BERNARD HORWICH
MANUFACTURER



GEORGE H. PARKER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



ALPHEUS N. ANDRUS
MISSIONARY



WILLIAM F. HARRAH
MANUFACTURER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John J. Broderick

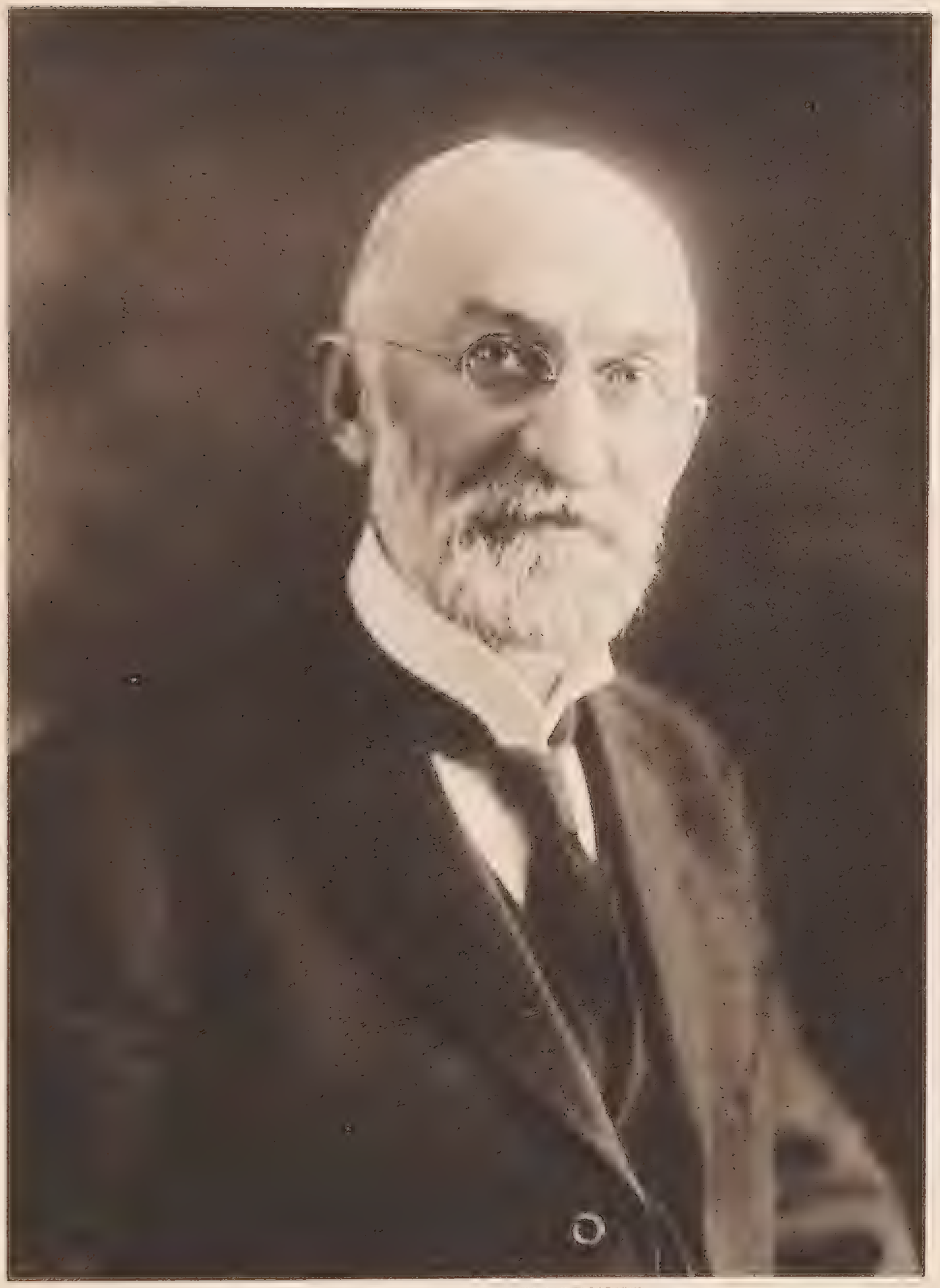
solidated with five other wire-cloth companies into the American Wire Fabrics Co., with general offices in Chicago, Ill. Hr. Harrah is vice-president of the new corporation, which is the largest manufacturer of fly screens in the United States. Meanwhile, in 1907, he became treasurer of the National Cable & Manufacturing Co., organized in that year at Niles, Mich., and now manufactures a line of pressure blowers, air compressors, copper cables, and wire braids for the bears of automobile tires. In 1913 it purchased the jack and railroad-track tool department of the Cook Standard Tool Co. of Kalamazoo, and reorganized its business as the National-Standard Co., of which Mr. Harrah is the first president. In 1816 the lightning-rod department of the National-Standard Co. was consolidated with the same line of the W. C. Shinn Manufacturing Co. of Lincoln, Neb., the new company being incorporated in Michigan as the W. C. Shinn Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. Harrah is vice-president, with factories at Niles and general offices in Chicago. This company is the largest maker of pure copper cable lightning rods in the world. An auxiliary plant of the latter company was constructed at Guelph, Ont., under the name of the Shinn Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Canada, with Mr. Harrah vice-president. He is also vice-president of the Dry-Kold Refrigerator Co. of Niles and the Campbell Transmission Co. of Buchanan, Mich. During the European war Mr. Harrah was a member of the Michigan state war board. He is a member of the Niles Club, the Niles-Buchanan Country Club, the Old Colony Club, and the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. Politically he is a Bepublican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Feb. 19, 1894, to Marie E., daughter of E. E. Evan, of Peoria, Ill., and has one son, Clayton C. Harrah.

BRODERICK, John James, manufacturer, was born in Lippfield, County Clare, Ireland, Dec. 29, 1846, son of Patrick and Anne (Duggan) Broderick. His father brought the family to the United States in 1848, settling in St. Louis, Mo., where he died while the son John was still a lad. The latter was early called upon to contribute to the support of the family. He worked his way through St. Louis University, and upon his graduation in 1852 obtained a clerical position in the firm of Pratt, Fox & Co. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Railway Supply Co. In November, 1875, he established a rope manufacturing business in St. Louis under the name of St. Louis Rope Works. Shortly afterwards he was joined by Joseph D. Bascom, a fellow employee in the Railway Supply Co., and the firm of Broderick & Bascom was organized to manufacture hemp, manila, sisal and wire rope, hemp packing, cordage and twine, besides several systems of aerial tramways with patented automatic loading devices, a special friction grip and other special features. In the beginning these goods were all made by hand, but the hand-made process was soon replaced by machinery. The company's "Yellow Strand Powersteel" cable and "Invincible Non-Kink Drilling Lines" have acquired a national reputation. The enterprise grew rapidly, and in 1882 it was incorporated under the name of Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. With its main office in St. Louis, the company maintains in Seattle, Wash., a branch factory and a subsidiary company known as the Broderick & Bascom Loggers' Supply Co. The success and remarkable growth of the business was largely due to the energy, executive ability and originality of Mr. Broderick, who remained as president until his death. As one of the leading experts on wire ropes in the United States, he was appointed a member of the wire rope sub-committee of the Council of National Defense, and although suffering from a severe illness, he attended the meetings of the committee to devise means for securing the necessary raw materials to fill the enormous orders placed by the United States government. During the war wire rope was largely used for making the submarine nets placed in the harbors of this country and for the numerous floating mines placed by the United States navy in the North sea, for ships' rigging, for towlines, and for various kinds of transportation and construction work. Mr. Broderick was a man of large vision and lofty ideals, of great initiative, and of honest, whole-hearted, unselfish service. In the work of the day as in the discharge of every duty that was imposed upon him, he was orderly, industrious, progressive, charitable, sincere and sympathetic, and withal he was ever the same courteous, high-minded, mild-mannered gentleman. A man of domestic tastes, he took but little interest in club and social life. He was a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Mercantile Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Sunset Hill Club. He was an ardent advocate of outdoor sports, and was especially fond of travel for the sake of its educational advantages. Mr. Broderick was married May 8, 1878, to Emilie C., daughter of Jacob Kern, a wagon manufacturer of St. Louis, Mo., and had three children: Angela M., wife of Edgar M. Jennings; John K. and Arthur L. Broderick, both of whom were identified with him in the firm of the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. He died in St. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1919.

TRUEBLOOD, Benjamin Franklin, educator and peace advocate, was born at Salem, Ind., Nov. 25, 1847, son of Joshua Abel and Esther (Parker) Trueblood and a descendant of John Trueblood, who came from England with his wife Agnes Fisher, about 1685 and settled in Albemarle Province, in Carolina, the line being traced through their son Amos and his wife Elizabeth Cartwright; their son Abel and his wife Jemima Scott, and their son Abel and his wife Mary Symons, who were the grandparents of Benjamin F. Trueblood. With Quaker parents, a Quaker setting for his youth and a Quaker education, this religious influence colored and dominated his life in every circle where he moved. He was graduated A.B. at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1869, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1875. After his graduation he taught in a seminary at Adrian, Mich., for two years; was professor of English literature at Earlham during 1871–73, and for one year was professor of Greek and Latin at Penn College, Oskaloosa, Ia. He was president of Wilmington (O.) College during 1874–79, when he was called to the presidency of Penn College, Oskaloosa, and held that position for eleven years. But his career as an educator was overshadowed by his activities in behalf of universal peace, in the interest of which he labored since early manhood, striving for the realization of William Penn's dream of an international court of justice, which he outlined for the world in his essay of 1693. He was foreign secretary of the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society in 1890–91. In 1892 he became general sec-

retary of the American Peace Society and editor of its journal, "The Advocate of Peace," and in that capacity he rendered the world an incalculable service in furthering the cause of international peace. He held the active secretaryship until 1915, when he retired and was honorary secretary until his death. He made of this society one of the most efficient peace organizations in America, with five great coördinated departments, thirteen affiliated and coöperating societies, thirty-four branch societies, twenty-one sections, and twenty-five new societies in the process of formation. Its membership had risen from 400 to 8,000, and the circulation of the "Advocate of Peace" increased from 1,500 to 11,500. His ability and devotion lifted the American Peace Society to the first rank of usefulness among some 600 similar organizations which he lived to see established. In 1911 he removed the headquarters of the society from Boston to Washington, thus giving it a more truly national character, and enabling it to exert a stronger influence on national legislation. In 1893 he was chairman of the joint executive committee of peace societies at the Columbian exposition, Chicago. From their inception in 1895 he was active in the Lake Mohonk conferences, and it was at Lake Mohonk that he first proposed the discussion of the establishment of a great international court of arbitration, which should be to the nations what the United States supreme court is to the states of this country. He was chairman of the organizing committee of the American Friends peace conference, Philadelphia, in 1901, and helped to organize the New York peace conference in 1907. At the universal peace congress in London in 1908, he was a member of the deputation which waited upon King Edward VII. During the years of his secretaryship he attended every international peace congress but two. Because of his facile use of French and German, he was a valued member of these assemblies. He was present (unofficially) at The Hague conference of 1899. He was the author of "The Federation of the World" (1899) and translated Kant's "Perpetual Peace" (1897), and wrote numerous pamphlets and brochures on the subject, the best of which are "A Stated International Congress," "Washington's Anti-Militarism," "The Christ of the Andes," "International Arbitration at the Opening of the Twentieth Century," "The Historic Development of the Peace Idea," "History of the American Peace Society and Its Work" and "A Periodic Congress of the Nations." He was a member of the International Law Association, the International Peace Bureau (Berne), the American Society of International Law, the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the American Association for International Conciliation, and the Twentieth Century and Round Table clubs of Boston. The honorary degree of LL.D was conferred upon him by Iowa Wesleyan University in 1887, by the State University of Iowa in 1890, and by Baylor University, Texas, in 1908. He was married July 17, 1872, to Sarah Huff, daughter of Israel Allen Terrell of New Vienna, O., and had two daughters: Lyra Dale and Florence Esther, who married Jonathan Mowry Steere. He died at Newton Highlands, Mass., Oct. 26, 1916.

GRANT, Heber Jeddy, seventh president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 22, 1856, only son of Jedediah M. and Rachel Ridgway (Ivins) Grant, and grandson of Joshua and Thalia Grant. His father, the first mayor of Salt Lake City, died shortly after his birth, and he lacked the opportunities for a liberal education, but by strict economy and close application he was able to enter the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah. His first business position was as a messenger in an insurance office. At the age of twenty he was made assistant cashier of the Zion's Savings Bank in Salt Lake City, and thereafter his rise in the business world was steady and consistent. In 1886 he established an insurance business on his own account under the name of Heber J. Grant & Co., and subsequently he organized the Utah Home Fire Insurance Co., of both of which he is president. He also became president of Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution, the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co., the Utah State National Bank, the Beneficial Life Insurance Co. and the Utah Implement-Vehicle Co. Gifted with unusual ability both as a promoter and as a manager of financial and commercial enterprises, he has been eminently successful in all his ventures and is rated as one of Utah's ablest business men. His church work began in his early youth, when he joined the newly organized Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the 13th ecclesiastical ward in Salt Lake City and was made a counselor to its president, early in the eighties, when he became secretary of the general board of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the entire church. Soon after this he was chosen as president of the Tooele Stake of Zion, in which position he served until he was called to become a member of the council of the Twelve Apostles, Oct. 16, 1882. He served as a member of that council until Nov. 23, 1918, having been chosen president Nov. 23, 1916. He filled an ecclesiastical mission in Japan during 1901–03, having been sent there to open up and preside over that mission. He subsequently presided over the European mission (1904–06), which includes the British Isles and the countries of Europe. In these offices he displayed marked administrative ability and true religious zeal. After the death of Joseph Fielding Smith, the sixth president of the Mormon church, he was elected his successor on Nov. 23, 1918. Notwithstanding his intense practicality, President Grant is a good deal of an idealist. Loving both poetry and music, and an ardent and sincere religionist, in him are blended the elements of the spiritual and the temporal. It has been his time-worn custom to help the destitute and the needy, and although a believer in self-help, of which he is a conspicuous example, he is quick to respond to appeals for aid and is ever willing to help others who need his assistance. Always a friend of education, he is now at the head of a great church school system, maintained by the Latter-day Saints, at an annual cost of over three-quarters of a million dollars. As an orator he is forceful and convincing with a voice clear and penetrating, and few public speakers are more incisive or more inspirational. He is a life-long total abstainer and stands staunchly for prohibition, which he helped to secure for his native state as president of the Prohibition and Betterment League. As stake president, mission president, apostle, and head of the church, Heber J. Grant has displayed marked administrative ability; public-spirited and benevolent to a marked degree, he manifests the true spirit of the reformer and the openheartedness of the benefactor. He was thrice



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF [illegible]

Geo P Goodale

married: (1) Nov. 1, 1877, to Lucy, daughter of Bryant Stringham of Salt Lake City; (2) May 26, 1884, to Augusta, daughter of Oscar Winters of Pleasant Grove, Utah, and (3) May 27, 1884, to Emily, daughter of Daniel H. Wells of Salt Lake City.

ALLEN, Edward Tyson, forest economist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 26, 1875, son of Oscar Dana and Fidelia Roberts (Totman) Allen and a descendant of Samuel Allen, a native of England, who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1630; from him and his wife Ann the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Partridge; their son Josiah and his wife Mary Read; their son William and his wife Susanna Packard; their son Abel and his wife Mary Dillingham; and their son Alpheus and his wife Hannah Seabury, who were the grandparents of our subject. Among the members of the family there were early New England ministers, soldiers and town officials, and participants in King Philip's war, in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812; they also intermarried with the direct descendants of John Alden, Elder William Brewster, and other New England forefathers. Oscar Dana Allen, Ph.D., father of our subject, was a graduate of Yale University and the distinguished professor of analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Yale; he made researches in Europe and introduced the first successful nickel processes in the United States; he was also the author of various chemical works. Edward T. Allen was educated in the public schools and under private instructors. He began his active career as a reporter on the "Tacoma Ledger," in 1897. Two years later he entered the U. S. forest service and so continued until 1909, with a single interval when he served as state forester of California. Since 1909 he has served as forester for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, an alliance of timber-owners' organizations extending from Montana to California, and representing some fifteen million acres of timber land. As a specialist in forest protection and timber economics, he has written forest codes adopted by several legislatures, technical pamphlets, etc., and originated many methods of practice and administration. He is best known, probably, as an organizer of coöperation in these matters between different elements within the lumber industry and between these and the state and federal governments. Mr. Allen was president of the Tahitian Trading Co., a South Sea trading enterprise destroyed by German bombardment of the port of Papeete in 1914. He is a director of, and advisory forester for, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and served as an executive member of the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense, in Washington, during the period of organizing the purchase of ship, aircraft and cantonment construction lumber for war uses. After this he served as a medium accredited by both government and industry to facilitate coöperation in solving difficulties in the income and excess profits taxes as applied to forest industry, and again to unite forest industry and ownership with governmental agencies in framing and supporting a comprehensive American forest policy. He was married near Norbeck, Md., Oct. 20, 1902, to Matilda Price, daughter of Philander Chase Riley, plantation owner; Mrs. Allen is a writer of magazine fiction, under the penname "Maryland Allen"; there are two children of this union: Olmsted Tyson and Barbara Allen.

GOODALE, George Pomeroy, journalist and dramatic critic, was born at Orleans, Ontario co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1843, son of Elijah and Mary E. (Palmer) Goodale, and grandson of Thomas Goodale, who came to this country from London, England, and settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1758. In his youth he learned the printer's trade as an employee on the Geneva (N. Y.) "Courier," and at the age of nineteen he became foreman of the newsroom of the "Elmira Press." In the early sixties he was employed on the New York "World." While working at the "case" on the "World" he enlisted in the 141st N. Y. infantry for the civil war, and upon being mustered out in 1865 went to Detroit, Mich., where he joined the staff of the "Free Press," with which he was thereafter continuously connected until his death. He became city editor of the "Free Press" in 1865, also writing dramatic criticisms, and from that year until the close of his life served as dramatic editor of that paper. In 1888 he became a stockholder and was made vice-president. For many years prior to that date he was president of the Free Press Printing Co., engaged in railway and theatrical printing; a work which called him to New York each spring for several months. By newspaper men Mr. Goodale was affectionately called the "dean of dramatic critics"; in fact his services as dramatic critic on one newspaper exceeded those of any other writer, in point of time, either in this country or in Europe. In 1914 at the conclusion of fifty years of continuous employment, during which he was regarded as the prime mover of the citizens' aesthetic development, he was tendered a banquet, which numbered guests from all over the United States, and at which letters and telegrams were read from friends in every civilized nation. The leading actors of the country were present or represented, a large bronze bust of Mr. Goodale and a life-sized oil painting of him were presented to the Free Press building and a second portrait to Mrs. Goodale. The new public library in Detroit contains a memorial room devoted to Mr. Goodale's library and named in his honor. Possessing a keen sense of analysis, a right standard of values and a great love for the stage, Mr. Goodale's daily criticism as well as his reviews were looked upon by a wide circle of readers as authoritative, considerate and accurate expressions of the worth of a play or an actor. He was widely known as an essayist and moralist, and was the author of the "Signor Max Papers," and several series of papers entitled "Picked Up in New York." Beginning in 1877, he edited, during the remainder of his life, a column in the Detroit "Free Press" entitled "Kaleidoscope," under which he discussed a series of questions in a scholarly and philosophic manner. Mr. Goodale was fortunate in many of his endowments, not the least of which was a genius for hard work. By means of it he developed from a tiny boy printer, with a liking for the stage, into a thorough master of the English language, a distinction acquired by very few even of those who are accounted successful writers. He possessed the power of making accurate and nice distinctions, never failed to recognize honest endeavor and was quick to detect talent. Blessed with an almost faultless memory, his well-stored mind was like

an encyclopedia from which he gathered needed information at will. In his personal treatment of players he was the soul of gentleness. His verdict concerning theatrical matters was accepted without question by members of the profession both high and low, and while he refrained from unjust criticism in his reviews he was always outspoken in his denunciation of the immoral and his suggestion for improvement to those who sought him out privately. As a recognition of his status with players, he was made the second honorary life-member of the Lambs Club of New York. In 1915 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 30, 1864, to Josephine, daughter of Edward Gardner, of Angelica, N. Y., and (2) Dec. 1, 1902, to Katherine Brigham, daughter of William P. Molony, of Ann Arbor, Mich. He had two children, Nettie May and Warner Goodale, both deceased. He died at his summer home, Windy Vale-O., near Royal Oak, Mich., May 7, 1919.

SPAULDING, Henry George, clergyman and lecturer, was born at Spencer, Mass., May 28, 1837, son of Reuben and Electra Goodenough (Clark) Spaulding, and a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who came from Lincolnshire, England, and settled at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, removing to Braintree, Mass., about 1630. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated at Harvard at the head of his class in 1860. He won the Bowdoin prizes for English and Greek prose composition in his senior year, and the resident graduate prize in 1864. Two years later he received the degree of B.D. from the Harvard divinity school. During the civil war he was a member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. In 1868 he was ordained pastor of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, Framingham, Mass., and in 1873 pastor of the Third Religious Society, Dorchester, Mass. From 1877 to 1883 he lectured in colleges and schools throughout the country, being one of the first to use stereopticon views, and for the ensuing nine years was secretary of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, after which he devoted his time to preaching and lecturing in this country and Europe. The subjects of his lectures were "Christian Art," "Famous Books and Famous Places," and the "Poetry of Robert Browning." He was author of "A Sunday School Service Hymnal" (1884); "The Teachings of Jesus" (1885); "Hebrew Prophets and Kings" (1887); "Later Heroes of Israel" (1888); "Lessons and Commentary on the Gospel of Luke" (1889); "Charles Sumner—An Address" (1911), and of contributions to various periodicals. He was a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Browning Society, the Boston Association, Ministerial Union, and the St. Botolph, Tuesday, Theological and Twentieth Century clubs of Boston. Mr. Spaulding was a man of lofty ideals and strong moral fiber, and wielded a great influence for good in his church. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 5, 1867, to Lucy, daughter of Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, of Cambridge, Mass.; she died in 1910, having had two children: Henry Plympton, and Elizabeth Bell Spaulding. He was married (2) June 15, 1911, to Jane, daughter of Nathan H. Langworthy, a business man of Westerly, R. I. He died at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 13, 1920.

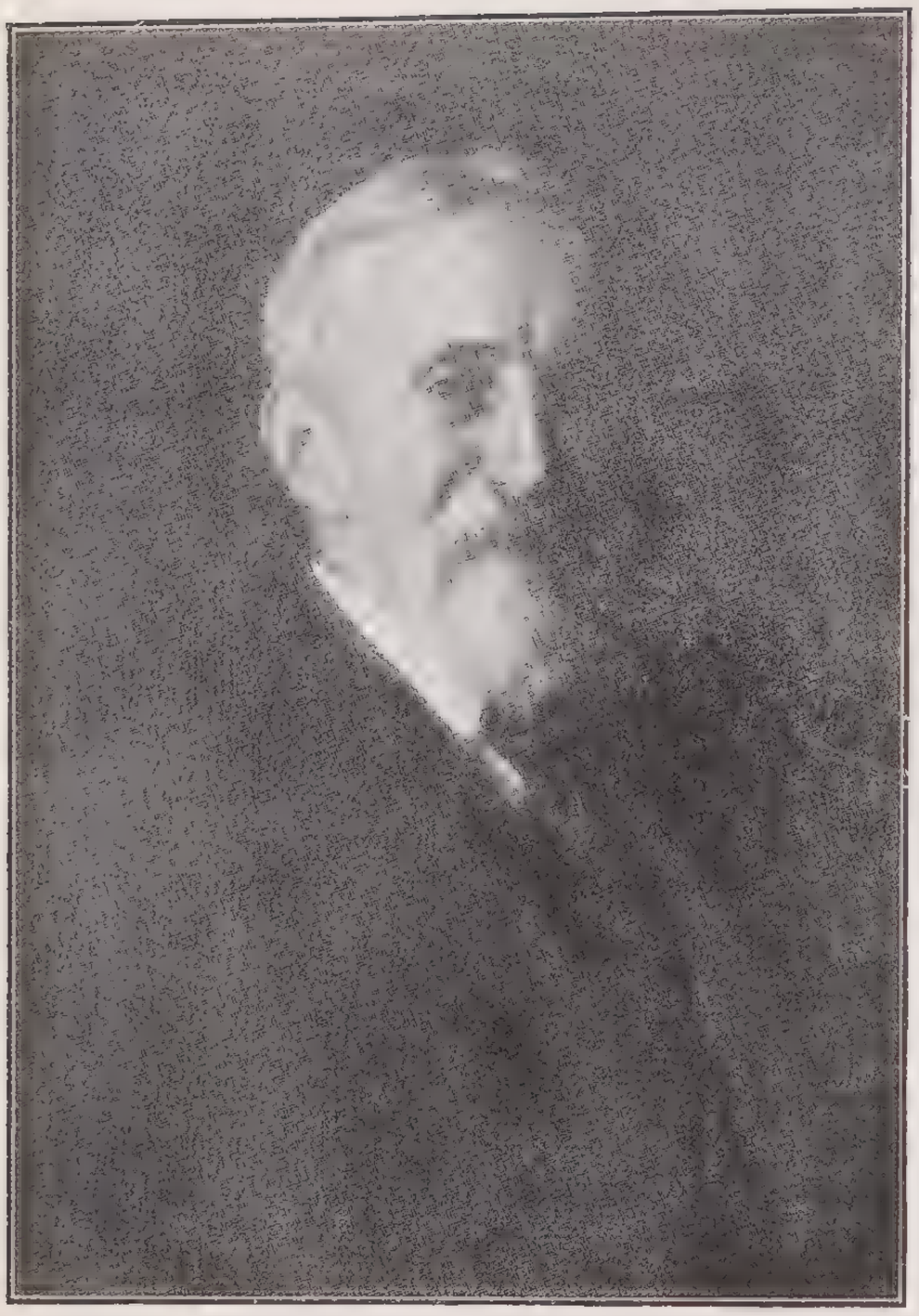
PALMER, Harry Price, realty operator, was born at Salinas, Cal., June 9, 1877, son of Willis Dudley and Nettie (Price) Palmer. After a public school education, he began his business career at Spokane, Wash., with the Wells Fargo Express Co. He was early made a member of the Spokane Stock Exchange, and at the age of twenty-one was elected its secretary. In 1905 he settled in Portland, Ore., and engaged in the real estate business as president of the H. P. Palmer-Jones Co., taking active part in the development of the Irvington section and other fine residential districts of the city. He subsequently went to Detroit, Mich., as sales manager for a large realty firm, and later to Cleveland, O., and New York city as promoter of a chain of grocery stores, returning to Portland in 1918. During the administration of Mayor Simon (1912) he served on the executive board of the city. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Arlington, Irvington and Multnomah Amateur Athletic clubs of Portland. He was affiliated with the Republican party and attended the Presbyterian church. A well-balanced, energetic man of business, courageous, far-sighted and public-spirited, Mr. Palmer was known for his sturdy qualities of good sense and high honor. He was married at Portland, Ore., Sept. 9, 1905, to Grace, daughter of Martin Wells Parelius, of Portland, and had three children: Geraldine, Harry Price, and Kingdon Parelius Palmer. He died in Portland, Ore., Jan. 5, 1919.

READ, William Franklin, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1833, son of John Franklin and Anna Rudderow (Carty) Read, and a descendant of John Read, who came over from England about 1700, and settled at Philadelphia, Pa. The line from this first American ancestor is traced through his son John; his son Franklin and his wife, Catherine Currie, and their son William Franklin and his wife Ann Radcliffe, who were the grandparents of William Franklin Read. After a public school education he entered the employ of Dulles & Aertsen (afterward Henry Farnum & Co.), engaged in the dry goods commission business. In February, 1858, he started in the foreign and domestic commission business, in partnership with Charles W. Coxe, under the firm name of Coxe & Read. He was at that time, and continued for fifty years, sole agent in the United States, of Ferguson Brothers, Carlisle, Eng., manufacturers of silesias, pocketings, silk sleeve linings, and Scotch ginghams, the last used largely for umbrella coverings. He also became agent for Samuel Fox & Co., of Sheffield, Eng., manufacturers of ribs for umbrellas. During 1865–1882, Mr. Read was an importer of kid gloves. In 1880 he began to manufacture alpacas for umbrellas, erecting a small mill in Philadelphia for that purpose, and for several years controlled the umbrella alpaca business of the country. In 1885 he started making silk warp Henriettas, a Bradford industry, and was the first to dye this fabric in colors successfully. He built up a large business in this line but inferior goods of French and German manufacture killed the name of silk warp Henrietta, and the business languished. In 1880 he introduced to the American public silk warp Lansdowne, a copyrighted domestic fabric of a texture of silk and wool. Mr. Read's firm has never ceased making this material since 1890, and it bears the unique reputation among dress fabrics, of having lasted over a quarter of a century without being changed in width or quality. Mr. Read next took up the making of dress goods of all descriptions, and at the time of his death his mills were producing as diversified a line of



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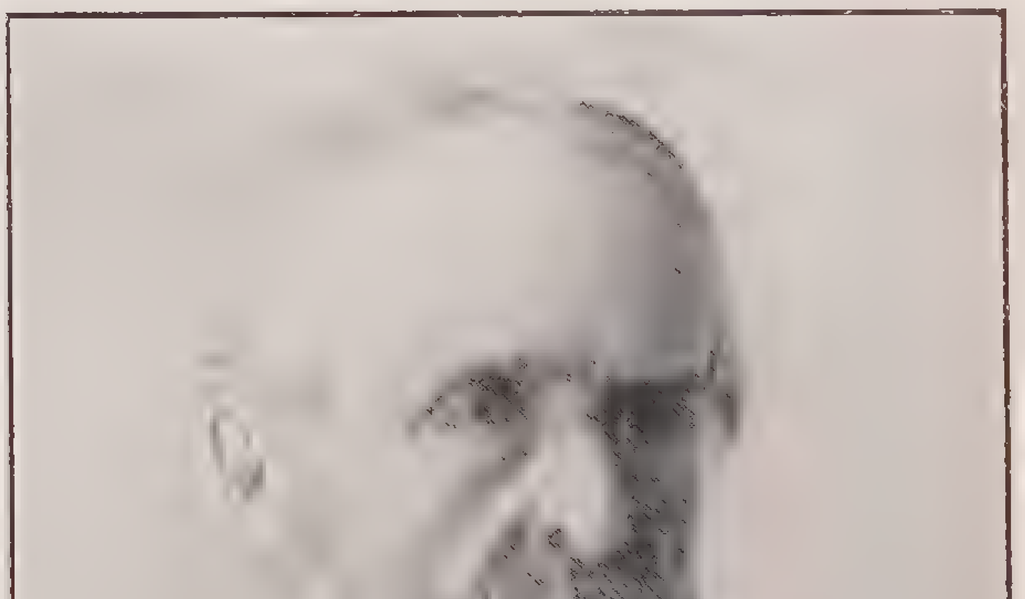
WILLIAM F. READ
MANUFACTURER



ROBERT V. FLETCHER
JURIST



JOSIAH C. RICHARDSON
MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER



ABRAHAM L. PENNOCK
NURSERYMAN

dress fabrics as any in the United States. He admitted his two sons, Franklin C. and William F. Read, Jr., into partnership in 1905, changing the firm name to William F. Read & Sons. Under this name the business was incorporated in 1907. Mr. Read's success in manufacturing is shown in the growth of his mills, which began with twenty-five looms, and at his death operated 500 looms and employs over 400 hands. He was for many years president of the National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia; director of the Bank of North America and of the Trust Company of North America; treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and member of the Philadelphia Art Club, the Philada Country Club, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In earlier life he found recreation in painting in water colors, and later became an enthusiastic collector of fine pictures and other works of art. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 21, 1861, to Jane Robson, daughter of James Conyers, an Englishman, and (2) June 25, 1867, to Victoria Eliza Conyers, her sister. His children were: Franklin Conyers; Victoria Convers, who married Napoleon B. Kelly; Jennie Conyers, who married Joel Baily Davis; William Franklin, Jr.; Robert Ferguson; Florence Radcliffe; Edmund Wright; Conyers; and Helen Anna Read. He died at Lansdowne, Pa., Dec. 19, 1916.

FLETCHER, Robert Virgil, jurist, was born near Williamstown, Grant co., Ky., Sept. 27, 1869, son of John McClain and Mary A. (Luman) Fletcher. He was graduated at Spencer Institute, Taylorsville, Ky., in 1886, and took postgraduate work at the University of Mississippi, Oxford. For some years he was a teacher in high schools in Kentucky and Mississippi. Meanwhile he studied law at Pontotoc, Miss., under the preceptorship of Charles B. Mitchell, was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1899, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Pontotoc, Miss., where until 1906 he was a member of the firm of Mitchell & Fletcher, with George T. Mitchell as partner. He served as assistant attorney-general of Mississippi during 1906–07; in the latter year he was appointed attorney-general by Gov. Vardaman to fill out an unexpired term, and in the same year was regularly elected to that office without opposition. In 1908 Gov. Noel appointed him judge of the state supreme court to fill out an unexpired term, and he served about a year, then became a member of the law firm of Flowers, Fletcher & Whitfield, of Jackson, Miss., in which firm his partners were James N. Flowers and Albert H. Whitfield, Jr. In 1911 he was appointed general attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., with headquarters in Chicago, and he continued in that relation, having general control of all the legal affairs of the company in southern territory, until May 1, 1919. At that time he was appointed assistant general counsel of the U. S. Railroad Administration, headquarters at Washington, in charge of all the traffic litigation for the railroad administration throughout the United States. He served in this capacity until Jan. 1, 1920, when he resumed his work as general attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, headquarters at Chicago. On Mar. 1, 1920, he was promoted to the position of general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, a position which he now holds. He has contributed to the "Yale Law Review." Politically he is a Democrat and he is a communicant of the Methodist church. He is a member of various bar associations, the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Olympia Fields Country and Union League clubs of Chicago. He was married June 28, 1893, to Etta, daughter of William H. Childers, of Corinth, and has four children: Ernest Lamar; Louise; Robert Julian; and William McClain Fletcher.

RICHARDSON, Josiah Crosby, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Alstead, N. H., Mar. 4, 1842, son of Edward Phelps and Eunice (Crosby) Richardson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Richardson, who came from England about 1635, located first in Boston, and subsequently settled at Woburn, Mass., where he formed a church in 1641; from his and his wife Mary the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Mary Stimpson; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Peacock; their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Stevens; their son Richard and his wife Ruth Langley; and their son Theodore Richardson and his wife Rebecca Howard, who were the grandparents of Josiah C. Richardson. He attended country schools in New Hampshire, and began his business career in 1860 with Gerold, Son & So., at Keene, N. H. In 1874 he located at Jackson, Mich., as a merchant, a business in which he continued until his death. Throughout this period he was identified with the business interests of his adopted city, and from 1880 was a member of the firm of Richardson & Knight, wholesale milliners. He was also an organizer and president of the Reliance Corset Co. Mr. Richardson held a high place in Masonry, and he was prominent in the municipal and political life of Jackson, serving as alderman, member of the board of public works, postmaster and mayor. In 1875 he took the initiative in organizing a Unitarian church at Jackson, keeping the pastor, Rev. J. N. Pardee, in his own home until the church was well established. At a later date he bore a leading part in organizing a city hospital, becoming its first board president. He led the movement which resulted in the formation of the Humane Society of Michigan and served as its first president. His chief recreation was fishing and hunting. He was a faithful public servant, and was known for his generosity in all things. A high dignitary in fraternal circles, a merchant of great integrity, a prominent factor in the public life of the city, an esteemed neighbor and friend, he will long be remembered as ranking among Jackson's most distinguished citizens. He was married at Keene, N. H., Jan. 22, 1862, to Isabel Jane, daughter of John Chamberlain, a farmer, of Westmoreland, N. H.; there are two living children of this union: Leon Josiah, member of the faculty of the University of California, Berkeley; and Arthur Howard, an electrical engineer of Schenectady, N. Y. He died at Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 10, 1918.

PENNOCK, Abraham Liddon, nurseryman and florist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1827, son of Abraham Liddon and Elizabeth (Sellers) Pennock; grandson of George and Mary (Liddon) Pennock; great-grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Pennock, and great-great-grandson of Joseph Pennock, a native of Ireland, who came to America with his parents, Christopher and Mary Elizabeth (Collet) Pennock, prior to 1685. All were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Pennock's father con-

ducted a wire business under the firm name of Sellers & Pennock; he was the inventor of a riveted hose and a riveted mail-bag which he manufactured for the United States government; he was an ardent abolitionist and made his country home an underground station for runaway slaves. The son, Abraham L., Jr., was educated at the Friends Select School and at Haverford College. He undertook to learn the woolen business, but the confinement in the mills affected his health and he returned to his father's farm, whence sprang his love for growing plants and flowers. He built his first greenhouses in Lansdowne, Pa., in 1861, and three years later formed a partnership with his brother, J. Liddon Pennock, under the firm name of Pennock Bros., and began business in cut flowers, then a new enterprise, at the ancestral home at Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. He was responsible for increasing the popularity of the lily-of-the-valley by preserving the pips in cold storage and planting them when needed throughout the entire year, thus furnishing the trade with a continuous supply of the blooms. Other florists adopted this plan, and the lily-of-the-valley has thus been made an important feature in the cut-flower business. His son, Aldrich J. Pennock, developed an enormous business in growing "valleys" for the trade, and became known as the "Valley King of America." Mr. Pennock took a keen interest in the growth and improvement of his home town, being instrumental in securing the first post-office in Lansdowne, the first sewerage plant, and a new water plant, of which his son Caspar was the head. He was the inventor of a hot-water furnace and boiler for use in both dwellings and greenhouses, an improved grate for furnaces, and a greenhouse ventilator. He was a member of the American Rose Society, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the National Geographic Society, the Woman's Suffrage Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (honorary), the Lansdowne Natural History Club, and the Lansdowne Building and Loan Association. He was twice married, (1) October 3, 1850, to Abby Jane, daughter of Duty B. Aldrich, of Woonsocket, R. I.; she died in 1864, leaving three children: Herbert Aldrich; Caspar and George Liddon Pennock; and he was married (2), June 5, 1867, to Anna Maria Buckman, daughter of Oliver Hough Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had eight children: Aldrich J.; Samuel Sellers; Oliver Cadwalader; Olivia Cadwalader, who married Francis Judson Laird; Joseph Liddon; Henry Sellers; Anna Liddon, wife of Dr. Nathan Pennypacker Strauffer; and Elizabeth, wife of Robert C. Folwell, Jr. He died in Lansdowne, June 29, 1917.

HALL, Harry, Alvan, jurist, was born in Karthaus township, Clearfield co., Pa., Oct. 7, 1861, son of Benjamin McDowell and Susan (Geary) Hall, and grandson of James Hall, an Irish mathematician, who came to America in 1787. He was the brother of John G. Hall, a noted Pennsylvania lawyer, member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and state senator for two terms, and of James K. P. Hall, member of congress, and state senator. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., Gregory College, now Bucknell University, and Yale University, being graduated at the last in 1879. He obtained the degree of LL.B. from Yale Law School in 1881 and was admitted to the Connecticut and Pennsylvania bars. He began the practice of his profession at St. Marys, Pa., in association with his brother, James K. P. Hall, who in 1883, turned over his entire practice to him, and despite his youth he soon became one of the leaders of the Elk county bar. From the beginning he took a keen interest in politics. Before reaching his majority, he stumped the state with Robert E. Pattison; from 1883 for over a decade he was a delegate to every Democratic state convention and attended as delegate the national Democratic conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1892. In 1885 he was elected chief burgess of St. Marys, being reëlected unanimously four times. Natural gas and water works were installed during his administration, and he codified the borough laws and had them reënacted into a harmonious system. During 1890–93 he was a member of the Pennsylvania state senate where his profound knowledge of law, his pleasing oratory, convincing logic and parliamentary art soon brought him to the front. In 1893 Pres. Cleveland appointed him U. S. district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and at the close of his term he was commended in the report of the attorney-general for having won the largest percentage of cases brought to trial by any U. S. district attorney. He was selected by the Interstate Commerce Commission to try its most important test cases. In United States vs. Wight, he secured the first criminal conviction of a railroad official indicted for violation of an Interstate Commerce Act, and he secured the condemnation of the locks and dams on the Monongahela river which had charged a toll for thirty years. He declined to be a candidate for reappointment to the office of U. S. district attorney but Pres. McKinley refused to name a successor, and he continued in office until the U. S. supreme court, under the law, unanimously appointed him to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of his own term. After trying a number of important cases during a term then due, he resigned. Having been an officer in the Pennsylvania national guard, he became captain of company H, 16th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry in the war with Spain, and he was promoted to be major for gallantry at the battle of Coamo. Resigning his commission in 1899 he resumed his law practice, now chiefly corporation and railroad cases, with offices in New York, Pittsburgh and Ridgway, Pa. He was general counsel in this country for the Austo-Hungarian monarchy and for the Italian government. In appreciation of his services he was made a Knight of the Austrian Empire in 1905 and given the Officers' Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph. For ten years during 1907–17 he was president judge of the 25th judicial district of Pennsylvania. He was commander-in-chief of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war; vice-commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans; fellow of the American Geographic Society, member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Sons of the American Revolution, Archaeological Society and the Military Service Institute. He was author of "Rights of Riparian Owners in the Navigable Waters of the United States" (1894), and was a prolific writer for newspapers, magazines and reviews. He was a 32-degree Mason and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married at Louisville, Ky., June 10, 1886, to Currin, daughter of Col. Currin McNairy, of Nashville, Tenn., and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1, 1917.

STONECIPHER, John Franklin, clergyman and librarian, was born in Allegheny county,



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Harry Alvan Hall



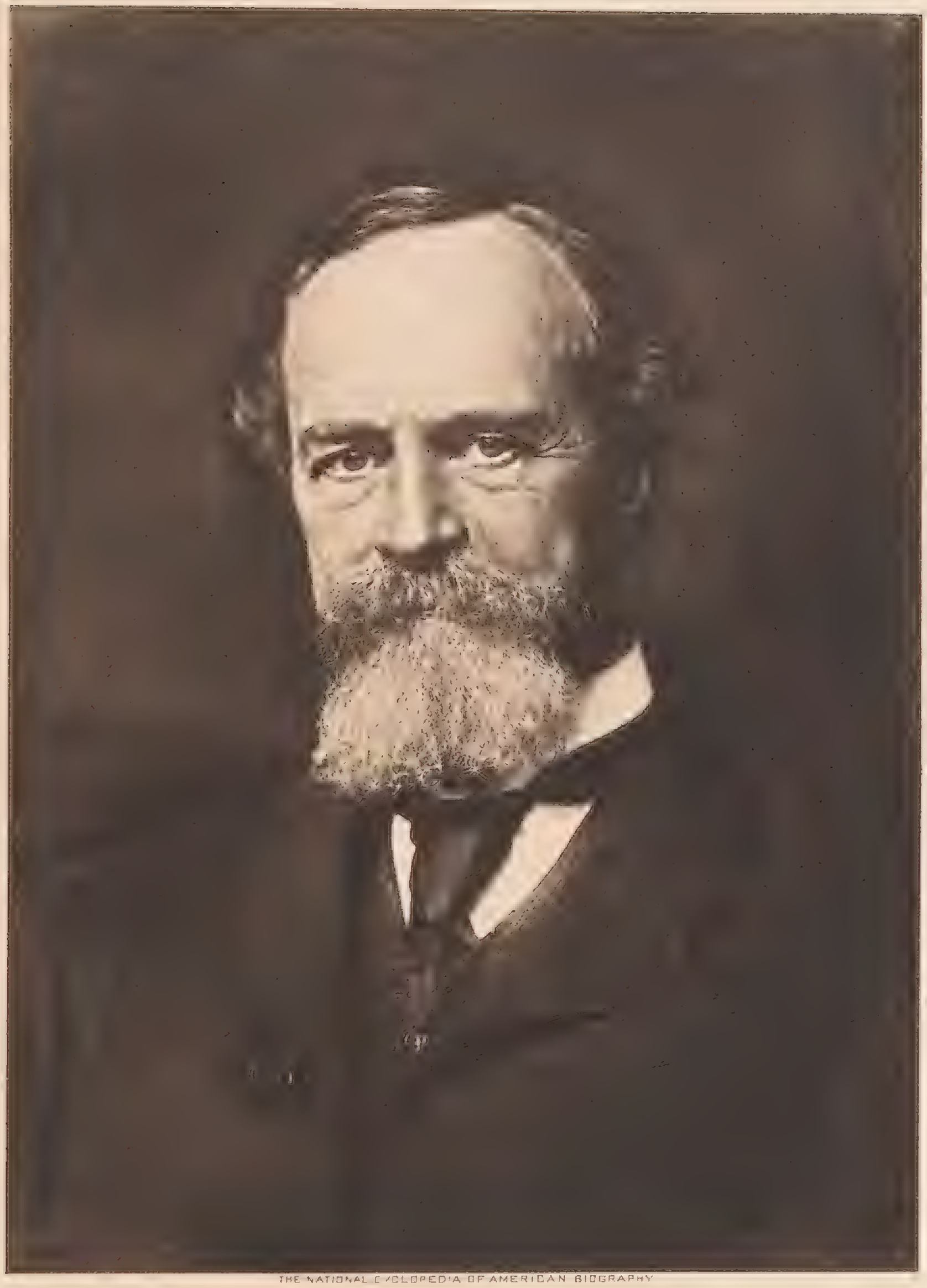
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John F. Stoneciphers

Pa., Aug. 22, 1852, son of John and Rebecca (Whitmore) Stonecipher. His father, a native of Allegheny county, Pa., was a farmer. The son received his preparatory education at Elders Ridge Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Lafayette College in 1874, being a member there of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Washington Literary Society. He was graduated B.D. at Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, in 1877. His alma mater conferred upon him the degree D.D. in 1899. He was licensed to preach by the Pittsburgh presbytery in 1878. Thereafter he held pastorates at Mercer, Pa. (1877–82), and at Dover, Del. (1883–94). He was chaplain of the Delaware legislature in 1883, 1887 and 1893. In 1894 he retired from the ministry because of impaired health, taking up his residence at Easton, Pa. In 1902 he became librarian of Lafayette College, introducing there improved methods, and collecting, preserving and classifying much valuable information, especially concerning the history of Lafayette College. In 1905 he became secretary and treasurer of the Lafayette Alumni Association and through this connection was able to compile and publish the biographical catalogue of the college. He was a member of the session of Brainard-Union Presbyterian Church, Easton, and an influential member of the Lehigh presbytery; was the dominant factor in the Young Men's Christian Association of Easton, and was liberal to many other religious, charitable and philanthropic works, giving also much in time and thought to the cause of missions. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and at one time president of the Northampton County Historical Society. He found his chief recreation in reading and philanthropic work. As a Presbyterian pastor Dr. Stonecipher entered upon his duties with a devotion that soon produced results. Under his ministry the church and its Sunday school flourished, and the auxiliary activities of the congregation expanded in scope and value. His personality commended him to a wide constituency irrespective of creed or nationality. He was not a controversialist, but was ready at all times to help in undertakings for the good of the community, and always better pleased to bestow praise than to find fault. His sincerity was obvious, his simplicity refreshing, his modesty charming. A Christian optimist, his cheery, wholesome presence was a benediction to all who knew him. He was married Sept. 6, 1877, to Jennie, daughter of John Micke, a merchant of Easton, and had three children: Helen M.; Agnes, wife of Stanley D. Howell, both of Easton; and Frank W. Stonecipher, a lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Stonecipher died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 19, 1919.

JAMES, William, psychologist and philosopher, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1842, eldest son of Rev. Henry J. and Mary R. (Walsh) James. His father (q. v.), a well-known theologian and follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, profoundly influenced the early life of his son. Although father and son belonged to different schools of thought and to different epochs, the influence of the elder James upon his son is shown by the latter's preoccupation with religion, and his investigation of psychical phenomena, in which he was particularly interested in his later years. The characters of the two men were also much alike, as in each there was a mixture of both gaiety and seriousness. Because of his father's temporary residence in Europe, William James received his early education in the schools of four different countries and thus enjoyed an early contact with European languages and thought. He first studied with tutors in London and Paris; in 1857–58 he attended the College of Boulogne; and in 1859–60 the University of Geneva, returning to the United States in the latter year to study painting under William M. Hunt, at Newport, R. I. But the attractions of science proved stronger than those of art and in the autumn of 1861 he entered Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, for a two-year course in chemistry and anatomy. After studying physiology at the University of Berlin in 1867–68, he was graduated M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1869. His whole course of scholastic training was frequently interrupted, that his natural interests and capacities might have free play, as, for instance, in April, 1865, he accompanied Louis Agassiz and the Thayer expedition to Brazil. Following his graduation at the Harvard Medical School, he studied with Agassiz at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and it was not until 1872 that he began his teaching career as instructor in physiology at Harvard College. He was instructor in anatomy and physiology during 1873–76, becoming assistant professor of physiology in 1876, and assistant professor of philosophy in 1880. Five years later he was called to the chair of philosophy and in 1889 to that of psychology. It was as professor of psychology that he first attracted international attention. As early as 1875 he had given graduate instruction on "The Relation between Physiology and Psychology," and he established what was probably the first psychological laboratory in America in a room in the Lawrence Scientific School. He followed this with an undergraduate course in psychology in 1877–78, and delivered a course of lectures on psychology at Johns Hopkins University. The first period of his career as a teacher terminated with a series of philosophic lectures on "The Philosophy of Evolution" in 1879–80, after which he dropped anatomy and physiology and devoted himself entirely to psychology and philosophy. He had already contributed articles to "Mind," "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy," and "La Critique Philosophique," and during 1880–90 he wrote for "Mind" a series of original articles on psychology which laid the foundation of his reputation as a psychologist. During this period Prof. James made no clear-cut distinction between his two dominant interests, psychology and philosophy, and some of his most famous philosophical essays were published before 1890, essays which were characteristic of him and which contained the substance of his later views. In 1890 appeared his "Principles of Psychology," his first and in some respects his most important book. Before his death it had been translated into French, German, Italian, Russian, Danish, Spanish and Japanese, and since then it has appeared in numerous other languages. The significance of "Principles of Psychology" as an original work was immediately recognized in Europe, and James was hailed as a profound thinker. In 1892 he issued his "Briefer Psychology," a compend of the larger work, becoming almost at once a text-book in American colleges, and establishing its author as America's first notable teacher of psychology. The chapter on "Habit," from the "Principles of Psychology," sprang into popular favor because of its moral and psychological insight. The University of Padua conferred upon him the degrees of Ph.D. and Litt.D. in 1893. One of the

subjects which engaged his attention in the second period of his life was psychical research. He was a founder of the American Society for Psychical Research in 1884 and in 1894–95 was president of the British Society for Psychical Research. His interest in the subject may be said to form a natural transition from psychology to the philosophy of religion, and the period of his greatest activity in psychical research was precisely the period when his center of interest was shifting from psychology to philosophy. His love of "sportsmanlike fair play in science," first drew him to the psychical research movement, and he felt it to be his duty to investigate it first-hand. He did not believe in the usual explanations of psychical phenomena on the basis of "spirit return" or "telepathy," but he regarded the theory of Myers on "subliminal consciousness" to be an important step forward in psychology, and he used this theory of extramarginal consciousness with telling effect in his explanations of religious experiences. He was the first to call attention to Mrs. Piper in 1886, reports on whom were later written by Myers and Hodgson. Prof. James never permitted the rigid canons of scientific method to blind him to the fact that there are strange phenomena and unusual facts which defy classification under any known science. In 1892 Prof. James retired from the directorship of his psychological laboratory at the Lawrence Scientific School and began to devote himself more to general philosophical study and speculation, and in 1897 his title at Harvard was changed from "professor of psychology" to "professor of philosophy." In 1897 he published a volume of essays under the title "The Will to Believe." These essays contain the kernel of his philosophy and his theories of pluralism and radical empiricism (or pragmatism) which form the basis of his philosophic system. He now entered upon the third phase of his career, a period devoted principally to lecturing and writing on philosophic problems, although he still maintained his interest in psychology, as is shown by the fact that in the years 1897–99 he delivered on various occasions his "Talks to Teachers on Psychology," gathered and published under that title in 1899. This book still enjoys great popularity. In 1899 Prof. James was offered the Gifford lectureship on national religion at the University of Edinburgh, but his health was very poor at the time and he was forced to ask not only a postponement of this lectureship but also a leave of absence from Harvard. During this respite of two years he prepared his famous Gifford Lectures on "Natural Religion," delivered at Edinburgh in the years 1901 and 1902, and published in the latter year under the title of "Varieties of Religious Experience." This work, original in thought, distinguished in style and of great erudition, added materially to his fame and made him the pioneer of a new movement. From this time on, however, his health was never good and he was unable to give more than one course at Harvard each year. But his creative powers remained unimpaired, and the last decade of his life was the most productive of original and brilliant work. He had now won himself a position as a philosopher of the first rank, whose genius and learning were recognized by the leading thinkers of the world, and his every utterance was echoed on two continents. In 1906, at the Lowell Institute, Boston, he delivered his famous lectures on "Pragmatism," which made him the unquestioned leader of the "pragmatic movement." James himself, however, credited Charles Peirce with being the first to express the pragmatic idea. These lectures were delivered again at Columbia in 1907, and were also published in book form. It is in connection with "pragmatism" or "radical empiricism" that the name of Prof. James is especially famous. As early as 1898 he had given an inkling of this "new name for some old ways of thinking" in a lecture at the University of California, and now, following the publication of the Lowell and Columbia lectures, "pragmatism" became the most talked of philosophic movement of the day. A controversy immediately arose concerning pragmatism, and, as is so often the case, the issue was narrowed down to one point of the pragmatic world view, i. e., the definition of truth. In the pragmatic view truth must be judged in human, practical terms, by its workability; while in the view of the older idealistic philosophies, truth is independent and prior, and is not to be judged by practical results. But this narrowing down of pragmatism by its opponents for controversial purposes was in nowise a true estimation of the new philosophy, which, as James himself said, was essentially "the attitude of looking away from first things, principles, 'categories,' supposed necessities, and looking toward last things, fruits, consequences, facts." Prof. James's greatest contribution to philosophic thought consisted first in breaking down the wall which had grown up between philosophy and psychology and in the discovery that under the cover of a distinction between philosophy and psychology, most of the really vital questions of philosophy had been evaded—such questions as those concerning the meaning of life, and the nature of truth and freedom; and second, in his combating of the intellectualist tradition which as "absolute" or "objective idealism" had become the great orthodox philosophy of the day. A corollary of his refutation of the absolutist position was the movement which he initiated against logic-chopping and philosophic system-making, and the showing-up of the defects of rationalistic logic. "Pragmatism" rounds out the philosophy of William James. In it we find his naturalistic or biological point of view, his reliance on perceptual experience and his acceptance of the fundamental aspects of consciousness at their face value, his teleological conception of mind, his ethical and religious meliorism, and his distrust of absolutes and finalities. In the spring of 1908 Prof. James delivered the Hibbert lectures on philosophy at Manchester College, Oxford, and they were published in 1909 under the title of "The Pluralistic Universe." These lectures carried on the ideas expressed in "Pragmatism," and were more technical and historical in method, and brought his philosophy into closer association with the movement headed by the French philosopher Henri Bergson. James regarded himself as a descendant of the English school from Locke to Mill, and identified himself with them as a "phenomenist," insisting that "realities are only what they are known as." His theory of knowledge led him to a philosophy of pure experience or "radical empiricism." The positive side of his philosophy is shown in his insistence on the continual novelty and mystery of the world, and its rich diversity of sense experience; while on the negative side he appeared as the leader of the reaction against the English neo-Hegelians, and he was instinctively opposed to the "absolutes" of this school, which he was wont to hold up as an example of a trivial and meaningless



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Wm James

concept. The chief characteristic of his philosophy, however, was his teleological or moral conception of mind, and his insistence that cognition is not biologically meaningless. By showing that cognition and volition are interpenetrative, he established the fact that mind is an organic unity of function, that it is not a mechanical reagent or passive reproducer of external reality, but an essentially selective and initiating activity, serving the interest of the organism. Consciousness thus becomes a world of real ends, in the making and fulfilling of which it contributes to the making of reality. The destiny of mind, in the Jamesian view, is not that of a disinterested spectator of a ready-made existence, but of an active participant in the shaping of the future. James carried on a controversy in philosophic journals and elsewhere with the critics of pragmatism, and the replies to his critics were gathered and published under the title of "The Meaning of Truth," in 1909. He had resigned from his professorship at Harvard in 1907, and most of the last two years of his life he spent in Europe, busied during a good part of that period with the writing down of his philosophy in textbook form in an "Introduction to Philosophy," to satisfy an academic demand for a formal and precise statement of the pragmatic position. He had nearly completed this work when he returned from Europe in August, 1910, but his health, which had been poor for years, now gave way completely, and he succumbed to heart disease. It is difficult to estimate the exact position which William James will occupy among the philosophers of the ages. The American view seems to be that with the possible exception of Emerson no other native philosopher has attained his eminence. But James was a scientist, an investigator, philosopher, and psychologist of thorough training, which Emerson was not. The Europeans consider him our greatest, freshest, and most original thinker. His contribution to knowledge was profound and various. He was one of the founders of the modern science of psychology, and his work, "The Principles of Psychology," in addition to being one of the first treatises on the subject, contained original investigations of much importance, and its author became one of the leaders in the movement begun in Europe in the late seventies and early eighties to give the quietus to the old "faculty" psychology. "The Principles of Psychology" summed up and unified the modern tendency in psychology, and because of its charming style and its distinctly personal flavor, won a large popularity. The distinctive feature of his psychology was the union of the physiological and laboratory attitude with the introspective method. He was the pioneer writer on psychology in English to base his work on the biological method, a method with which he had become familiar as a medical student. Two highly original psychological theories have become closely identified with his name, both propounded by him as early as 1884, viz., the theory of the "psychic fringe," or "transitive state," and the James-Lange theory of emotion. As a teacher of psychology and as an inspirer of teachers, James was without a peer. He had a remarkable facility of communicating ideas to others, and of arousing interest in his hearers. His philosophy of religion was characterized by a healthy-minded moralism, a belief in individualism and libertarianism, a condemnation of the quietistic apology for evil, which he said "transforms life from a tragic reality into an insincere and melodramatic exhibition"; and a faith in the possibility of "the gradual extinction of evil, by dropping it out altogether, throwing it overboard and getting beyond it, helping to make a universe that shall forget its very place and name." In "Varieties of Religious Experience," James followed the psychological method, collecting, describing, and classifying subjective religious states. For him religion did not mean the institution or office, but the personal experience and faith. While he did not claim that religious faith could be justified on theoretical grounds, his own belief was that "the conscious person is continuous with a wider self through which saving experiences come, a positive content of religious experience which, it seems to me, is literally and objectively true as far as it goes. . . . It would seem as though transmundane energies, God, if you will, produced immediate effects within the natural world." At the time of his death Prof. James was perhaps the most widely known of American scholars, and his fame has increased since his death. One of the most eminent scientists and most widely read philosophers of his day, he was also even more essentially a man of letters, and his stylistic clearness and charm led to the well-known saying that William James "writes psychology so that it reads like a novel." His personal characteristics were a remarkable independence of judgment, openmindedness, truthfulness, combined with intellectual buoyancy and a keen sense of humor. He was democratic, simple, modest, and indifferent to fame or the distinctions of social eminence. He showed the possibility of possessing taste and preserving personal distinction without pride or aloofness. He left a precious heritage to Harvard, to America, and to the world. Beside the works already referred to James published his father's "Literary Remains" in 1885, and was the author of "Human Immortality; Two Supposed Objections to the Doctrine" (1898); "Energies of Men" (1908); "Memories and Studies" (1911); "Essays in Radical Empiricism" (1912); "On Some of Life's Ideals" (1912); in addition to a large number of articles, essays and lectures, published in reviews both in America and abroad. His "Introduction to Philosophy," previously mentioned, was published in 1911 under the title of "Some Problems of Philosophy; a Beginning of an Introduction to Philosophy." His eminence was recognized by universities and learned societies in all parts of the world. In addition to the degrees already mentioned he received the following honorary degrees: LL.D., Princeton, 1896; Edinburgh, 1902; and Harvard, 1903; Litt.D., Durham, 1908; Sc.D., Oxford, 1908; Sc. Nat. D., Geneva, 1909. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, honorary member of the New York Academy of Science, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a corresponding member of the Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, of Berlin, and also of the British Academy; honorary member of the Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, of Copenhagen; of the Psychological Society of the University of Moscow; the Reale Instituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, of Milan; and of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome. He was president of the American Psychological Association in 1894 and in 1904; of the American Philosophical Association, 1906; American Naturalists, 1906; and at the time of his death was

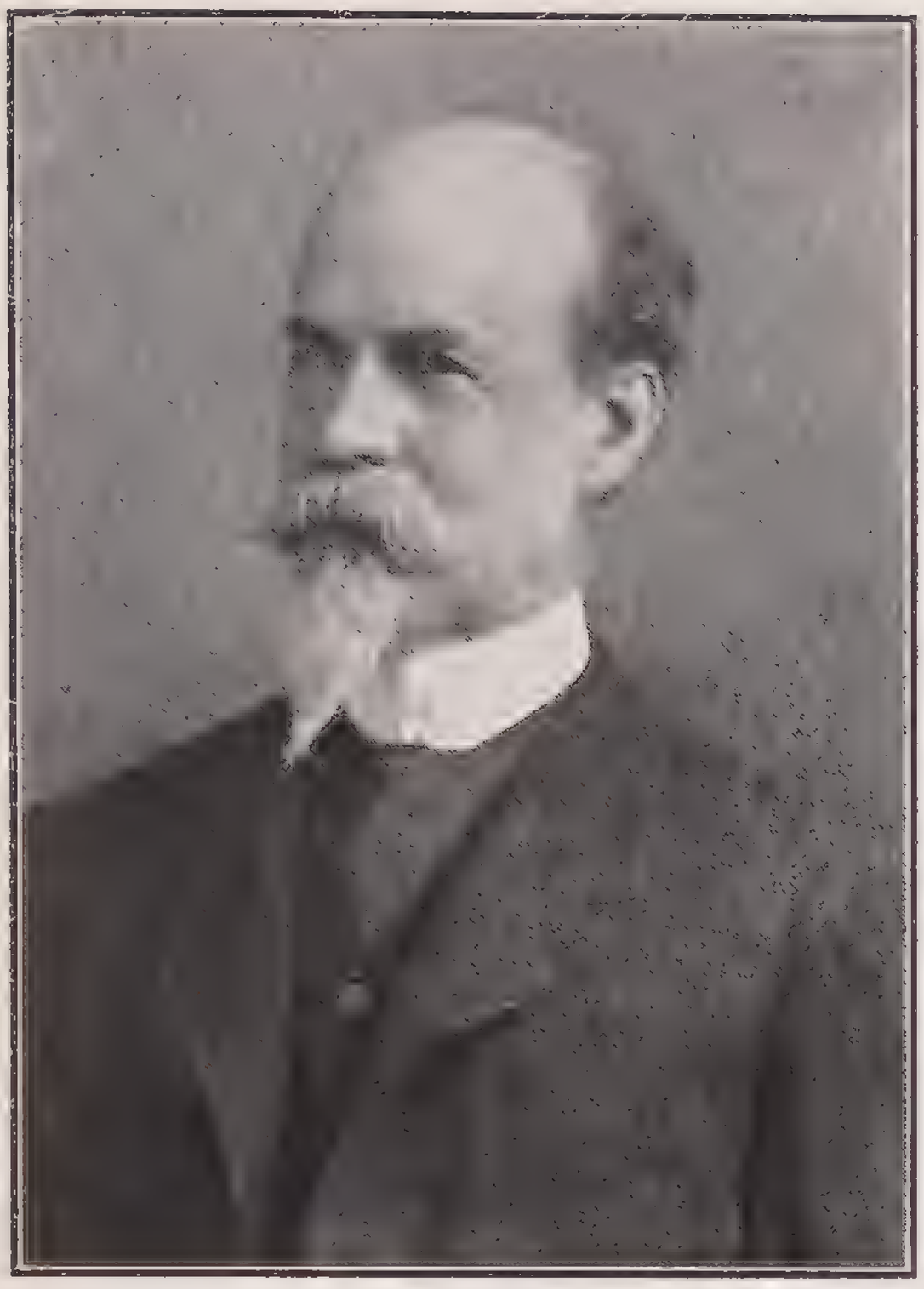
president of the International Psychological Congress. In the winter of 1910 he was elected to the Institute of France as a foreign member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. He was married in Boston July 10, 1878, to Alice H. Gibbens, and had four children: Henry; William; Margaret, wife of Bruce Porter; and Alexander Robertson James. He died at Chocorna, N. H., Aug. 26, 1910.

SIMONS, James, lawyer, publisher and statesman, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 30, 1839, son of James and Sarah Lowndes (Wragg) Simons. James Simons, grandfather of our subject, was a distinguished officer under Col. William Washington at Cowpens, was twice wounded at Eutaw Springs, and again at the battle of Savannah, where he was aide-de-camp to Count Pulaski, being with the count when the latter was mortally wounded. James Simons, our subject's father, was speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives, at the time of the outbreak of the civil war. James Simons, Jr., began his education at South Carolina College, at the time when Judge Augustus Longstreet (q.v.) was president. He afterward studied at the University of Leipzig, returning just before the beginning of the civil war. Hobart College, and the University of South Carolina subsequently granted him his LL.D. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1860, but had not begun the active practice of his profession when the war broke out. Although both he and his father were opposed to secession, they took active part in the events which followed the determination of the state's policy. They were instrumental in the raising of the command afterward famous throughout the Confederacy as Bachman's battery, the son becoming first lieutenant and then captain. He, with the battery, took part in all of the great battles from Manassas (Bull Run) to Antietam and Gettysburg. At the close of the war he became associated in practice with his father, until the latter's death in 1879, later associating with Gen. Siegling and John D. Cappelmann under the title of Simons, Siegling & Cappelmann. This partnership continued until 1915. In 1877 he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1878, as a member of the rules committee, he revised the house rules which had been allowed to fall into disuse; the Simons revised rules are still in force in South Carolina. He was successively reëlected, serving until 1891, and was speaker of the house from 1882–90. From 1907 he was president of the board of public school commissioners of Charleston, and was also president of the trustees of Charleston high school. From 1894 he was president of the News and Courier Co., Charleston. During the years of his activity with the public school commissioners, new school houses were built, and a colored industrial school was established. He was vice-president general of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1902; president of the Society of the Cincinnati in South Carolina from 1898; president of the Carolina Art Association; and a member of the American bar, the South Carolina state bar and the Charleston bar associations. He was representative of what was best in the South in ante-bellum days, was of sound scholarship, accomplished and charming. He was a lifelong student of music, finding much delight in his violin. He was married Oct. 16, 1890, at Germantown, Pa., to Elizabeth Potter, daughter of Charles Mandeville Schott, of Philadelphia. He died in Charleston, S. C., July 4, 1919.

NOEL, Joseph Roberts, banker, was born near Waco, Tex., Mar. 3, 1872, son of Theophilus and Harriet Sarah (Harris) Noel, grandson of William Tinsley and Hetta (Miller) Noel, and a descendant of Prospect Noel who came from France in 1685 and settled at Tappahannock, Va. He was a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., for two years, and was graduated M.D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1894. After serving for a year as interne at Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill., in 1895. Two years later he abandoned the medical profession to become associated with his father, a manufacturer of proprietary medicines. He was manager of the business which subsequently became the Theo. Noel Co., until 1901. During 1901–05 he directed the organization work of the National Association of Retail Druggists. In 1905 he founded the North West Savings Bank in Chicago, of which he was the sole owner until the organization of its successor, the North West State Bank, in 1909, since which time he has been president. The name of the latter was changed to the Noel State Bank in 1917. He was in turn treasurer, vice-president and president of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He is a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, and a member of the Union League, City, Oak Park and Oak Park Country clubs. In Masonry he is a member of the blue lodge and chapter, also of the Royal League, and of the K. O. T. M. During 1888–89 he was a member of Battery D, Illinois National Guard. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational church and in politics he is a Republican. He was married July 3, 1895, to Alice Mabel, daughter of Oliver Warner, of Chicago, and has three children: Harriett Warner, wife of Lyman Taylor Burgess; Virginia Warner; and Theophilus Noel II.

ELTING, Philip Le Fevre, manufacturer, was born at New Paltz, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1866, son of Philip Devo and Sarah (Le Fevre) Elting. His first American ancestor was Jan Elting, who came from Holland in 1632, and settled at New Kingston, N. Y., the line of descent being traced through his son Roelif and his wife Sarah Du Bois; their son Josiah and his wife Helena Du Bois; their son Roelif J. and his wife Mary Low; their son Ezekiel and his wife Magdalen Elting, and their son Jacob Elting and his wife Gitty Le Fevre, who were the grandparents of Philip Le Fevre Elting. He received his education at New Paltz Academy. When the firm of Adams & Elting Co., manufacturers of paints, was founded in Chicago, Ill., in 1890, he was made its treasurer and general manager. He is also treasurer of the Chadeloid Chemical Co., which controls a patent on a paint and varnish remover. He is a member Chicago Athletic Association, and the Glen View Golf and South Shore Country clubs (Chicago). He finds his chief recreation in golf and automobiling. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Dutch Reformed church. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1906, to Jessie, daughter of Martin McNulty, of Chicago.

SUMMY, Clayton Frick, music publisher, was born at Landisville, Pa., Dec. 9, 1852, son of Daniel and Ann (Frick) Summy, and a descendant of Hans Peter Summy, who came from



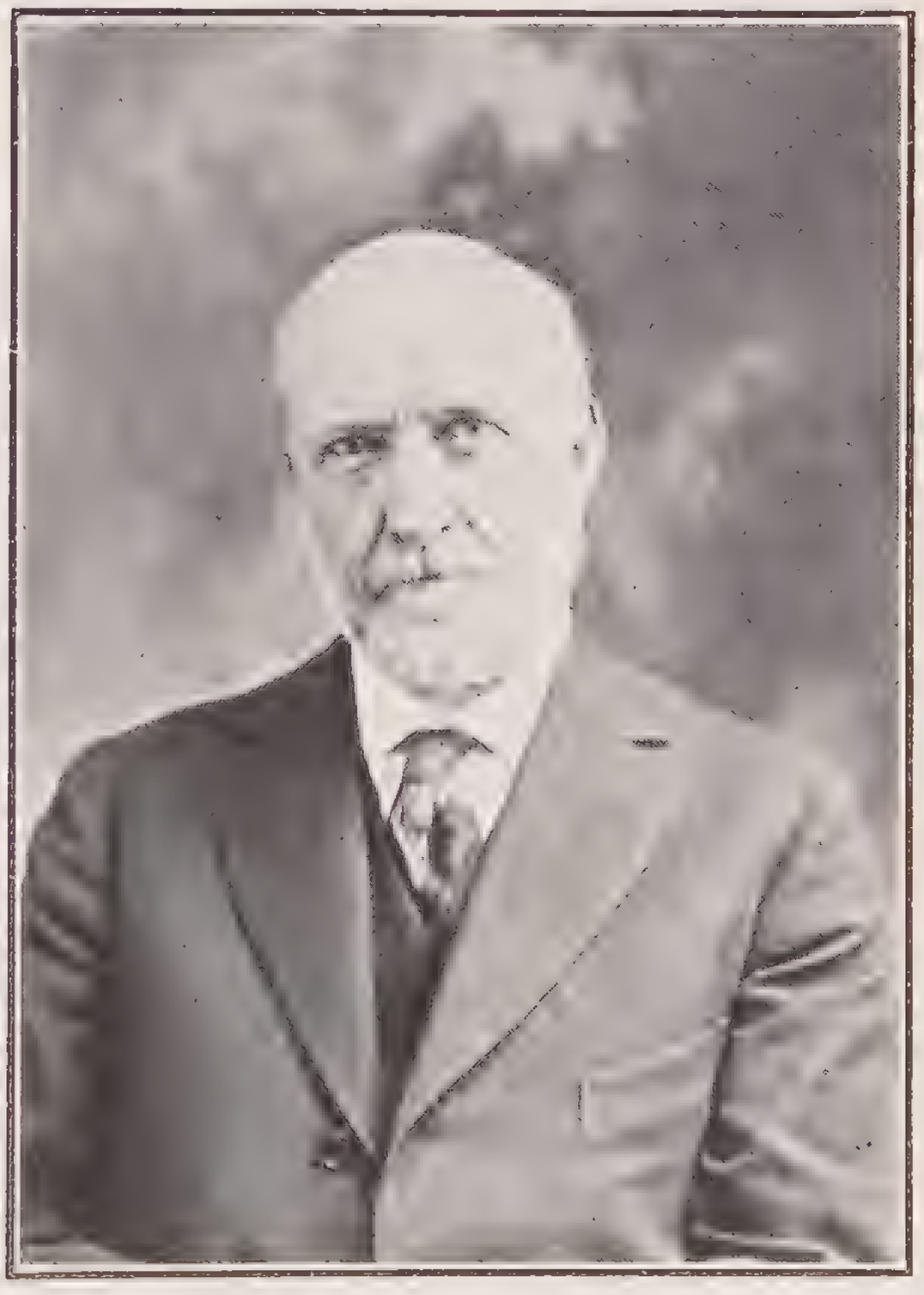
JAMES SIMONS
LAWYER AND PUBLISHER



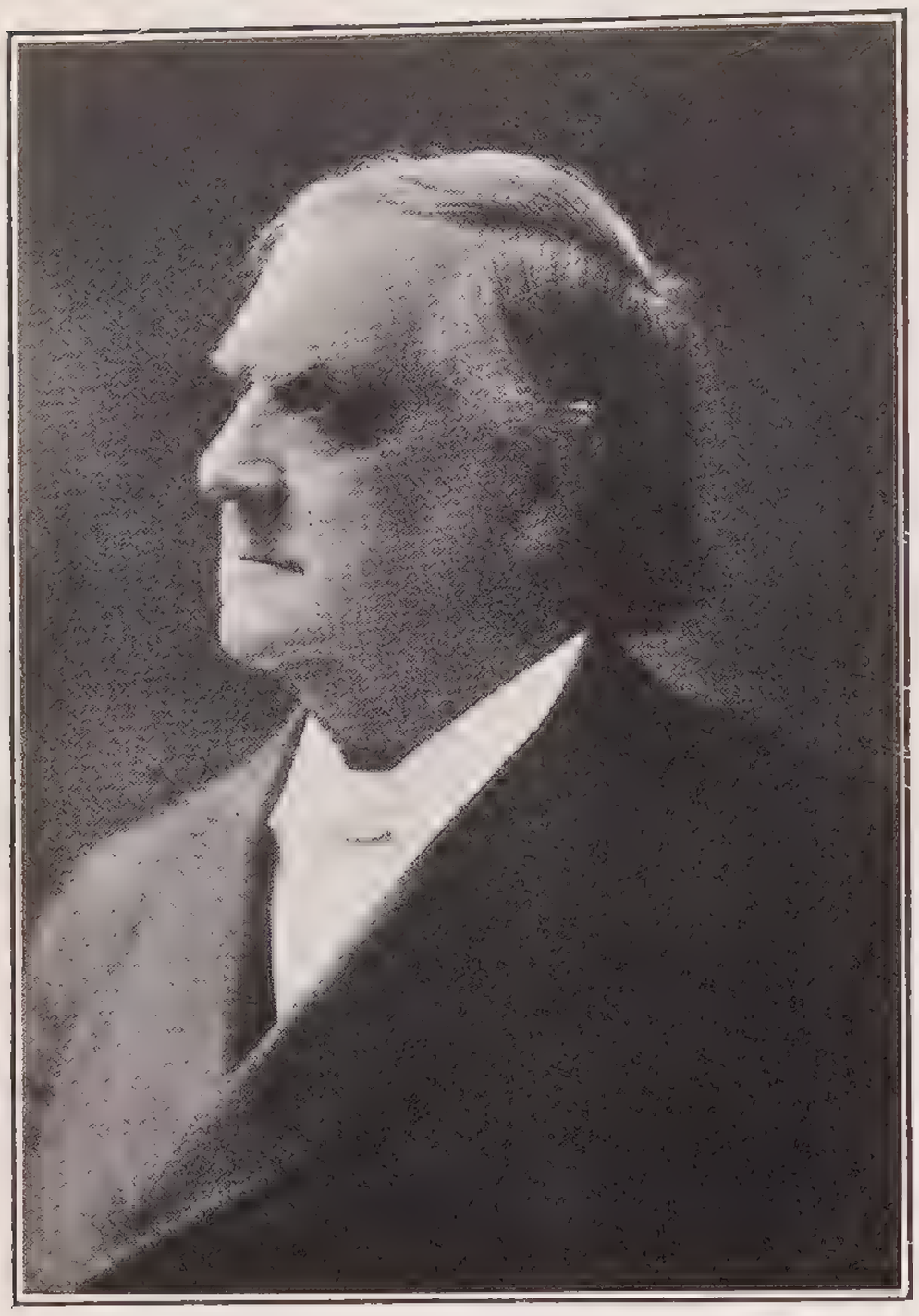
JOSEPH R. NOEL
BANKER



PHILIP LE F. ELTING
MANUFACTURER



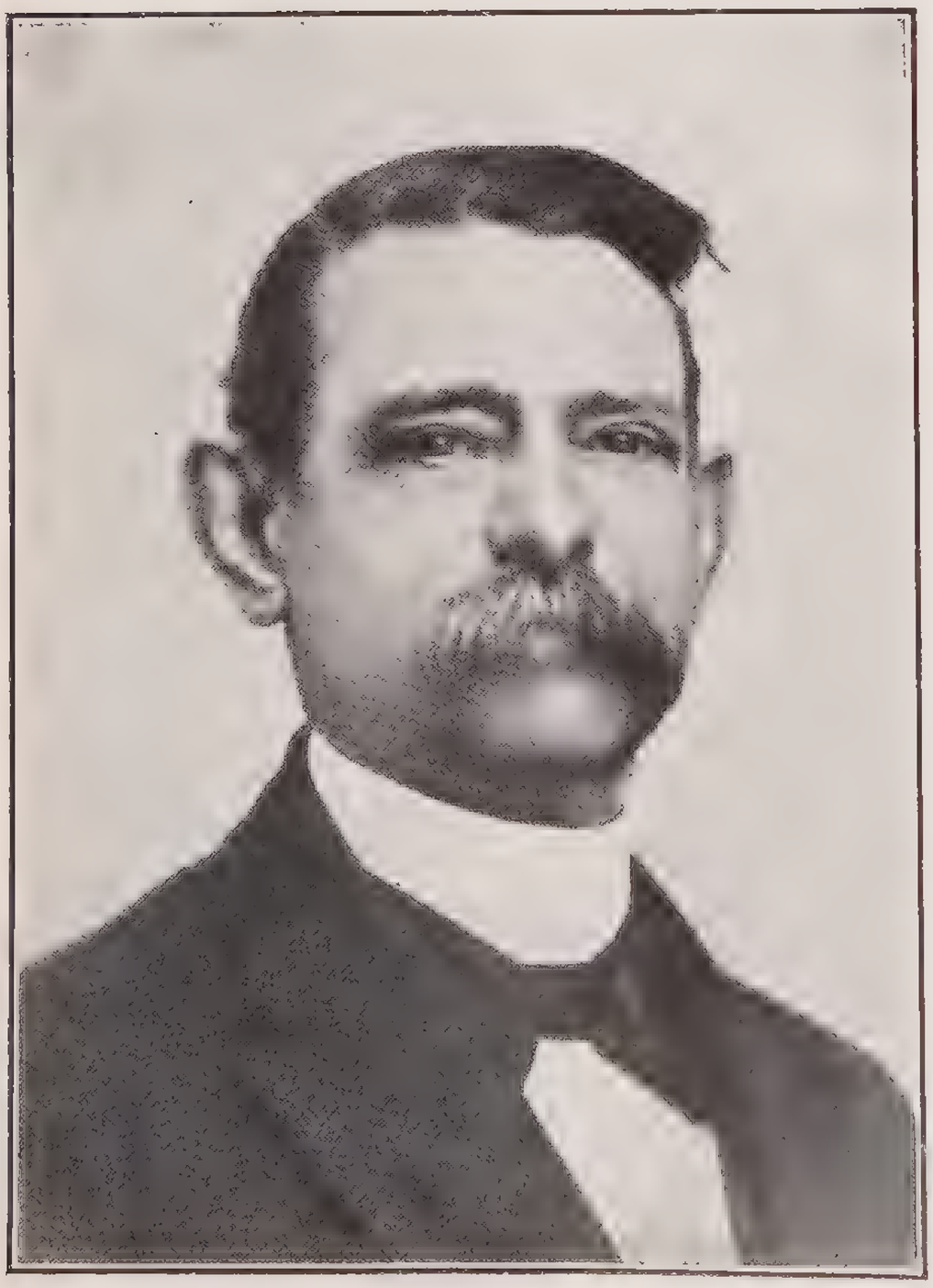
CLAYTON F. SUMMY
MUSIC PUBLISHER



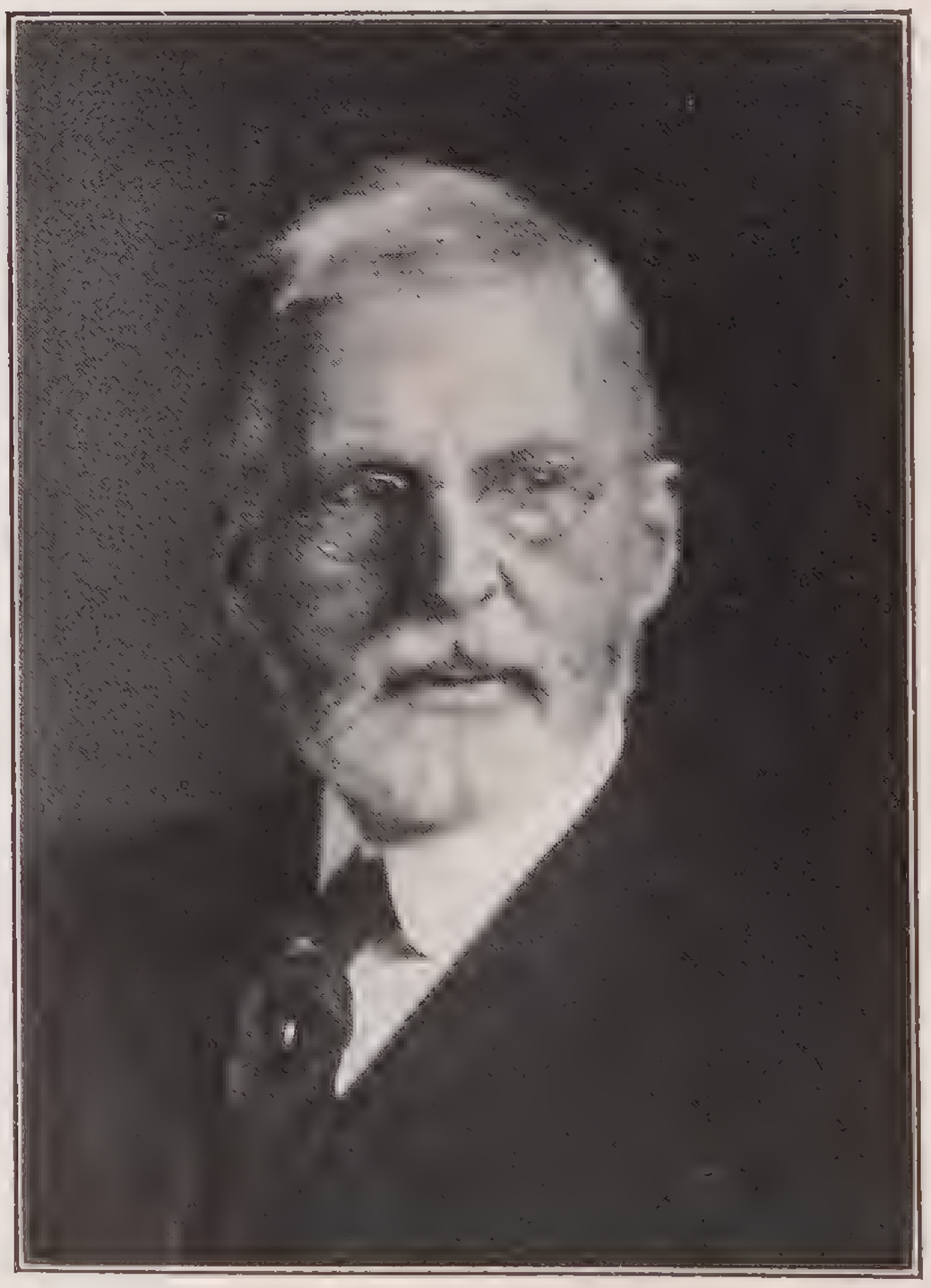
SMITH BAKER
CLERGYMAN



BAYARD W. BARTON
ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE



JOHN C. COVERT
JOURNALIST



JAMES J. PUTNAM
NEUROLOGIST

Canton Aargau, Switzerland, in 1733, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. The name in Europe is said to have been written Somme and Somee. From Hans Peter Summy the line of descent is traced through Hans Jacob, John, and John Summy, who was our subject's grandfather. He began his musical studies at Sterling, Ill., and continued them in Boston and Chicago. During 1877–79 he was teacher of piano in Hershey Music School, Chicago, and then entered the music house of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, with whom he remained until 1888, when he established his own business as music publisher and dealer in music of the better class. In 1889 he began importing, and in 1895, when a piano department was added, the Clayton F. Summy Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000. A few years later the capitalization was increased to $100,000, and still later to $110,000. In 1907 he relinquished the piano department of the business, and has since given his entire time and attention to the music trade, as publishers, importers and dealers. The capital stock is now all in his posession, and he is sole proprietor of one of the largest music publishing houses west of New York. The corporation is the western representative for important New York and London publishers, and sole agent in the United States for other foreign music publishing houses. Mr. Summy is a member of the City and Cliff Dwellers clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in walking and in general out-of-doors life. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1880, to Mina, daughter of John George Rommeiss, of Chicago, and has two children: Edna Emma, wife of William Gray Purcell; and Dorothy, wife of William Andrew Dennis.

BAKER, Smith, clergyman, was born in Bowdoin, Me., Feb. 18, 1836, son of Smith and Mary (Smith) Baker. He was a descendant of Francis Baker, one of the early settlers of Boston, Mass., who emigrated from Great Stalbons, Hartfordshire, England, in 1635, and the line is traced through Francis Baker's son Daniel and his wife, Elizabeth Chase; their son Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth Berry; their son Judah and his wife, Mercy Burgess; their son Barnabas and his wife, Mehitable Smith Chatham; and their son Smith and his wife, Mary Whidden, who were the grandparents of our subject. Smith Baker was educated at the Litchfield (Me.) Academy, and the Bangor Theological Seminary. His first pastorates were in Veazie and Orono, Me., and in 1870 he became pastor of the First Church of Lowell, Mass. When he took charge there, the church was small, but under his capable management the work prospered greatly, and during the twenty years of his administration 1,200 new members were taken into it. In 1890 he was called to a church in Minneapolis, Minn., and four years later he went to East Boston, Mass. From 1897 until 1908 he was pastor of the Williston Congregational Church of Portland, Me., after which he retired from the ministry and moved to Lowell, Mass. He was pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Lowell, Mass., from 1908 until his death, and assisted during services on many occasions. Dr. Smith Baker was a perfect dynamo of virility and power, frank and outspoken and filled with humor, the type of clergyman which New England had always loved. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1891. He was married at Northumberland, N. H., Sept. 13, 1860, to Isabella Ann, daughter of Alvah Ditson, of Milton, Me., and left one son, Alvah Smith Baker, a penologist. He died in Portland, Me., Nov. 10, 1917.

BARTON, Bayard Winston, advertising executive, was born at Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 4, 1880, son of Jerome Keightley and Olivia (White) Barton. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and at the age of nineteen became manager of a cigar store in Chicago. Upon attaining his majority he entered the catalogue department of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, and two years later became a copy writer with the Long-Critchfield Advertising Agency, Chicago. His rise was steady and he became chief of the department, general manager, vice-president, and in 1919 was made vice-president and general manager in full control of the organization. Mr. Barton was the ideal American business man, combining the graces of chivalry with what are, too often, the sordid details of commercial life. Possessed of a remarkable personality, by his own efforts he rose to be chief of an immense corporation, into which came many millions of dollars through his skillful labor. No possessor of the heroic name of Bayard, "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," ever better deserved such a title, for in him were united all the chivalrous kindness and generosity of his knightly namesake. With an uncompromising sense of justice he combined a mental poise and clear judgment which won praise from friend and competitor alike. In his domestic life he was charming, and to him the home circle was a haven of blissful contentment. His modest charities kept pace with his financial successes, and notwithstanding the incessant and exacting demands of business, he found time to indulge his taste in art at the Art Institute, of which institution he was a life member. Mr. Barton's early death in the midst of a most promising career in an era of great achievements, though it robs America of one of her most patriotic and brilliant sons, bequeaths an example to young manhood of what can be achieved even in this materialistic age by uniting idealism with energy in business, when inspired by Christian virtues. He was a member of the Union League, Chicago City, Men's Advertising, Motley History and Seminole Country clubs. His chief diversions were poetry and fishing. He was married June 6, 1905, to Lillah, daughter of Robert Garrison, of Chicago. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26, 1920.

COVERT, John Cutler, journalist, was born at Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1837, son of Jacob and Phoebe Ann (Cutler) Covert and a descendant of Teunise Jans Covert, who came to this country from Holland in 1651 and settled at Bedford, Long Island. From Teunise Covert and his wife, Barbara Lucas, the line runs through their son Lucas and his wife Barbara Sprang; their son Isaac and his wife Elizabeth De Frieze; their son Isaac and his wife ———— Horton; their son Abraham and his wife Charity Haight, and their son Stephen and his wife Eleanor Parton, who were the grandparents of our subject. Young Covert served an apprenticeship of three years in the office of Smead & Cowles, printers, of Cleveland, O., and subsequently worked as a printer in other cities. Lacking the opportunity to acquire a collegiate education, he became an omniverous reader and before attaining his majority had gained not only a general education, but such a thorough knowledge of the law, that

he was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1859. Years of arduous toil and study, however, had undermined his health and when he sought to enlist in the Union army for the civil war, being rejected on account of physical disability, he went to Paris, France, in search of health and to extend his knowledge of the world. He paid his expenses by teaching English and made many journeys, frequently on foot, through France, Spain, Germany, Poland, and Russia. Returning to America in 1868, he became a reporter on the Cleveland (O.) "Leader," then edited by its founder, Edwin Cowles, and his former employer. He was promoted steadily and after the death of Mr. Cowles, in 1890, he became editor-in-chief of the "Leader." During 1877–81 he was a member of the Ohio house of representatives. Notwithstanding the pressure of his daily newspaper work, he found time to write a number of poems and to deliver addresses before literary, social, commercial and political gatherings. He wrote with great ease and forcefulness and was a fluent and accomplished speaker. He was the founder and first president of the Rowfant Club, an organization of book lovers, and president of the Cleveland Art Association. In 1897 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley U. S. consul at Lyons, France, where he served twelve years. The ensuing three years he engaged in newspaper work at Lyons and Paris. In 1904 he was made an officer of the French Academy. Returning to America in 1912, he spent the declining years of his life in literary pursuits. He was married May 19, 1871, to Amelia, daughter of Dr. Addison P. Dutcher, of Cleveland, and died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 14, 1919.

PUTNAM, James Jackson, neurologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1846, son of Charles Gideon and Elizabeth Cabot (Jackson) Putnam. His first American ancestor was John Putnam, who came from Aston Abbotts, Bucks, England, between 1630–40, and settled at Danvers, Mass. In 1640 he was granted 100 acres of land in Salem Village, and in the same year his wife Priscilla was admitted to the church there. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Hutchinson; their son Benjamin Putnam and his wife Sarah Putnam; their son Gideon Putnam and his wife Hannah Browne, and their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Gooll, who were the grandparents of Dr. Putnam. Charles G. Putnam, his father, was a Boston physician, specializing in obstetrics, and his mother, Elizabeth Cabot, was a daughter of Dr. James Jackson, the distinguished physician. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1866, and at the Harvard medical school in 1869 with honors. He was a house officer in the Massachusetts General Hospital for a short time and then went to Europe to continue his medical studies in Leipzig, Vienna, and Paris, and in England. Upon his return, he at once identified himself with the then almost untried field of nervous disease, his first appointment being at the Harvard medical school as lecturer on the application of electricity in nervous disease, a title which was two years later changed to lecturer on diseases of the nervous system. He was appointed clinical instructor in 1875; was instructor during 1885–93; professor 1893–1912, and thereafter professor emeritus of the chair of neurology. He was neurologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital during 1874–1909, as well as consulting neurologist to several other hospitals. The neurological clinic which he created at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1874 was one of the first in the country. He also established a neuro-pathological laboratory in his own house, in which he accomplished much of his early pathological work, and which was a forerunner of the present endowed neuro-pathologic department of the Harvard medical school. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Association of American Physicians, Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Neurological Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, Massachusetts State Medical Society, Boston Medical Library and the Society of Mental Hygiene, and the Harvard, St. Botolph and Union Boat clubs. For nearly fifty years Dr. Putnam was active with his pen, writing on a wide range of topics within his chosen field. His scholarly attainments and his interest in the classics combined to give his publications a literary excellence rare in technical writings. His first significant contribution was a paper on "Paresthesia of the Hands" (1881). He also wrote "System Diseases of the Cord" (1891), an original contribution in American neurology, "Memoirs of Dr. James Jackson, His Father and His Brothers" (1905), and "Human Motives" (1915), which summarizes his views on ethical problems. Two notable addresses of his deserve mention—the Shattuck Lecture before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1899, on "Not the Disease Only, But Also the Man," and a paper read at the International Congress at St. Louis in 1904, entitled "The Value of the Physiological Principle in the Study of Neurology." Politically he was a Republican and he attended the Unitarian church. In his later years he became much interested in the study of psychoanalysis, and was one of the first to practice it in this country. He was described as an inspiring consultant, a quiet gentleman, a courtous colleague and a loyal friend. He was married Feb. 15, 1886, to Marian, daughter of Francis Cabot, of Brookline, Mass., and had five children: James Jackson, a physician; Elizabeth Cabot; Marian; Louisa Higginson, and Frances Cabot Putnam. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 35.)

AUTEN, Henry Franklin, lawyer was born at St. John's, Mich., Feb. 4, 1861. He lost both parents at sixteen and by great sacrifices was enabled to graduate at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1883, with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Michigan bar and began the practice of his profession at Maple Rapids, Mich., settling at Little Rock, Ark., in 1889. There he not only won success in the law, but became a factor in civic and municipal as well as political life; he was prominent in many forms of business and was a leader of the Republican party in both city and state. Becoming interested in real estate, he developed Pulaski Heights, Little Rock, and was instrumental in the establishment of Forest Park. He was a leader in the movement to organize the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, which later amalgamated with the Board of Trade, forming the Board of Commerce, and helped form the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau. He was president of the Arkansas Dairymen's Association, member Little Rock public library board, and charter member Lions' Club, Little Rock. He also held membership in various bar associations and was a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married at Little Rock,

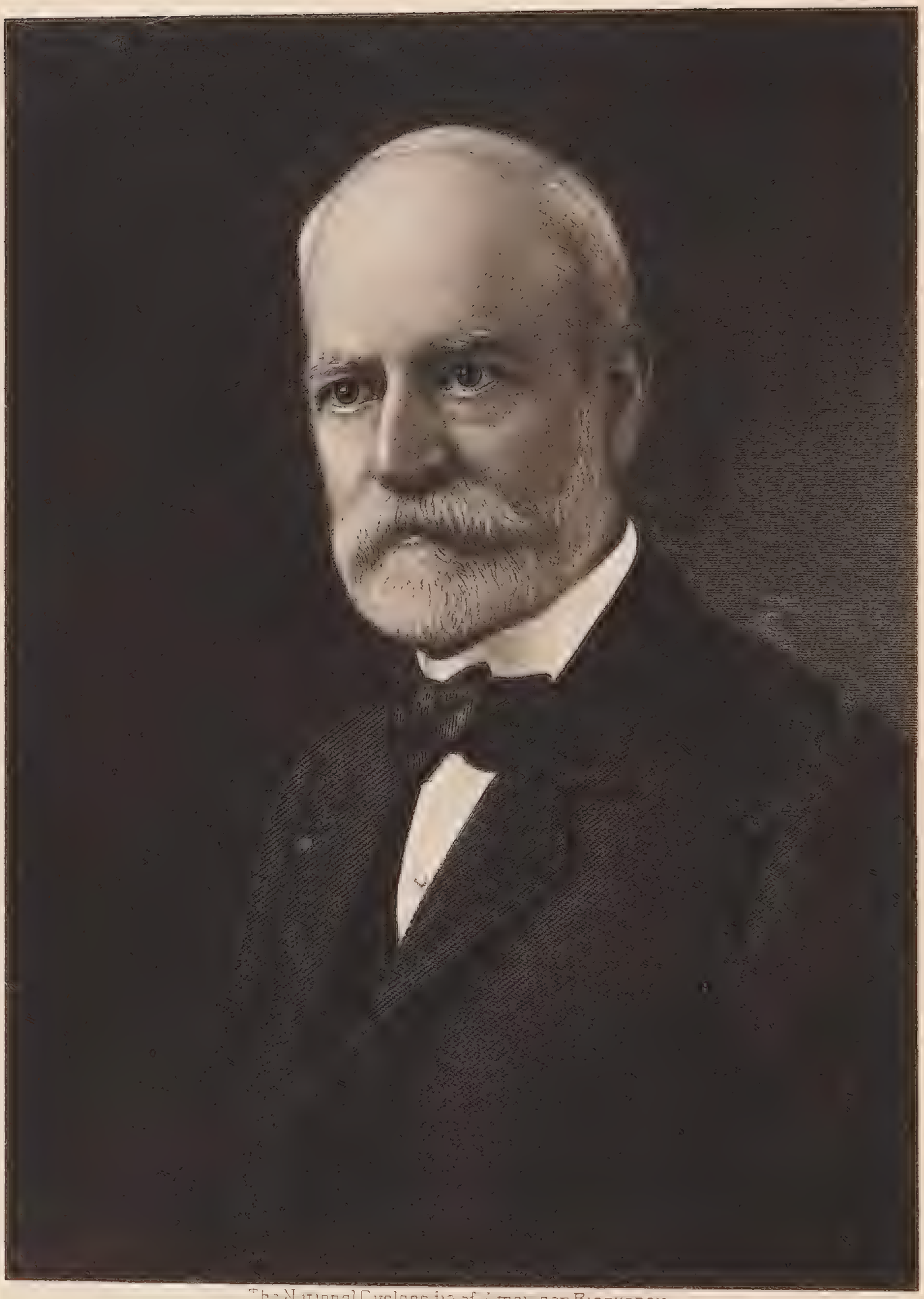


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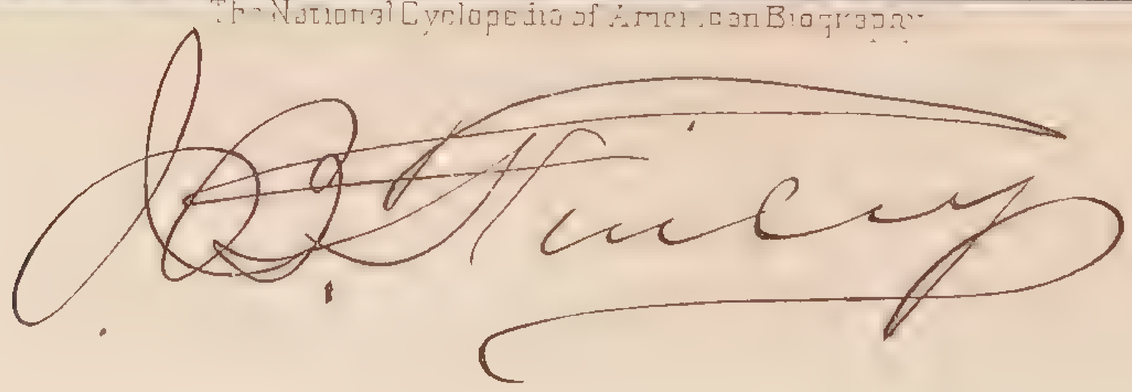
W. F. Auten -



John J. McDermott



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography



Ark., Mar. 10, 1896, to Carrie, daughter of Hon. Richard B. Carus, a farmer of Michigan, and had four children: Claire, Harry, Lawrence and Frank Auten. He died at Hot Springs, Ark., May 23, 1918.

FINLEY, John Barclay, banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1845, son of James and Catherine (O'Neill) Finley, and great-grandson of Robert Finley, of Cecil county, Maryland. His grandfather, John Finley, served as a soldier in the revolutionary war, and soon after the return of peace removed from Cecil county, Maryland, to western Pennsylvania, settling first in Alleghany City (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and shortly after removing to a point eight miles west of Pittsburgh, he purchased from his brother-in-law, James Barclay, the greater part of a tract of land called "Mount Pleasant," which subsequently became the site of the town of Finleyville which was named in honor of John Finley. He was educated in the public schools of Finleyville and the normal school in Monongahela city, and began his business career in 1861 with the mercantile house of Alexander & Co., in Monongahela city. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in company G, 18th Pennsylvania volunteers, and did service near Hagerstown, Md. Returning to the employ of Alexander & Co., he continued with that firm, when in 1865 they disposed of their mercantile interests and engaged exclusively in banking. When in 1870 the People's Savings Bank was established Mr. Finley was made cashier, and upon its reorganization as the People's Bank in 1880, he was elected president. Mr. Finley was one of the organizers of the Monongahela City Gas Co., was for several years president of the Williamsport Bridge Co., and at different times president of the Bellwood & Monongahela Natural Gas Co., the Lawrence Gas Co., of Newcastle, Pa., the Newcastle Electric Co., the City of Newcastle Water Co., and the Broad Top & Cambria Coal Co. In 1909 he was elected president of the Colonial Steel Co. (capital stock $2,000,000), succeeding James W. Brown, deceased. He also organized and promoted the Monongahela River Coal Co., one of the most extensive organizations of its kind in the United States; was vice-president and director of the Monongahela City Transit Co., and director of the Betz Pierce Co., Cleveland, O., also director Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh, the Mellon National Bank, Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co., National Fire-Proofing Co., the Pittsburgh Coal Co., Water Works & Electrical Co. and the Corona (Ala.) Iron and Coal Co. A Republican in politics, in 1887–88 he represented Washington county in the state legislature and was also elected to fill a vacancy in the session of 1889–90 and served in the house in 1891. In April, 1892, he resigned his seat to become a councilman of Monongahela city and thereafter was many times a member of the council. In 1887 he was a member of the revenue commission appointed to examine into the tax laws of the state and to recommend state tax legislation. He was very generous to worthy charities. He was vice-president and director of the Monongahela Memorial Hospital and the Western Pennsylvania exposition, and director and trustee of the Western Theological Seminary. He was a member of the Duquesne, Country Union, and Pittsburgh clubs; was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. In religion he was a Presbyterian and for a number of years served as a deacon in that church. His will, executed in 1904, provided that after all legacies are paid at such time as the principal of his estate amounted to $3,000,000, the income should be divided as follows: one-third for the advancement of the Christian religion, one-third for education, the remaining one-third to the assistance of any other charity, at the discretion of the executors. He was married, Feb. 21, 1878, to Marguerite, daughter of Michael Bowman, of Monongahela city, Pa., and died without issue in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 27, 1919.

McDERMAID, John, manufacturer, was born at South End, Argyleshire, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1842, son of Malcolm and Elizabeth (McEachran) McDermaid. At the age of twelve, he shipped before the mast, and after coming to the United States in 1858 continued the career of a sailor on the Great Lakes, until the civil war. In 1863 he enlisted in company A, 104th N. Y. infantry regiment, and participated in battles and engagements at Kelley's Ford, Mine Run, Bristow Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket and Rappahannock Station. After six months' service he was transferred to the navy, and assigned to the "Otsego." When this ship was blown up he was transferred to the "Mattabassett," on which he remained until the close of the war. He was a member of that dauntless party led by Lieut. W. B. Cushing (q.v.) which blew up the Confederate ram "Albemarle" in Albemarle sound, one of the dramatic events of the war. In 1865 he settled at Rockford, Ill., where he found work as a cooper. He invented a new pattern of churn in the form of a barrel in 1870, which was patented under the name of the "Boss" churn, and he made its manufacture and sale his life work. He likewise established in 1894, the McDermaid Coal Co., which developed into a prosperuos concern, and from time to time he had various other commercial, industrial and financial interests. He was a Knight Templar, a 32d degree Mason and a Shriner, was a member also of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Republican in politics, and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. As a friend he was sincere, loyal and true, domestic in his tastes, gentle, sympathetic, helpful and always the well-bred, courteous gentleman. He was married Sept. 23, 1869, to Isabella, daughter of Andrew Ralston, of Caledonia, Ill., and had five children: Elizabeth A., wife of Mattson A. Morrill, of Los Angeles, Cal.; William H., Daniel, V. Mae, and D. Howard McDermaid. At the time of his death Mr. McDermaid was the oldest manufacturer at Rockford. He died at Rockford, Ill., June 15, 1918.

HARRISSE, Henri, bibliographer and historian, was born in Paris, France, Mar. 23, 1829. He came to America where his family, possibly of Jewish extraction, had already settled, when he was still a young man and taught modern languages in the South to support himself. He read law with the Hon. W. W. Boyce, and studied for a while at the law school of the University of North Carolina. His earliest publications in the United States were: "The Dictionary of Philosophical Sciences," an essay in the "Southern Quarterly Review (July, 1854), and "An Essay on the Literary Institution Best Adapted to the Present Wants and Interests of Our Country," (1858). Stephen A. Douglass, it is said, induced him to settle in Chicago, Ill., for the practice of the law, and after a few years there he removed to New York and entered the office of N. Dane Ellingwood, an eminent member

of the bar. But Harrisse cared nothing for the law, and devoted his spare time in translating and annotating the metaphysical works of Descartes. He could find no publisher for that manuscript. About 1865 he made the acquaintance of Samuel L. M. Barlow (q. v.), a keen collector of Americana, in whose library Harrisse began his bibliographical career. He printed some notes on Columbus in the New York "Commercial Advertiser," which attracted wide attention. He added to these notes and published in 1866 a book of 227 pages, illustrated, dealing with Columbus in a very comprehensive manner. These researches led him to prepare his wonderful bibliography of Americana, entitled "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima: A Description of Works relating to America between the years 1492 and 1551," which was financed by Mr. Barlow. A competent authority rated it as "unrivaled in its extent, accuracy and comprehensiveness," and as a specimen of American typography it has perhaps never been surpassed. In 1872, after his return to Paris, the author published a supplementary volume. The two books are not mere bibliographies, transcripts of title pages, and nothing more. They form an encyclopedia of facts relating to the early history of America, an indispensable repository. It may almost be said that Harrisse devoted his life to the study of Christopher Columbus and the America of that period. It is needless to cite more than one other title from the long list of his articles and books on those subjects. In 1892 he published at Paris his "Discovery of North America," a quarto volume of 800 pages. Except for the urgings of his first patron, he probably would have abandoned his American studies after 1869. Discouraged at the prospects in America, he returned to Paris in that year and took up the study of Egyptology under his friend, Prof. Maspero, at the Louvre, but Mr. Barlow prevailed upon him to resume his work in the American field. It is an interesting fact that after forty-four years of such work Harrisse estimated that he had received less than three hundred dollars as money reward. Although offered free of royalty, his work unfortunately never found a publisher in America. Henri Harrisse died in Paris, France, May 13, 1910.

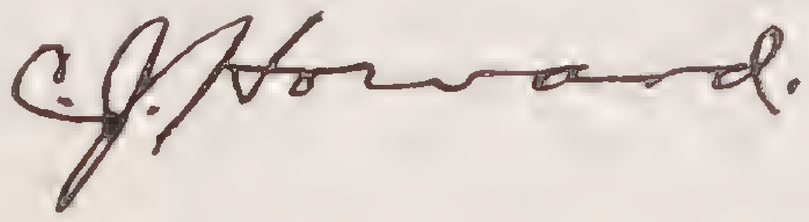
HOWARD, Charles J., manufacturer, was born at Kendallville, Ind., Nov. 17, 1875, son of Frank E. and Eliza (Fields) Howard. His father, a native of Indiana, was a broom and woodenware manufacturer, also a farmer, and in 1882 removed from Orland, Ind., to Michigan. The son was educated in the public schools, and began his business career in his father's factory. He settled in Seattle, Wash., in 1901, purchased the Washington Broom Co., added a woodenware manufacturing department to the business, and reorganized and incorporated it as the Washington Broom & Woodenware Co., of which he was president. In 1917 the broom department was sold and the Howard Manufacturing Co. organized, which confined its activities to the manufacture of woodenware, and of this concern Mr. Howard was president and manager until his death. In 1914 he organized the Washington Handle Co., which soon afterward was removed to Tacoma, and he was its president and later its vice-president. The Washington Handle Co. is the largest concern of its kind in the United States, manufacturing approximately 60,000 fir handles a day, Mr. Howard having previously experimented with fir for handles in Seattle. At his death the Howard Manufacturing Co. had annual sales of approximately $125,000. It manufactures washboards of every description, clothes racks, ironing boards, pastry boards, sleeve boards, meat boards, towel rollers, butter molds, churn dashers, meat safes, bread boards, broom racks, and ladders of every variety. As a broom maker he had specialized in the "Mother Goose" broom, which became celebrated throughout the entire West, and was in great demand by housewives everywhere. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association. His favorite diversion was fishing. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. Always interested in public affairs, he never sought political preferment, but his rigid standard of business honor, his sound judgment and unfailing common sense were so recognized that he was called upon to fill various positions of great responsibility. As a citizen he at all times evinced a lively interest in public affairs and in the growth and betterment of his home city. He was married June 4, 1903, to Alice, daughter of William Henry Sand, broker, of Cincinnati, O.; there are three children of this marriage: John; Paul; and William Howard. He died in Seattle, Wash., July 27, 1919.

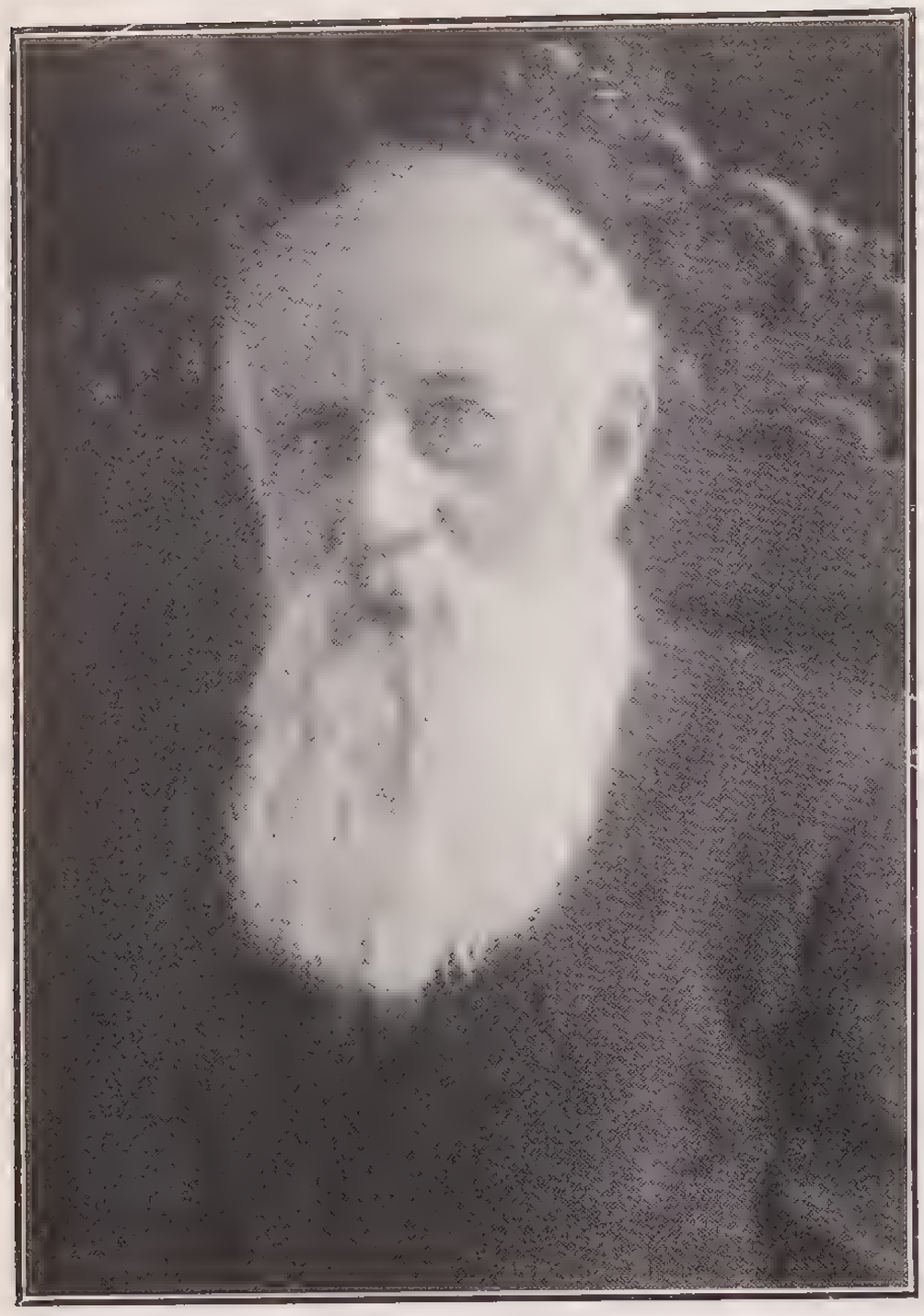
VAN RIPER, Cornelius S., physician, was born in Bergen co., N. J., Nov. 22, 1837, son of Stephen and Sophia (Van Wagoner) Van Riper; grandson of Yerry and Ann (Vreeland) Van Riper, and a descendant of Juriaen Tomasson, of Ripen, North Jutland, Denmark, who came to New Netherlands in 1663, and settled in New Jersey. He was educated in private schools and academies at Paterson and Hackensack, N. J., and spent two years at Rutgers College. Beginning the study of medicine under Dr. A. W. Rogers of Paterson, he entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; was graduated M.D. in 1859 and began the practice of his profession in Paterson, as an associate of his erstwhile preceptor. In 1899 he removed to Pasadena, Cal., and lived there the remainder of his life. He was a member of the American Medical Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, and the Passaic County Medical Society. Politically he was a Republican, though in no sense a party man, and his religious convictions are in cosonance with the worship of the Reformed (Dutch) church. He found his chief recreation in traveling. Dr. Van Riper's abilities, together with the profound knowledge of medicine he evinced, enabled him to speedily acquire a considerable practice. He was a man of exceptional gifts. He was reverentially and affectionately admired and respected by the people throughout Passaic county and northern New Jersey. He was a man of irreproachable character and of the highest integrity. He was courageous to a fault and unbending in his stern application of the principles of righteousness. No person could really know him without admiring him, and to be his friend was an honor. He was broad-minded and public-spirited. He was a student and a scholar and a power for good in the communities in which he lived. He was married in Bergen county, N. J., June 1, 1859, to Sarah C., daughter of Albert I. Hopper, of Bergen, N. J., and left one daughter: Sophia Van Riper. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 9, 1919. (Portrait opposite page 39.)

BOWIE, James Park, merchant and manufacturer, was born in New York city, Sept. 16, 1853,

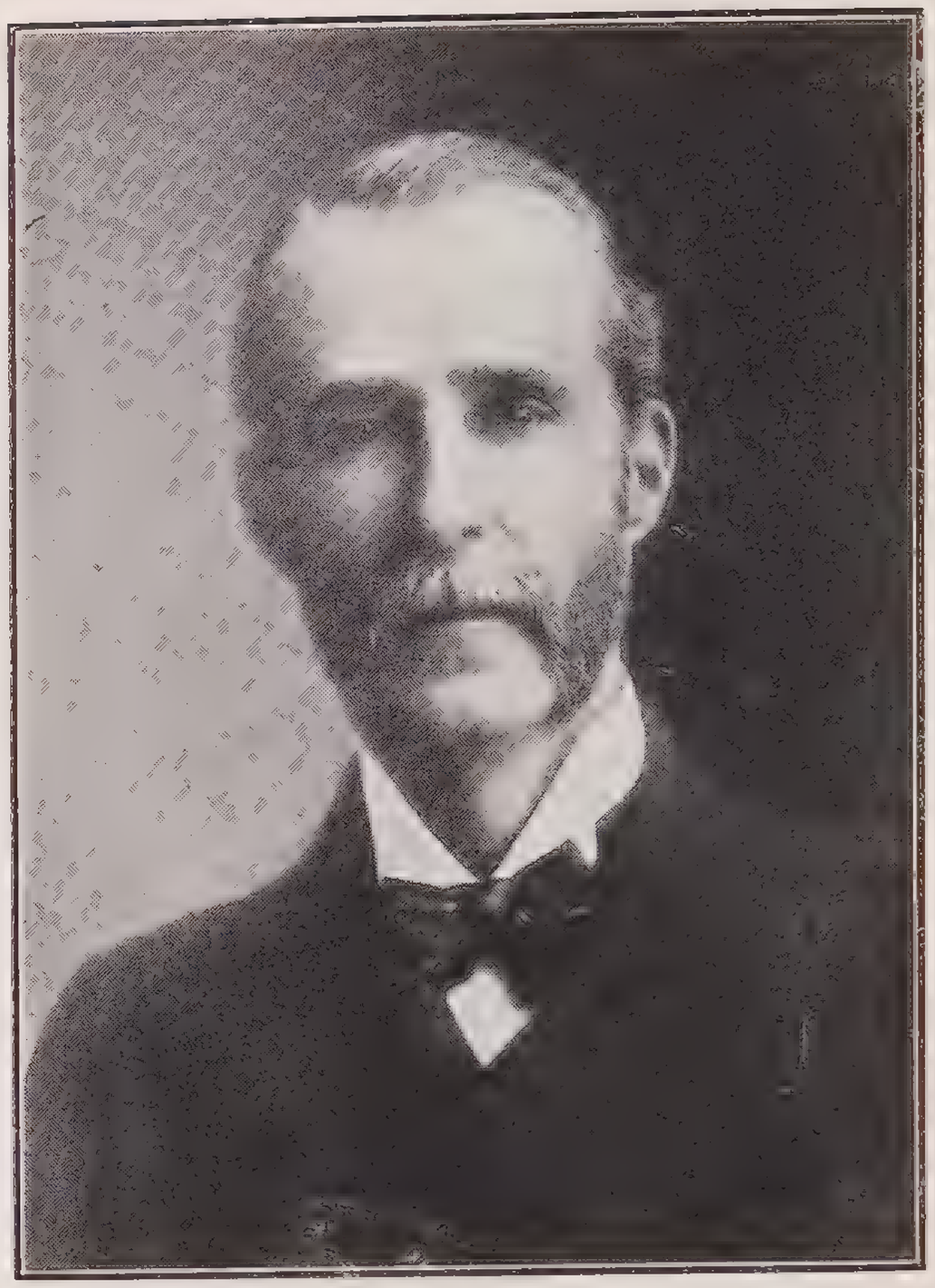


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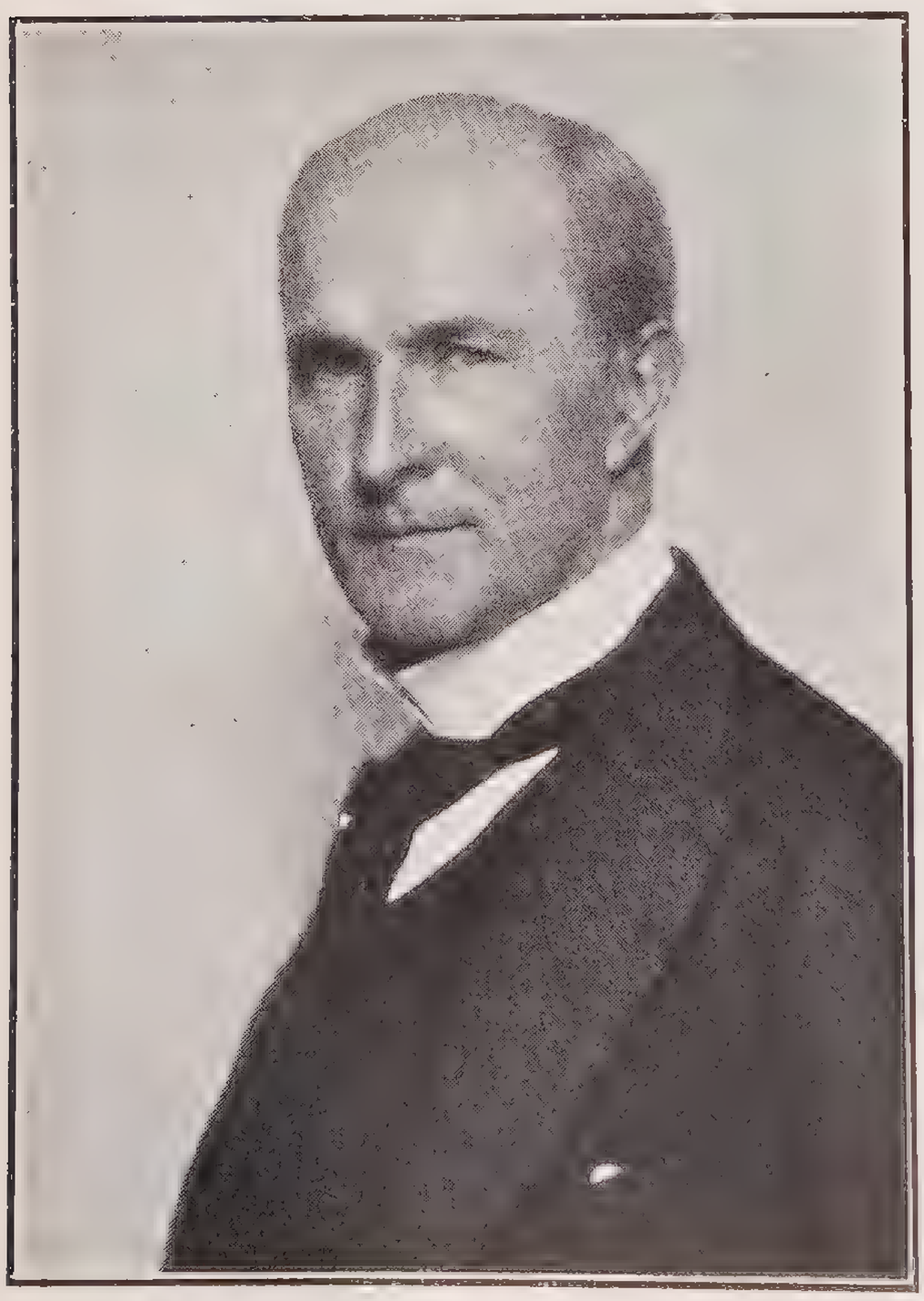




CORNELIUS S. VAN RIPER
PHYSICIAN



JAMES P. BOWIE
MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER



JOHN QUINN
LAWYER



FRANCIS K. BALL
AUTHOR AND EDUCATOR

son of Langdon and Jane (Park) Bowie, grandson of Andrew and Anne (Watt) Bowie and great-grandson of John Bowie, who came from the parish of New Kilpatric, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, to Virginia, in 1762, and settled on Long Cane creek, Abbeville district, S. C. He was an officer in the revolutionary war. James P. Bowie received his education in public and private schools at Abbeville, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. His business career began in 1875 as a stove manufacturer at Rome, Ga., in association with John Seay and Ruben George. In 1902 it was incorporated as the Bowie Stove Co., of which he was the executive head. He was postmaster of Rome during 1913–17. His outstanding characteristics were refinement, gentility and purity. Sympathetic in disposition, cordial in manner and attractive in approach, he was one of the most popular men in Rome. He was married at Rome, Ga., Oct. 26, 1880, to Fanny, daughter of Francis Marion Freeman, a native Georgian, and was survived by five children: Frank Freeman; Jeanie Park, wife of Charles B. Caperton, Trion, Ga.; Susie, wife of George A. Foote, Norfolk, Va.; Adelene and Sidney Freeman Bowie, Rome, Ga. He died at Rome, Ga., Apr. 6, 1919.

QUINN, John, lawyer, was born at Tiffin, O., Apr. 24, 1870, son of James William and Mary (Quinlan) Quinn, both born in Ireland. He matriculated at the University of Michigan in 1888, was graduated LL.B. at the Georgetown University law school, Washington, D. C., in 1893, and at the Harvard University law school in 1895. He was private secretary to Charles Foster when the latter was secretary of the treasury. Upon his admission to the bar in 1893 he was associated in the practice of law in New York with Benjamin F. Tracy until 1900, when he joined the law firm of Alexander & Colby. Since 1906 he has practiced alone, and has been identified with much important litigation of a commercial and financial character. During the war with Germany he had charge of several alien-owned concerns which were taken over by the alien property custodian under the trading with the enemy act. He prepared and tried the leading case which established the validity of the seizure of alien-owned property under the trading with the enemy act, and won in the United States supreme court the case which established the constitutionality of that law. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; and has been a director of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and of various business corporations. For a number of years Mr. Quinn has taken a deep interest in modern art, French, English and American, and has a choice collection of examples in both painting and sculpture. He has been a leader among those who have sought to bring home to America a first-hand knowledge and understanding of the best works of modern literature and art. He initiated, conducted and paid all the costs of the campaign which resulted in the removal of the duty upon modern works of art from the tariff act of 1913, and when the question of taxing art sales was before congress he personally secured the provision in the revenue act of 1918, exempting from the general tax on art sales all sales made by artists and sculptors, whether American or foreign, of their own creations either directly or through galleries or agents. As one of two honorary members of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, he was one of the organizers of the International Exhibition of Modern Art held in New York in 1912 under the auspices of that association, and in recognition of his services he was made an honorary fellow for life of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He is also a member of the Contemporary Art Society, the Selden Society, the Gypsy Lore Society, Société de Cent Bibliophiles, the Viking Society, and the Hobby, Harvard, Manhattan, Bankers' and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs. In collaboration with Sir Horace Plunkett and George W. Russell, he wrote "The Irish Home Rule Convention" in 1917. In 1920 the French government conferred upon him the decoration of the Legion of Honor with the rank of chevalier.

BALL, Francis Kingsley, author, editor, and educator, was born in Mercer county, Pa., Nov. 29, 1863, son of Francis Asbury and Fanny Ann (Johnston) Ball. His first American ancestor was Col. William Ball, who came from England in 1657 and settled in Virginia, on the Millbank plantation. From William Ball and his wife Hannah Atherald the line of descent is traced through their son Capt. William Ball and his wife Margaret Downman; their son Joseph and his wife ————; their son Zopher and his wife————; their son Caleb and his wife Phoebe Walton, and their son Amos and his wife Elizabeth Harper, who were the grandparents of our subject. Caleb Ball was a soldier in the revolution and in the war of 1812, and helped to build Perry's fleet; his son Amos Ball was in the war of 1812. Francis K. Ball graduated at Drury College in 1887, with the degree of A.B., studied at Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1887–88, and at Harvard, 1888–94, receiving from Harvard the degree of A.B. in 1890, A.M. in 1891, and Ph.D. in 1894. In 1920 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Drury. In 1887–88 he taught English grammar and composition at Oberlin Academy; was instructor in Latin at Harvard in 1892–93; and was professor of Greek in the University of North Carolina in 1894–97. He spent the years 1897-99 in travel and study abroad, and on his return became instructor in Greek and German at the Phillips Exeter Academy, holding that post until 1910. From 1910 to 1912 he was instructor in German at the Browne and Nichols school, Cambridge, Mass. In 1912 he entered the Boston office of Ginn & Co., publishers, as editor, a position he still holds. During the war with Germany, because of his familiarity with the languages and peoples of Europe, he was connected with the Department of Justice, and aided in ferreting out German plots and propaganda. He also assisted on Boston Common in recruiting soldiers for the army. As a member of the American Protective League, he did good service in the suppression of disloyalty and sedition. He is the author of "The Elements of Greek" (1902); "Hero Stories from American History," with Albert F. Blaisdell (1903); "Short Stories from American History," with the same (1904); "A German Drill Book" (1904); "A German Grammar" (1907); "Introductory Sketch to Homer's Iliad, the World's Greatest Poem" (1909); "The American History Story-Book," with Albert F. Blaisdell (1911); "The English History Story-Book," with the same (1912); "The Child's Book of American History," with the same (1913); "Heroic Deeds of American Sailors," with the same (1915); "American History for Little Folks," with the same (1917); "Pioneers of America," with the

same (1919), and "Log Cabin Days," with the same (1921). He is also the translator of "Several Poems of Heinrich Heine" (1909), and "The Epochs of German Agrarian History and Agrarian Policy" (from the German of Dr. Carl Johannes Fuchs's inaugural address at the University of Freiburg, appearing in Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver's book "Selected Readings in Rural Economics" (1916). Reviewers and critics have praised his writings from American and English history as "admirably told, with vivacity and a simple directness that holds the attention." He is a member of the American Philological Association, the New England Classical Association, the New England Modern Language Association, and the Boston City Club. He finds his favorite recreation in outdoor life, in books, music, the drama, and opera. He married, on July 21, 1891, Janet Nettleton, of Oberlin, O.

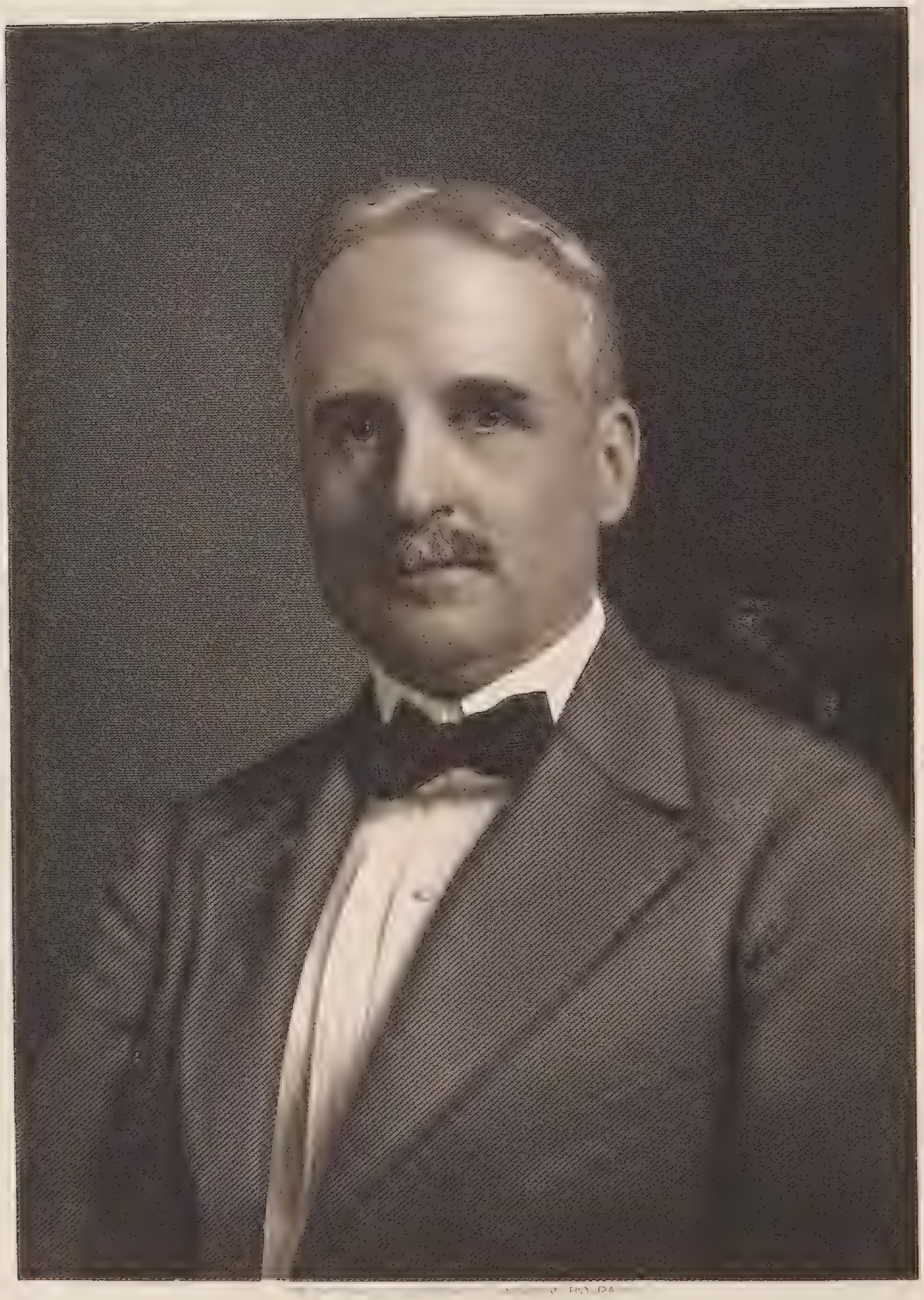
JULIEN, Alexis Anastay, geologist, was born in New York city, Feb. 13, 1940, son of Pierre Joseph Denis and Magdalen (Cantine) Julien. His father was a native of Lourmarin, Provence, France. His earliest American ancestor on the maternal side was Moses Cantine, a Huguenot from Royan, France, who settled in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1688. Alexis Anastay Julien received his preliminary education at Mt. Washington Collegiate Institute, New York city, and in 1859 was graduated at Union College, as A.B. and salutatorian, being elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society and continuing another year as assistant in the chemical laboratory. In July, 1860, he was appointed resident chemist on the guano island of Sombrero, in the British West Indies, and continued there four years, studying at the same time the geology and natural history of the island, and collecting specimens of birds and shells for the Smithsonian Institution. For the latter he also made meteorological observations, the island of Sombrero being the most southerly under its direction. In 1862 the Swedish government employed him to make a special geological survey of the islets around St. Bartholomew, and he was awarded from the king of Sweden a gold medal in recognition of the services rendered. In 1872 he was engaged in the geological survey of Michigan, and made a special study of the crystalline rocks and ores of the Marquette district, and three years afterward began the study of the petrography of North Carolina for the state geological survey, and served in the field for three summers in succession. In 1881-82 he visited the islands of Bonaire, Curaçao and Aruba, West Indies, investigating their geology and guano deposits. From the establishment of the Columbia College School of Mines in 1865 till 1885 he acted as assistant in analytical chemistry, and then became instructor in microscopy and microbiology, which post he held until 1897, when he was appointed curator in geology, continuing thus until 1909. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1882; librarian, 1884; corresponding secretary, 1887), and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member of the Louisville Microscopical Society; one of the founders of the New York Microscopical Society and the American Society of Naturalists; fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society; honorary member of Trinity Historical Society; and fellow of the Geological Society of America. The more important of his numerous contributions to leading scientific periodicals and separate publications are: "On the Geological Action of the Humus Acids," a paper which aroused much interest as little attention had hitherto been given to the action of such acids on rocks, and the paper received wide notice (1879); "On Spodumene and Its Alterations" (1879); "Building-Stones in New York City and Environs" and "The Durability of Building-Stones in New York and Vicinity," contributed to the United States census reports of 1890, a valuable and widely discussed paper, one of the final effects of which was the appointing of a committee and the resolution to apply a preservative to the ancient obelisk in Central Park, thus protecting that treasure from the disintegration which was even then advanced in its work of destruction; "The Genesis of the Crystalline Iron-Ores" (1882); "Notice on the Microscopical Examination of a Series of Ocean, Lake, River and Desert Sands" (1884); "On the Variation of Decomposition in the Iron Pyrites, its Cause, and its Relation to Density" (1886); "Notes of Research on the New York Obelisk" (1893); "Genesis of the Amphibole Schists and Serpentines of Manhattan Island" (1903), and many later articles. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1864, and the University of New York that of Ph.D. in 1882. He was for years deacon in the Collegiate church in Lafayette place, New York city, and his upright, consistent life bore eloquent testimony "to the faith that was in him." In 1910 he became professor emeritus of Columbia University and retired to his country home in South Harwich, Mass. Here he continued scientific investigations until within a few days of his death. He found recreation in his garden and was well known throughout the Cape for success in raising fine fruit and vegetables and for his wonderful roses. Dr. Julien was rich in friends, some of them tried colleagues from early youth. His death was a loss to science, and one that to his home and family was irreparable. "Good men must die, but death cannot kill their names." He was married June 1, 1882, to Annie Walker, daughter of Peter I. Nevius of New York city. He died at South Harwich, Mass., May 4, 1919.

PINDELL, Richard, surgeon, was born probably in Maryland, date unknown, son of Thomas and Mary (Belt) Pindell; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth ———— Pindell, and great-grandson of Thomas Pindell, who emigrated from England between 1680 and 1705, and settled in Prince George county, Md., being the founder of a family whose members have illumined the pages of Maryland and Kentucky history. He became one of the most distinguished surgeons of his time. Entering the continental army from Anne Arundel county, Md., in the spring of 1777, he served as a surgeon of the 4th Maryland continental troops. He was subsequently on the staff of Gen. Washington, and is said to have dressed the wounds of Lafayette when the French patriot was injured in the battle of Brandywine. He was one of the organizers with Gen. Washington of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Thomas Hart, who fought at Longmeadows in 1789, and a sister of Lucretia Hart, who married Henry Clay; they had three children: Thomas Hart, Elizabeth Ross, and Mary, wife of James Shelby. He died in Lexington, Ky., Mar. 20, 1833.

PINDELL, Henry Means, journalist and publicist, was born at St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 23, 1860, son of James Morrison and Elizabeth (Means) Pindell, and a descendant of Thomas Pindell, who



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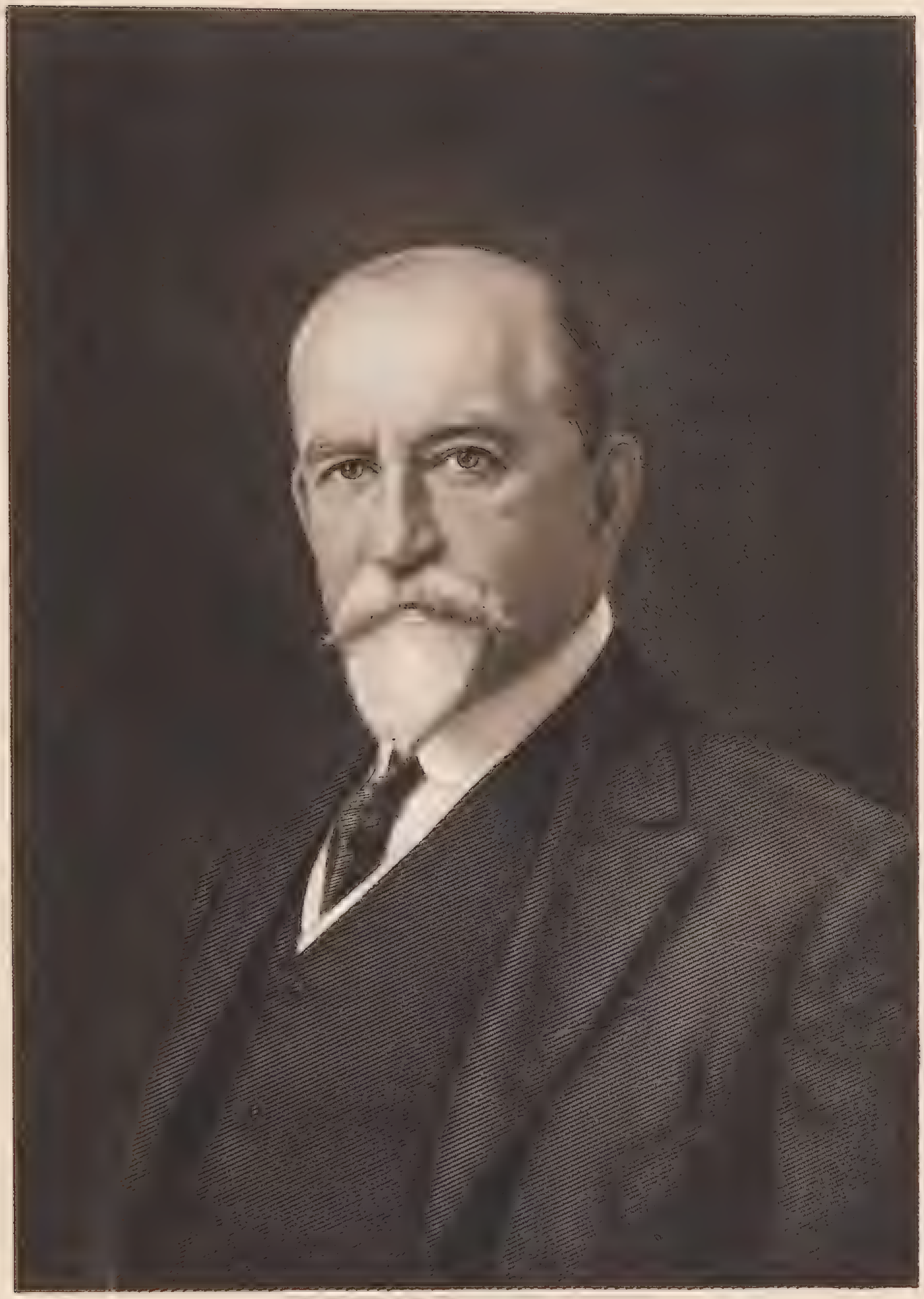
Henry M. Russell

came from England between 1680 and 1705, settled in Prince George county, Md., and founded a family whose members have illumined the pages of Maryland and Kentucky history. From Thomas Pindell the line runs through his son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth; their son Thomas and his wife Mary (Belt) Sprigg; their son Richard and his wife Elizabeth Hart; their son Thomas Hart and his wife Mary, who were the grandparents of our subject. Henry M. Pindell was graduated at De Pauw University in 1884, and at once entered journalism, a profession he has followed ever since. He held positions, successively on the Wabash (Ind.) "Times," the Chicago "Tribune" and the "Illinois State Register" at Springfield, serving also as city treasurer of Springfield during 1887–89. In 1889 he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he founded the "Herald" and a little later purchased the "Transcript," consolidating the two under the title "Herald-Transcript." Subsequently he sold this paper and bought the Peoria "Journal," an afternoon newspaper, which under his management became the leading newspaper in the state outside of Chicago. On July 21, 1916, he again purchased the "Transcript," which had, in the meantime, dropped "Herald" from its title, and he now operates both newspapers under one roof. These properties represent the strongest and most influential newspaper combination in Illinois outside of Chicago, covering both the morning and evening field, and through their instrumentality, as well as by reason of his own native ability, Mr. Pindell has become one of the dominant political leaders of the central West. In 1912 he took the lead in his state in the pre-convention campaign for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president and the acquaintance thus established between the two men ripened into an intimate and cordial friendship, which continued throughout Mr. Wilson's two terms as president. In January, 1914, Pres. Wilson named him for ambassador to Russia, but Mr. Pindell declined the appointment after the senate had confirmed it. As a publisher, he has stood resolutely for non-partisanship in local government for cities in his home state. He drafted the bill under which a score of Illinois cities have adopted that form of government. He has been a consistent champion of sound money and was largely instrumental in forcing the repeal of the "Allen" and "Humphrey" street railway acts which gave cities of the state authority to grant fifty-year franchises on a five-cent fare basis. His success in journalism may be attributed in large part to a stubborn belief in the ultimate triumph of decency in all controversies affecting local government. The pressure of his circulation departments is never permitted to press him across the line which he has circumscribed about his ideals in political and business life, and by clinging faithfully to these ideals through good and evil report, often under the lash of hostile criticism, he has achieved eminence, not only in the zone of his immediate influence, but in state and nation as well. Incidentally his policies have returned to him a measure of material prosperity and prestige corresponding to his efforts. Keenly interested in all commercial and welfare movements in his home city, to the development of which he has contributed liberally of his genius and energy, he is held in the highest respect and esteem by the people of Peoria. Optimism and the public's welfare are the dominant notes in all his policies. As journalist, publicist and promoter of clean and progressive government, he has wrought notably in his chosen field. He was one of the organizers and for two years president, of the Illinois Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, and has been a member of the advisory board of the western division of the Associated Press. He was delegate at large to the Democratic national conventions of 1908 and 1912. He is a member of the Creve Coeur, Country and University clubs of Peoria, and the University Club of Chicago. He was married Oct. 29, 1890, to Eliza Adelia, daughter of Hon. D. W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., and has two daughters, Mrs. Carl Powell Slane and Elizabeth Pindell.

SEARLE, Arthur, astronomer, was born in London, England, Oct. 21, 1837, son of Thomas and Anne (Noble) Searle, who were temporarily residing there. The family traces descent from Robert Searle, of Dorchester, Mass., through the latter's son Jabez and his wife Thankful Topliff; their son George and his wife Catherine Gore, and their son George Searle and his wife Mary Russell Atkins, who were the grandparents of Arthur Searle. He attended Horace Mann's "model school," connected with the Massachusetts State Normal School at West Newton, Mass., for a time living with the family of Horace Mann, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1856. He received from Harvard the degree of A.M. in 1859. For ten years his occupations were various and included the study of chemistry, school-teaching, sheep-farming in California, commercial work in the offices of C. D. Head and T. H. Perkins in Boston, and employment in the statistical department of the United States sanitary commission. His mind was well developed in many directions, and it was not until 1868, when he entered the Harvard College observatory, that his interest in the mathematical sciences began to predominate. He was in charge of the observatory for two years after the death of the director, Joseph Winlock, in 1875. In 1883 he became assistant astronomer at Harvard, four years later Phillips professor of astronomy, and in 1912, professor emeritus, and for many years he also conducted a class in astronomy at Radcliffe College. During the first years of his astronomical work he made micrometric and photometric observations of stars, double stars, variable stars, satellites of the planets, asteroids, and comets. In 1874 he began a protracted study of the zodiacal light, and for the next twenty years devoted his attention to the permanency, position and magnitude of the ordinary western zodiacal light; to the normal distribution of light in the zodiac and its vicinity, which seemed to affect all observations of the fainter portions of the zodiacal light, and to the phenomenon of a feeble maximum of light in opposition to the sun, known as "gegenschein," its position, parallax, and brightness. He concluded that the zodiacal light is due to the reflection from small meteoric bodies, but admitted that this hypothesis needed further substantiation by lengthy observations of the zodiacal light itself, and of the orbital movements and light of asteroids and periodic comets. His further investigation in this direction was made impossible by the increasing use of electric light near the observatory. During 1888–1898 Prof. Searle made meridian circle observations of 8,337 stars between 9° 50′, and 14° 10′ of south declination in 1855 for the epoch 1900, for the Zone Catalogue (Vol. 62, 65, 66, 67, 77, of the Annals

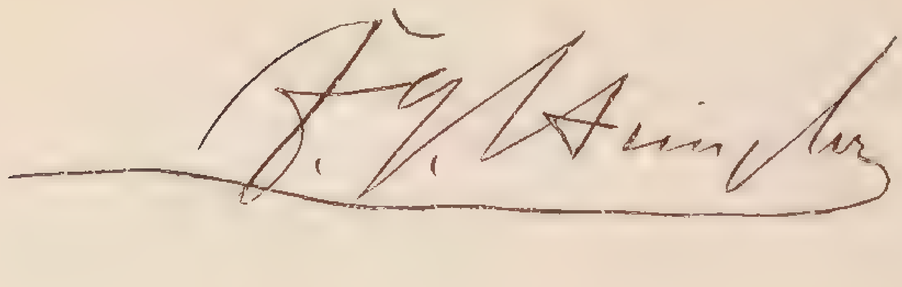
of the Harvard College Observatory). One article which followed these observations, "Results of Accessory Series of Observations Made with the Meridian Circle of Harvard College Observatory," contains a study of the effect of magnitude on personal equation, of fatigue and other sources of error. He was author of "Outlines of Astronomy" (1874) and of many articles both for technical and non-scientific magazines, and "Essays, I–XXX" (1910). In the latter work is an explanation, independent of other authorities, of the modern principle of relativity. After his retirement from active work, he was chiefly interested in mathematical astronomy, and at his death had practically completed a treatise on "Geometrical Results from Actual and Assumed Laws of Motion," derived without the use of higher mathematics. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and read a paper on "The Atmospheric Economy of Solar Radiation" before that body in 1888. Prof. Searle was also a learned student on subjects not allied to astronomy, and developed points with which only specialists were concerned. He amused himself in his periods of recreation with the composition of verse in Latin and English. He impressed his students at Harvard with his sincere life, his thoroughness in research, his generous character, and his unassuming and modest personality. He was married Jan. 1, 1873, to Emma, daughter of Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, of Brattleboro, Vt., and Boston, Mass., and had two children: Lucy and Katharine Searle. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1920.

BROOKER, Charles Frederick, financier and manufacturer, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Mar. 4, 1847, son of Martin Cook and Maria Sarah (Seymour) Brooker. The first of his family in this country was John Brooker, originally mentioned at Guilford, Conn., in 1695, and from him the line of descent is traced through his son Abraham and his wife, Mary ————————; their son Abraham and his wife, Tamar Murray; and their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Cook, who were the grandparents of Charles F. Brooker. After attending the schools of Litchfield and Torrington, Conn., in 1860 he began his business career in a merchandise store in Wolcottville, now Torrington, Conn., at the mature age of thirteen. Two years later he entered the service of Benedict, Merriman & Co., Waterbury, Conn., a department store. In 1864 he was engaged by the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., of Wolcottville, Conn., of which Lyman W. Coe was founder and president. He was quick to master the details of the business, and in 1870 was made secretary. The Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., established by Mr. Coe's father, Israel Coe, as The Wolcottville Brass Co. in 1829, was the first one in the United States to manufacture sheet brass and brass kettles. It was one of the pioneers in making rolled brass for the market. Under the able management of Messrs. Coe and Brooker the business grew to enormous proportions, and became one of the important factors of the brass industry in Connecticut, which leads every other state in the Union in the production of manufactured brass. On Mr. Coe's death in 1893, Mr. Brooker succeeded him in the presidency, stepping naturally into a position whose duties and responsibilities had largely fallen upon him during Mr. Coe's later years. In 1896 the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co. bought the plant of Wallace & Sons, at Ansonia, Conn., operating it as a branch, thus making it in point of size and output, the foremost concern of its kind in the United States. The company did a large business in material for cartridges, and had an export trade of considerable magnitude, necessitating frequent visits by Mr. Brooker to Spain, Italy, Russia and Cuba, from 1873 to 1890. Mr. Brooker was largely instrumental in effecting the organization of the American Brass Co. in 1899. It was the result of a consolidation of five of the leading brass companies of Connecticut, the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., with its works at Torrington and Ansonia; the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co., at Ansonia; the Waterbury Brass Co.; the Holmes, Booth & Haydens Co., and the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury, and by purchase the Chicago Brass Co., of Kenosha, Wis., and the Birmingham Brass Co., of Shelton, Conn., were added. This enormous industry, of which Mr. Brooker has been president since its incorporation, is the largest single consumer of copper in the world, and the most important factor in the industry in this country. At the annual meeting of its stockholders, Feb. 3, 1920, Mr. Brooker, having served the company and its predecessor fifty-six years continuously, fifty years as a corporate officer, retired from the presidency of the company, becoming chairman of the board of directors; Mr. John A. Coe, an associate of many years, succeeding him as president. Long active in local politics, Mr. Brooker served in both branches of the state legislature; in the house in 1875 and in the senate in 1893. He was for a long time a member of the Republican state central committee, and Connecticut's representative on the Republican National Committee, from 1900 to 1915, being a member of the latter's executive committee in 1904 and 1908. He was also a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1920. In Ansonia he is a director and president of the Ansonia National Bank, incorporator of the Ansonia Savings Bank, president of the Ansonia Land & Water Power Co. In Torrington, his former home, he was president of the Torrington Savings Bank, and director of the Torrington Water Co., the Brooks National Bank, and is now president of the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co. He was formerly a director in financial institutions in Boston, New York, New Haven and Waterbury, but retired because of increasing activities in the business of the American Brass Co. In addition to his many business activities, Mr. Brooker has given much time and effort to practical philanthropic work. For several years he has served as president of the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, who operate the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium at Wallingford, Conn., the most successful institution in the state for the treatment of tuberculosis. He was founder of the Julia Day Nursery at Ansonia, Conn. He established and presented to Torrington, with a suitable endowment, in memory of his mother, the Maria Seymour Brooker Memorial, comprising a large tract of land upon which he has created a day nursery and playground, a nurses' home and headquarters, and a third building for visiting nurses, relief work and administration purposes. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New England Society in the City of New York, the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut (ex-governor), the Sons of the American Revolution, New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association (president); vestryman



Thos. L. Brooks

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of Christ Church, Ansonia, and member of the Union League, Yale Engineers' and Recess clubs of New York; the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C.; the Chicago Club, of Chicago, Ill., and the Graduates' Club, of New Haven, Conn. During the war with Germany, at Pres. Wilson's request, he nominated a brass committee of which he was chairman, serving until the passage of the Fuel and Food Control Act (Aug. 10, 1917), which made further service impossible. In 1911 Yale University conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. Mr. Brooker is a man of marked personal characteristics, possessing unusual intellectual attainments and executive ability, together with a keen discrimination of men and affairs. He is by nature genial and companionable, dignified, unassuming, kind-hearted and sincere. He was married in London, England, Oct. 30, 1894, to Julia E., daughter of Wilson H. Clark, of New Haven, Conn., and widow of Alton Farrel, of Ansonia, Conn.

DU BOSE, William Porcher, theologian, was born in Winnsboro, S. C., Apr. 11, 1836, son of Theodore Samuel and Jane Sinkler (Porcher) Du Bose, and a descendant of Isaac Du Bose, who was among the French and Swiss colonists who settled in lower South Carolina about 1680. He was graduated with honors at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., in 1855, and was graduated A.M. at the University of Virginia three years later. He was a student at the Episcopal Theological Seminary. Camden, S. C., when the civil war broke out, and enlisting in the Confederate army was commissioned adjutant of the Holcombe legion, which subsequently became a part of Kershaw's brigade of the army of northern Virginia. He served throughout the war, being wounded three times. In 1865 he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, having been made a deacon in the year before. He was rector of a church at Winnsboro in 1866–67 and at Abbeville during 1868–71, and then became chaplain and professor of moral science in the University of the South. In 1885 he gave up the chaplaincy to devote his entire time to the theological department of the university. While retaining the chair of ethics in the academic department, he was also professor of New and Old Testament language and interpretation. His title became professor of New Testament language and interpretation in 1894 and dean of the theological department, and from 1908 until his death he was dean emeritus. His first book, "The Soteriology of the New Testament" (1892), has won international recognition as an original contribution to Christian metaphysical thinking. It was followed by "The Ecumenical Councils" (1896); "The Gospel in the Gospels" (1906); "The Gospel According to St. Paul" (1907); "High Priesthood and Sacrifice" (1908); "The Reason of Life" (1910), and "Turning Points in My Life" (1912), besides a number of contributions to theological reviews. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia University in 1875, D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1907, and D.D. from the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1908. He was twice married: (1) at Anderson, S. C., Apr. 30, 1863, to Anne Barnwell, daughter of William Henry Peronneau of Charleston, S. C.; and (2) Dec. 18, 1878, to Mrs. Maria Louisa (Rucks) Yerger of Jackson, Miss., and left three children: William Haskell Du Bose, professor of Old Testament language and interpretation, University of the South; Susie; and May Du Bose. He died in Sewanee, Tenn. Aug. 18, 1918.

HIMPLER, Francis George, architect and civil engineer, was born near Treves, Germany, in 1833, son of Leonard and Cristine (Hasbron) Himpler. He attended the Royal Academy of Arts, Berlin, during 1854–58, following his studies with extensive travels through Europe. He established a reputation on the continent as an architect of churches, and designed and executed, among other buildings, the Gothic church, and a chapel, at Vaudrevange, Lorraine. He came to the United States in 1867, locating first in Atchison, Kan., where he designed and superintended the erection of St. Benedict's Abbey, Romanesque in style. He then removed to Hoboken, N. J., and later to New York, continuing to specialize in church architecture. Among the structures designed by him were the Academy of the Sacred Heart and the church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken, which in dimensions then surpassed every church in the state; the church of SS. Peter and Paul, one of the largest and most imposing church buildings of the time in St. Louis, Mo.; the church of St. Francis de Sales, Cincinnati, O., and of St. Anne's, Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Alphonsus church, New York city. He was the engineer of the drawbridge over the Hackensack river at Secaucus, N. J., and architect of the Hoboken city hall and public school No. 4, and planned and superintended edifices in Brooklyn and Rome, N. Y.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Sandusky, O.; Scranton and Susquehanna, Pa.; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Charleston, S. C., and Breckinridge, Colo. He was especially successful in planning the acoustic properties of large structures, and he invented an improved wooden partition preventing cracks in ceilings and walls. The non-shrinkable parts were placed on girders, cast according to his own design, and were probably the forerunners of the present method of iron construction. All his work was conducted under trying circumstances. He had no blue prints or type-written specifications, and every copy had to be traced from original designs and full-sized details rendered to inexperienced carvers in stone and wood. He was interested in the study of numismatics, archeology, botany, geology and mineralogy, and was a life member of the New York Numismatic society. He wrote "The Beauties of Lake Hopatcong" (1906) pertaining to the flora of that region. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Himpler possessed a clear analytical mind, and his judgment was always sound and reliable. He was a charming conversationalist on a wide range of subjects and was loved for his personal virtues. He was married at Vaudrevange, Lorraine, in 1863, to Marie Madelaine, daughter of Jean Bier, of Lorraine, and had two daughters, Anne Marie and Marie Josephine Himpler. He died at Breslin Park, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Sept. 13, 1916.

MOORE, Walter Howard, clergyman, was born at Warren, R. I., Dec. 18, 1844, son of Dr. Thomas P. and Abby (Wheaton) Moore. The first of the family in America was John Moore, a native of England, who came to this country about 1620 and settled at Newtown, N. Y. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son Jacob and his wife Elizabeth Laker; their son Richard and his wife Mary Collins; their son Isaac and his wife Hannah ——;

their son Thomas and his wife Ruth Nichols; their son Thomas and his wife Rebecca Harrington; and their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Vaughn, who were the grandparents of Walter Howard Moore. He served in company D, 67th Ill. volunteers during the civil war, at its close going to Chicago, where he was associated with the Chicago "Tribune." He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Brown University in 1867, and with the degree of B.D. at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1871. In July of that year he became deacon, and the following year was ordained priest of the Episcopal church by Bishop Alonzo Potter. He then removed to Colorado where he became examining chaplain and secretary of the Colorado mission, and rector during 1872-73 at Georgetown, Colo., of Grace Church, which he built. For the next two years he was rector of St. John's Church, now the cathedral, Denver, and while there built Trinity Memorial Church. Removing to California in 1875, he was rector that year of the Church of the Ascension, Vallejo, and of Christ Church, Napa, the following three years. In 1879 he removed to Decatur, Ill., where he officiated as rector until 1886, transferring at that time to the Calvary Church, Chicago, and remaining there until 1892. From then until 1908 he was in Quincy, Ill., as dean of St. John's Cathedral, and for the next four years was connected with Chicago churches. There he built a new edifice for Calvary Church, was associate editor of the "Living Church," and a frequent contributor to religious and secular papers, clarifying many of the issues before the church. In 1912 he became rector of St. Luke's Church, South Glastonbury, Conn., in which capacity he served until the close of his life. Dr. Moore was a member of the board of missions and of the standing committee of the diocese of Quincy and Springfield, and secretary of the synod of the latter. He was always an active leader of civic affairs, and in politics was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Catholic Club, Churchman's Association, University Club, and Zeta Psi fraternity. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1892. Dean Moore was called "the beloved dean," a title which his quiet, bright and happy disposition, combined with his broad culture and deep learning won for him. He was married Jan. 28, 1875, to Julia Louisa, daughter of Henry Adriance, of New York city, and had five children: Alice Adriance; Walter Adriance; Thomas A.; Rev. George S. A., of Peoria, Ill.; and Francis M. Moore, of Chicago, Ill. The Very Reverend Walter H. Moore died at South Glastonbury, Conn., May 11, 1917.

PATIGIAN, Haig, sculptor, was born in the city of Van, Armenia, Jan 22, 1876, son of Avedis Patigian, a teacher in the American Mission School at Van. The family came to the United States in 1889, and a year later settled in Fresno, Calif. The son began his career as a sign painter, and having considerable talent for drawing became an illustrator for the San Francisco "Bulletin." Having decided to adopt sculpture as a profession, he went to Paris to study under Alix Marquet. His first important design was the McKinley monument for Arcata, Calif., in 1905. While in Paris he made an allegoric figure in bronze entitled "Ancient History," which was exhibited in the Salon des Artistes Français in 1907. The best of his sculptures are: "Guardian Angel," for the Dolbeer mausoleum, San Francisco; the Rowell monument at Fresno; the figures of "Invention," "Imagination," "Steam Power" and "Electrical Power" and all the sculptural designs on the Machinery Palace of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco; the Alden J. Blethen memorial in Seattle, Wash.; the Frederick Funston memorial in San Francisco; the pediment of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. building, San Francisco; figures for the Memorial Museum, San Francisco; a bust of John Kieth; "Nymph at Play" (a fountain figure); "Abraham Lincoln" in the Bohemian Club, San Francisco, and a bronze statue of Gen. Pershing, San Francisco. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the American Federation of Arts, the Société des Artistes Français of Paris, and the Bohemian (president 1920–22), Olympic and Press clubs of San Francisco. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 1, 1908, to Blanche, daughter of Dwight Hollister, agriculturist and legislator, of Sacramento, Calif. They have two children: Hollis and Haig Patigian, Jr.

BONNEAU, Alfred, editor and publisher, was born at St. Johns, P. Q., Canada, Oct., 14, 1862, son of Alfred and Philomene (Lussier) Bonneau. His father, also a native of Quebec, settled at Southbridge, Mass. Alfred Bonneau was a student at the Christian Brothers' Academy, St. Johns, and at St. Therese Seminary, and was graduated at St. Hyacinthe Seminary in 1881. He began his journalistic career in 1889 as editor of "L'Etoile," a leading French daily newspaper of Lowell, Mass. In 1893 he settled at Biddeford, Me., as editor and publisher of the weekly French newspaper, "L'Observateur," and in 1896, founded "La Justice de Biddeford," a journal with which he was identified as editor, publisher and proprietor until his death. He was one of the founders of La Cause Nationale in Maine, and for some years he acted as commissioner in that state for the superior court of Quebec. He supported the Republican party with editorials and newspaper articles, and in extensive campaigns throughout New England, especially among the French-speaking citizens, gaining a reputation also as an orator on racial and patriotic topics. He was the Biddeford representative of the Grand Trunk Railroad Co., served for three years as a member of the Biddeford school board, was an overseer of the poor during 1899–1901, and was a director of the Biddeford hospital. He was a member of the Société Historique Franco-Américaine, St. Jean Baptiste Society, and the Artisans. He enjoyed music, and for many years was a member of the choir of St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) church, Biddeford. His mind was quick, strong, comprehensive and tenacious, and he spoke and wrote his convictions with courage. His newspaper, with its high standard, reflected his character and principles. He was married Oct. 20, 1895, to Anna, daughter of Narcisse Tetrault, a merchant, of Biddeford, Me., and he died there, Dec. 29, 1920.

DAVIS, Joseph Baker, civil engineer and educator, was born at Westport, Mass., July 31, 1845, son of Ebenezer Hathaway and Mehitable C. (Gifford) Davis. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1868 with the degree C.E. He worked his way through college at various pursuits, the last summer being employed on a government survey of Lake Superior. Follow-



WALTER H. MOORE
CLERGYMAN



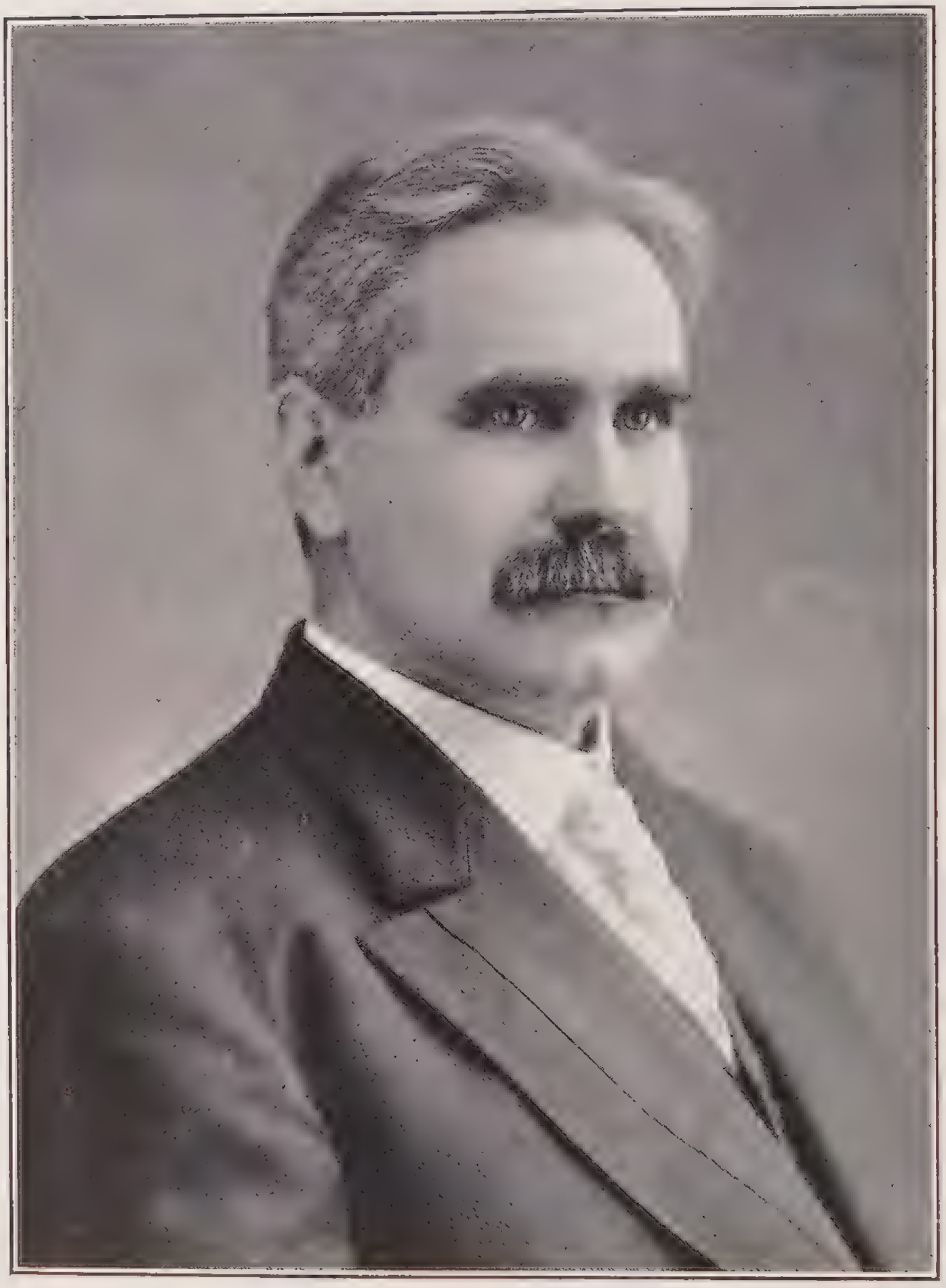
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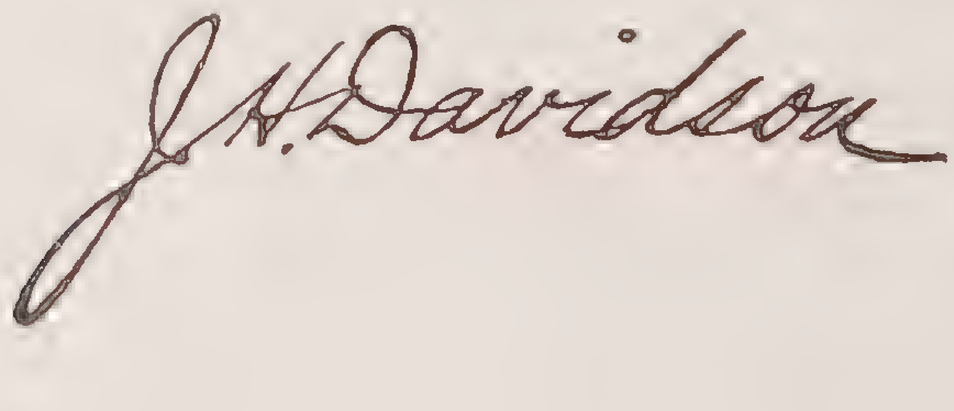
ALFRED BONNEAU
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER



JOSEPH B. DAVIS
CIVIL ENGINEER AND EDUCATOR



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ing his graduation he entered the office of the city engineer of Detroit, and later became an employee of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Co., in Kansas. In 1869 he was construction engineer of a railroad between Owosso and Big Rapids, Mich., a distance of ninety miles, and, after completing the location surveys for the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad Co., became assistant engineer for the northern extension of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Co., making exploratory surveys from Bay City to Gaylord and location surveys to Grayling. In 1871–72 he organized the civil engineering course at Swarthmore (Pa.) College, but a year later he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan as assistant professor of civil engineering, and thus began a career as teacher at his alma mater which lasted thirty-eight years. In 1891 he was made professor of geodesy and surveying, holding that chair until 1910, when he retired at his own request and was made professor emeritus of those subjects. He also taught descriptive geometry, drawing and one or two courses in municipal engineering, and during 1903–09 he was associate dean of the engineering college. In 1874 he established a camp where students could engage in surveying work under field conditions. The camp, which now bears the name of its founder, moved about from year to year until 1908, when it was permanently located at Douglas Lake, near Cheboygan, where the university acquired 1,500 acres of land. Prof. Davis. became city engineer of Ann Arbor soon after his appointment as assistant professor, and retained that office for sixteen years. For years he was consulting engineer for the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Co. and the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad Co., designing and constructing many bridges for those roads, as well as for highways throughout the state; he installed water systems for Greenville and Owosso in Michigan, and during 1899–1902 had charge of the St. Clair flats survey for the state of Michigan. He was thrice president of the Michigan Engineering Society, member of the American Society of Civil Engineering and for two years vice-president of the Council of Engineering Societies on National Public Works. His personal characteristics were a conscientiousness in his work, strong common sense and unremitting industry. He aroused among all a feeling of affection, confidence and respect and his natural sympathy for students who suffer privations made it impossible for him to forget them and their hardships. He was married July 10, 1872, to Mary Hubbard, daughter of Joseph Dorr Baldwin, a farmer of Ann Arbor, Mich., and had one son, Charles Baker Davis. He died at Bradentown, Fla., Mar. 9, 1920.

TRACY, Samuel Mills, botanist, was born at Hartford, Vt., April 30, 1847, son of Samuel and Emeline (Newton) Tracy. His parents, natives of Vermont, moved to Wisconsin in 1854. When but a lad of sixteen he served as a private in company A, 41st Wis. volunteer infantry, during the civil war. Three years after its termination he was graduated at the Michigan State Agricultural College, with the degree B.S., receiving the degree M.S. from that institution in 1871. Then followed several years of nursery and greenhouse experience, an appointment as assistant professor of agriculture in the Missouri Agricultural College in 1877, and, in 1885, the pursuit of special work in botany at Harvard University. While at the Missouri college, he organized an extensive line of experimental work with farm crops and was often consulted concerning the possibility of extending the scope of such experimentation. Upon the establishment of government experiment stations in 1887, he was appointed director of the Mississippi station, at Starkville, Miss., where he served for ten years. His experiments were directed toward the improvement of forage crops, for he believed that the development of the South was dependent upon livestock raising. By 1892, the United States department of agriculture had placed him in charge of all the forage crop experiment work in the gulf states. His title, from 1914, was Agronomist, U. S. department of agriculture. He promoted the cultivation of the velvet bean for forage, and developed the Giant Bermuda, the Rhodes, Napier and Para grasses. He contributed to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Tracy botanical herbarium, containing more than 6,000 specimens, and the Tracy botanical library of 800 volumes. He wrote "Flora of Missouri" (1886), "Flora of the Southern United States" (1899), and about thirty farmers' bulletins and reports published by the United States department of agriculture, the Mississippi Experiment Station and the journals of scientific societies. He was president of the State Horticultural Society of Missouri and of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the New Orleans Academy of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the Louisiana Society of Naturalists, the Torrey Botanical Club, the agricultural bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married July 23, 1874, to Martha A., daughter of Edward Terry of Milwaukee, Wis., and had three children: Edward T.; Alice, wife of Walter S. Welch; and Elinor, wife of Dr. Howard Clarke. He died at Laurel, Miss., Sept. 5, 1920.

DAVIDSON, James Henry, congressman, was born at Colchester, Delaware co., N. Y., June 18, 1858, son of James and Ann (Johnson) Davidson. His father was a native of Inverness, Scotland. He received his education at Walton (N. Y.) Academy, and was graduated at Albany Law School (Union University) in 1884 with the degree of LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of New York and practiced his profession at Princeton, Wis., during 1887–92, and at Oshkosh, Wis., after the latter year. In 1888 he was elected district attorney of Green Lake county. He served as chairman of the Republican congressional committee during 1890–96, and as city attorney of Oshkosh during 1895–97. In 1897 he was elected to the 55th congress, and served continuously through the 62d congress (1897–1913). In 1915 he was elected to the 65th congress. He was a member of the military affairs committee during the European war. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Wisconsin State Bar Association, Green Lake County Bar Association. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He had a mind of ready perception, strong grasp and broad vision and possessed in an unusual degree the power of intensive application and continued industry. His sympathetic nature, winning personality, magnetic charm of manner and ready wit made his comradeship greatly sought. He was married Oct. 8, 1889, to Niva T., daughter

of Ferdinand A. Wilde, a manufacturer of Milwaukee, and had three children: Kenneth Wilde, a lawyer of Oshkosh; Ensign James F., U. S. N. R. F.; and Avery Davidson. He died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1918.

GRAVES, Walter Haden, civil engineer, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 9, 1851, son of Linus and Virginia Frances (Haden) Graves. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Graves, who came from England in 1645 and settled at Hartford, Conn. From him and his wife Sarah the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Smith; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah; their son David and his wife Abigail Bardwell; their son David and his wife Mary Smith; their son Calvin Graves and his wife Fanny Robinson, who were the grandparents of Walter Haden Graves. The son interrupted his course at the Illinois Wesleyan University to take special training in civil engineering at Jacques Cartier University, Montreal. Returning to the Illinois Wesleyan University, later, he was chosen valedictorian of his class, graduating in 1874. Immediately thereafter he became a member of the Powell survey, during the famous explorations of the Colorado river and canyon, and when this bureau was enlarged into the United States Geological Survey, he was employed as topographer. He assisted in collecting data for the government report on "The Arid Lands of the United States," issued in 1877–78, and was thus led to realize the importance of irrigation in the West. He decided to make this his special study. In 1879, he resigned from the government service, located in Denver, opening an office as "irrigation engineer." In this pioneer field he was active in working out and constructing systems which established precedents accepted as standards among scientific irrigators. In 1879, in association with former Gov. John L. Routt of Colorado, and Sen. John S. Stanger, he planned and constructed the Empire canal, the first of the great canal systems of the San Luis valley in southern Colorado. In 1885 he was appointed chief engineer and superintendent of the Colorado properties of the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford. In that capacity he designed and constructed the Citizens' and Rio Grande canal systems which irrigated more than 500,000 acres and cost approximately $2,500,000; the canals about Grand Junction, which have made the Grand River valley famous, as well as the Uncomphagre canal in western Colorado, afterward purchased by the government in connection with the great Gunnison tunnel project. By the terms of a treaty with the Crow Indians in Montana, the United States took over a part of their reservation, agreeing in return to supervise the expenditure of $200,000 of the purchase price in irrigation projects on the remainder of their lands. The then secretary of the interior, John W. Noble, upon questioning the governors of the western states as to whom they preferred to direct the undertaking, discovered that the choice fell upon Walter H. Graves. In 1891, consequently, he was created United States Superintendent of Irrigation and special disbursing officer. Under this commission he served under secretaries Noble, Hoke Smith, David Francis and Cornelius Bliss, in the Harrison and Cleveland administrations. In the midst of this project he was called to Washington to accept a commission as United States irrigation engineer and inspector. While in this service he constructed irrigation works of various kinds, including storage reservoirs, pumping plants on many of the Indian reservations throughout the country, and also water supplies and sewer systems for the Indian schools. He resigned in 1902, and after a few years spent on his fruit farm in Idaho he again entered his chosen field, in 1907, as president of the Northwestern Engineering Corporation, with offices in Spokane, Seattle and Portland. While at the head of the company he designed and built a unique system for watering the lands near Pasco, Wash., which were at such an elevation above the river that irrigation had been thought impracticable. Electrically operated pumps were installed for lifting the water to an elevation of 122 feet to a reservoir from which it was carried to the lands to be irrigated through wooden stave pipes. This work was completed in 1911. Altogether he located and constructed more than 4,000 miles of irrigation canals, enabling 100,000 persons to live on the land he reclaimed. His attention was called also to the great areas of idle cut-over land left by the lumber industries, and he decided that this was as legitimate a field for the engineer as reclamation by irrigation. At a heavy expense in time and money he perfected at Portland, Ore., a method of clearing land by electricity, the practical application of which had to be deferred. The entrance of the United States in the world war enlisted his services and he received a commission as engineer and inspector in shipyards at North Bend, Ore., and in San Francisco. In August, 1918, he was appointed irrigation engineer in the United States reclamation service, and was given charge of the "study of cut-over lands in the northwest," including Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. This was done under the terms of the Lane land bill and in anticipation of an increased demand for farm lands after the war. As a result of the weakened condition in which this strenuous work left him, he was attacked by influenza, following the submission of his report in January, 1919, and succumbed to it. He had served as mayor of Monte Vista, Colo., in 1889. He was president of the Oregon Society of Engineers, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and he held the 32d degree in Masonry. He found his chief recreation in athletics, in hunting and camping, and in general out-of-door life. His dominating personal characteristics were his extreme modesty and his unfailing friendliness. He left the record of his life written on the face of Mother Earth throughout the great Northwest and was secure in his position as one of the leading irrigation engineers of America. He was married Apr. 19, 1876, to Katharine R., daughter of William Plummer Graves, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman of Pasadena, Calif., and had two children: Vega, wife of Merle Dempster Young; and Helen Unity Graves, wife of John Galbraith Hunter. He died at Salinas, Calif., Sept. 25, 1919.

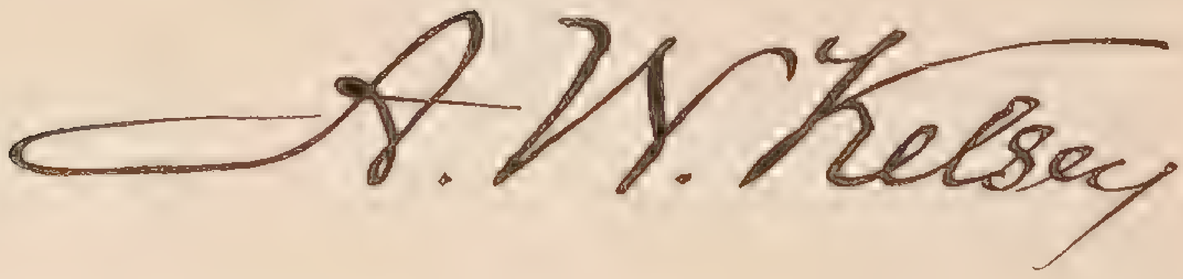
KELSEY, Albert Warren, political and industrial economist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1840, son of Albert Hannibal and Charlotte Locke (Upton) Kelsey, grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Ordway) Kelsey, and great-grandson of John and Mary (Park) Kelsey, and great-great-grandson of John and Martha (McFarland) Kelsey. He was prepared for Harvard at Chapman Hall, Boston, and at the Lewiston Falls Academy, Lewiston, Me., but impaired health prevented a college career. He was assistant paymaster for the Franklin Co. of Lewiston at the outbreak of the civil war, and volunteering



Walter P. Brooks



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his services, became acting assistant paymaster in the federal navy. His left hand was permanently crippled in action at Mosquito Inlet, Fla. He was suspended by order of the secretary of the navy for letters printed by the Boston "Post," but restored to duty by Adm. Du Pont on the eve of the first attack on Charleston. In 1863 his commission was revoked by a medical board of survey. In 1864, Mr. Kelsey and his father, acting for Edward Atkinson, Sen. William P. Fessenden and Gov. John A. Andrew, inaugurated near Skipwith's Landing, Miss., a business of leasing abandoned cotton plantations with northern capital and employing thereon freed negroes. A crop was brought in before the end of the war, but after being captured six times and released by Confederate scouts, Mr. Kelsey took refuge on the iron-clad "Louisville," and returned to Boston, whither his father had preceded him. He made a survey of the Confederacy to ascertain the amount of cotton remaining in the southern states, and after its publication in the New York "Nation" 50,000 copies of his report, "Cotton Culture" (1865), were circulated in England. He was the first witness summoned before the joint committee of Congress on Reconstruction and was examined by Senators Morrill and Harris in Washington. He was sent to the Pacific coast in 1866 to investigate the general condition of mining industries in California and Nevada, and went on a special mission to Nevada to investigate the affairs of the High Bridge silver mine. In 1867 he went to Turks Island as agent of the American Patent Sponge Co. In 1869 he joined the editorial staff of the St. Louis "Republic." As delegate to the "Reform and Reunion" convention held in Cincinnati, O., in 1872, he worked for the nomination of Charles O'Conor for president and John Quincy Adams for vice-president. When Horace Greeley was nominated Mr. Kelsey and other opponents of the quasi-Democratic ticket created a split in the party which resulted in Greeley's carrying but six states, and the reëlection of Grant. In 1872 he removed to Madison, Wis., where his father-in-law was just entering a two-year term as governor. In 1874 he returned to St. Louis, and for a time served on the editorial staff of Francis E. W. Abbott's "Index," a Boston liberal weekly. He was in Europe during 1878–82 and thereafter wrote but little, making occasional trips abroad, and writing for private publication "Autobiographical Notes and Memoranda" (1911). He was an advocate of free trade and at the time of his death was a member of the advisory committee of the International Free Trade League. He was a member of the New York Free Trade League, City Club of New York, of the Country Club, Penn Club, Art Club, all of Philadelphia; and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was married June 23, 1869, to Jeannette Garr, daughter of Cadwallader C. Washburn (q.v.), and had nine children: Albert; Jeannette; Charlotte, wife of Joseph R. Darling; Kate; Mary; Mabel, wife of Winthrop Parker; Cadwallader W.; Ethel, wife of Bertrand H. Wentworth, and Bonnibel Kelsey. He died at Chestnut Hill, Pa., Oct. 22, 1921.

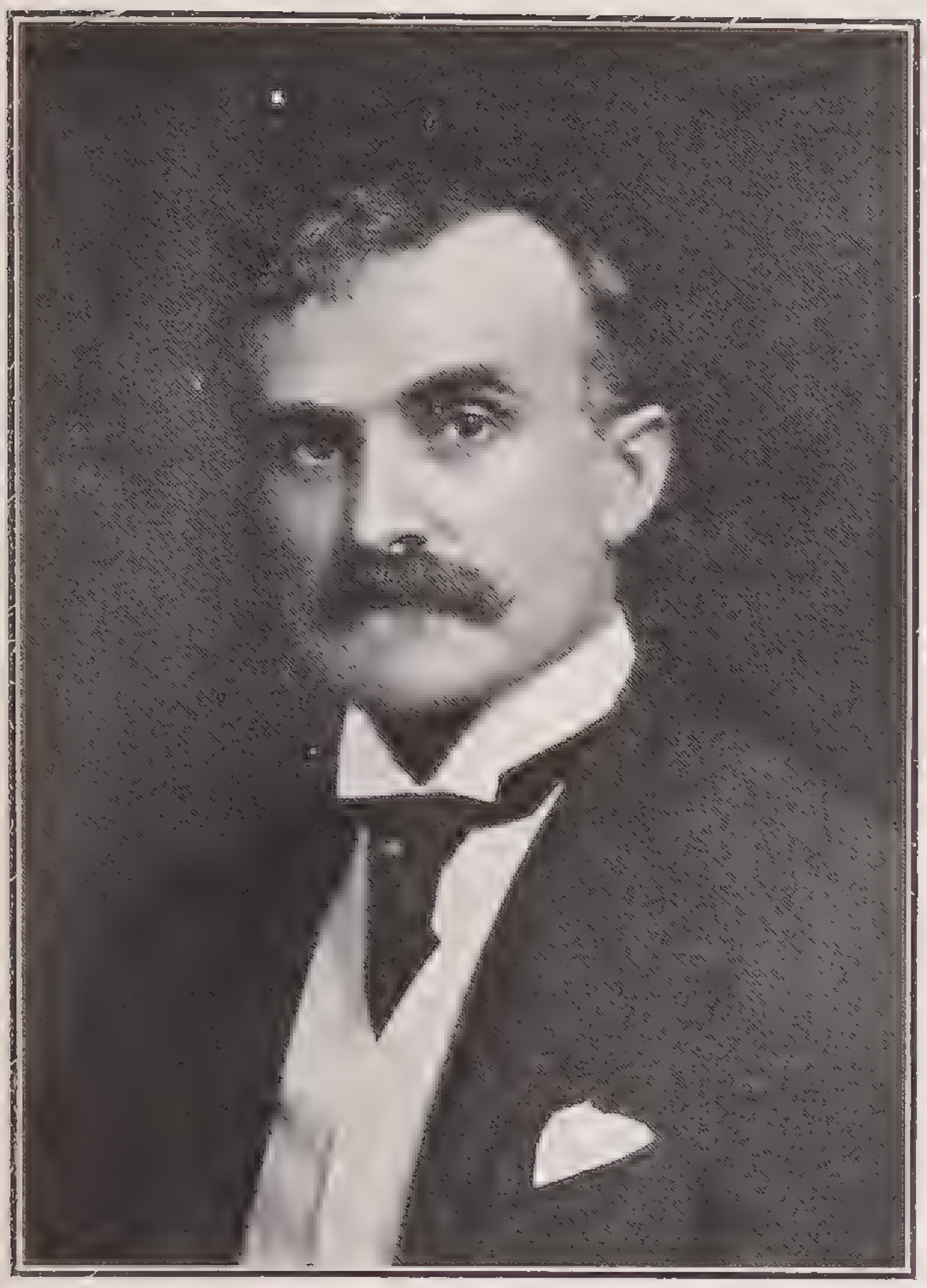
BRUCE, Philip Alexander, historian, was born at Staunton Hill, Charlotte co., Va., Mar. 7, 1856, son of Charles and Sarah Alexander (Seddon) Bruce, and a descendant of George Bruce, the founder of the family in America; the line running through Charles Bruce, of Soldiers' Rest, Orange co., Va., whose son James married Elvira Cabell, widow of Patrick Henry, Jr., and their son Charles, who married a sister of James A. Seddon, Confederate secretary of war. His father, Charles Bruce, represented the Charlotte district in the Virginia senate, and was a captain in the Confederate army, commanding a company which he raised and equipped at his own expense. He was a successful planter, and owned a large estate in Charlotte county. The son was educated at home under private tutors, at the Norwood Academy, and at the University of Virginia, where he specialized in English. For a time he was an editor of the university magazine. He took an interest in debate and won the debator's medal awarded by the Jefferson Society. After studying law for two years at Harvard University, he was graduated LL.B. in 1879. He never practiced his profession, but, until 1890, devoted himself to study and writing. During 1890–92 he was associate editor of the Richmond "Times." He then became corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, and founder and editor of its quarterly publication, "The Virginia Historical Magazine." In 1889 he published "The Plantation Negro as a Freeman," a historical and philosophical book, and shortly thereafter began the preparation of a series of histories of colonial Virginia. The first part, "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," in two volumes, appeared in 1896. Resigning his position with the Virginia Historical Society in 1898, he spent several years in colonial research in England for the second of the historical series, "Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century" (1907). In the meantime Mr. Bruce had written a "Short History of the United States" (1903); "The Rise of the New South" (1905); and a "Life of General Robert E. Lee" (1907). "Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," the last of the colonial series, appeared in 1910. The series of works on the history of Virginia during the first century of its existence, written from original documents and contemporary records is authentic and comprehensive, and presents a more complete picture of Virginia before the year 1700 than has been drawn of any other American colony. Mr. Bruce is the author also of many articles and papers of literary merit and historical value; a collection of poems, "Pocahontas and Other Sonnets" (1912); a volume of historical incidents, "Brave Deeds of Confederate Soldiers" (1916); a "History of the University of Virginia" (1920). He was married Oct. 19, 1896, to Mrs. Betty Taylor Newton, daughter of Capt. John Saunders Taylor, of the Confederate army, and has one daughter, Philippa Alexander Bruce.

BRUCE, William Cabell, lawyer and author, was born at "Staunton Hill," Charlotte co., Va., Mar. 12, 1860, son of Charles and Sarah Alexander (Seddon) Bruce and brother of Philip A. Bruce. His father was a Southern planter of the old régime, and his plantation was one of the largest in Southside, Virginia. He served in the Virginia state senate, and during the civil war was captain of a military company which he organized and equipped at his own expense. Though wholly devoid of political or literary ambition, and too thoroughly devoted to the care of his plantation to be diverted from it by any-

thing except appeals to his generosity and public spirit, he was yet, by reason of his wit, humor and sagacity, his public and private virtues and the kindly and hopeful philosophy of life which shaped his conduct, one of the conspicuous men of his time in Virginia. Thomas Nelson Page, who married his youngest daughter, Annie Seddon Bruce, said Charles Bruce was the best company he ever met. William Cabell Bruce was educated at Pampatike Academy, King William county, Va., Norwood high school, in Nelson county, Va., and the University of Virginia, where he pursued for one year the study of international and constitutional law. He studied law at the University of Maryland for two years, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1882. While at Norwood, he received the gold medal as best debater in the school and the highest prize in English composition, and won the medal for the best oration in an intercollegiate contest at Richmond, and at the University of Virginia he was awarded the Jefferson Society medal and another for the best essay in the Virginia University magazine. Among his competitors for the last two honors was Woodrow Wilson. He began the practice of law in Baltimore, Md., in 1882, and in 1887 formed a partnership with Judge William A. Fisher, a former member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, and his son D. K. Este Fisher, under the firm name of Fisher, Bruce & Fisher. In 1893 he was elected a member of the state senate and became president of that body. During 1903–08 he was city solicitor and head of the Baltimore city law department, and in 1910 he was appointed by Gov. Crothers general counsel to the public service commission of Maryland. Upon accepting this appointment he withdrew from his partnership with D. K. Este Fisher (Judge Fisher having died in 1901). In 1916 he was reappointed by Gov. Harrington to the same office, which he continues to hold. While city solicitor he was ex officio a member of the board of estimates and of the board of awards of Baltimore city, and in 1909 he was appointed by Mayor Mahool a member of the commission which drafted a new charter for the city of Baltimore in that year. Mr. Bruce is the author of "Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed" (1917), for which he was awarded the $1,000 Pulitzer foundation prize as the best biography of the year, and "Below the James" (1918), a descriptive story of the old Southern plantation life. Of the "Benjamin Franklin," Pres. John G. Hibben of Princeton University said: "It is much the best and most complete work that has ever been written on Franklin." Mr. Bruce's life has been a busy one in important fields of work. His recreations are farming, gardening, shooting and reading. Mr. Bruce was married Oct. 15, 1887, to Louise Este, daughter of his former law partner, Judge William A. Fisher, and has two children: Capt. James Bruce and Lieut. David Kirkpatrick Este Bruce, both of whom served in the war against Germany. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and was at different times a member of the Baltimore, the Maryland, the University and the Country clubs of Baltimore.

DAVIS, George Solomon, manufacturing pharmaceutist and chemist, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 7, 1845, son of Solomon and Anne Heald (Duncan) Davis, grandson of Joshua and Rhoda (Balcom) Davis, and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Susanna (Hubbard) Davis. Nathaniel Davis was wounded in the French and Indian war. Joshua Davis served throughout the revolutionary war and Solomon Davis was a soldier in the war of 1812. Removing to Detroit, Mich., in 1830, he conducted a brass foundry there until 1870. He laid the first water mains in the city streets. George Davis received a public school education and in 1866 entered the employ of Duffield & Parke, manufacturing chemists, of Detroit. The intelligence and ability of the young clerk were so marked that in the following year (1867) he was taken into the firm, which became Duffield, Parke & Co. Samuel P. Duffield, a chemist, had perfected certain economical processes for the manufacture of ether, chloroform and other alcoholic drugs, and in 1866 Hervey C. Parke furnished the capital to launch the new enterprise. A few years thereafter the federal law was changed so as to make the manipulation of alcohol under Duffield's process unprofitable, and the firm then devoted its attention to the manufacture of pharmacal preparations, including medicinal fluid extracts, pills, etc., gradually increasing the number of its products so as to cover the entire field of pharmacal necessities. The early history of the company was a constant struggle to maintain existence under the handicap of limited capital and keen competition, but following the financial panic of 1873 it began to gain a firm footing. In 1875 it was incorporated as Parke, Davis & Co., Mr. Davis serving as vice-president and general manager until his retirement in 1896. Commencing with a capital of $30,000, it had increased to $1,200,000, with a surplus of $600,000, and in 1896, the year of Mr. Davis' retirement, its products were being sold in every civilized country in the world. Mr. Davis was a member of the board of school inspectors, trustee of the Detroit Museum of Art, president (1895) of the Michigan Club, life member of the Archaeological Institute of America, member of the National Geographic Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution, and is an associate member of the American Federation of Arts. He is a Mason, a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He is unmarried.

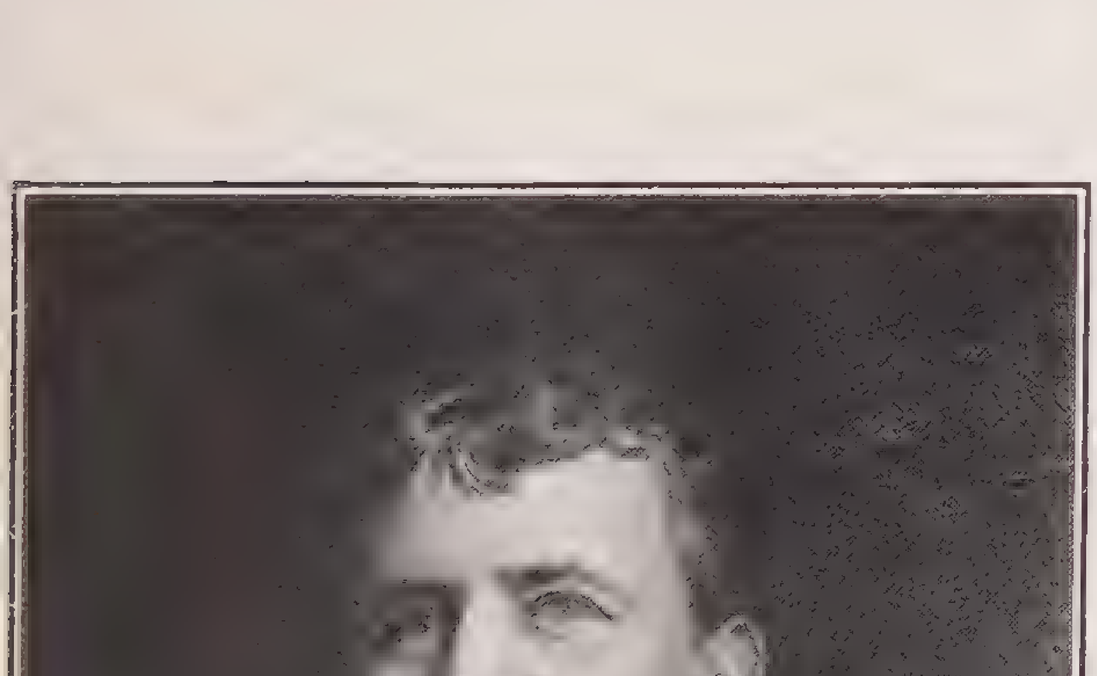
RIKER, Chandler White, lawyer, was born in Clinton township, Essex co., N. J., Dec. 3, 1855, son of William and Sarah M. (Hunter) Riker, and a descendant of Abraham Rycken, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1630 and received from Gov. Peter Stuyvesant land grants at Newtown, Long Island, and a patent to Riker's Island. From Abraham Rycken the lineage runs through his son Abraham and the latter's wife Grietje van Buytenhuysen; their son Jan (Rycker) and his wife Sara (Schouten) Vanderbeck; their son Abraham and his wife Ameke Oliver; their son Isaac (Riker) and his wife, ———, and their son Samuel and his wife Dorcas Jacobus, who were the grandparents of our subject. Chandler W. Riker was graduated at Princeton college in 1876, and was mathematical fellow there during the ensuing year. After taking mathematics at the Polytechnic Institute, Hanover, Germany, and astronomy and Roman law at the University of Berlin, he was graduated LL.B. at Columbia (University) Law School in 1879 and began the practice of law in Newark, N. J. In the same year he was appointed counsel for Clinton township, a post he retained for a quarter of a century. In 1894 and 1904 he was city counsel of Newark and during 1898–1903 he was prosecutor of Essex county. He was president



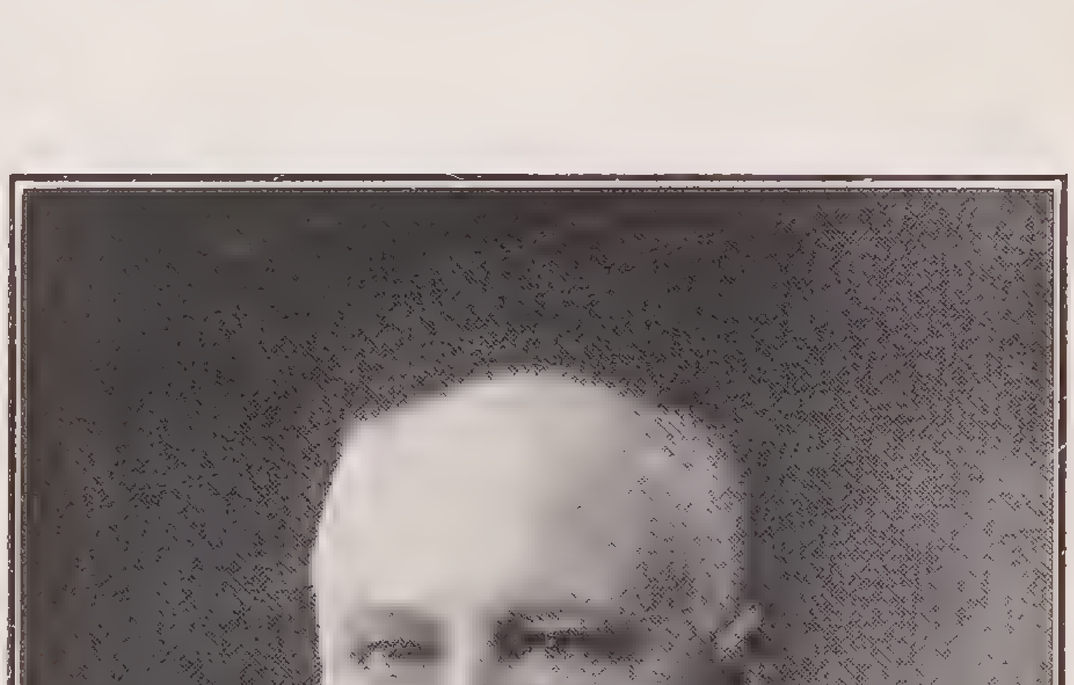
WILLIAM C. BRUCE
LAWYER AND AUTHOR



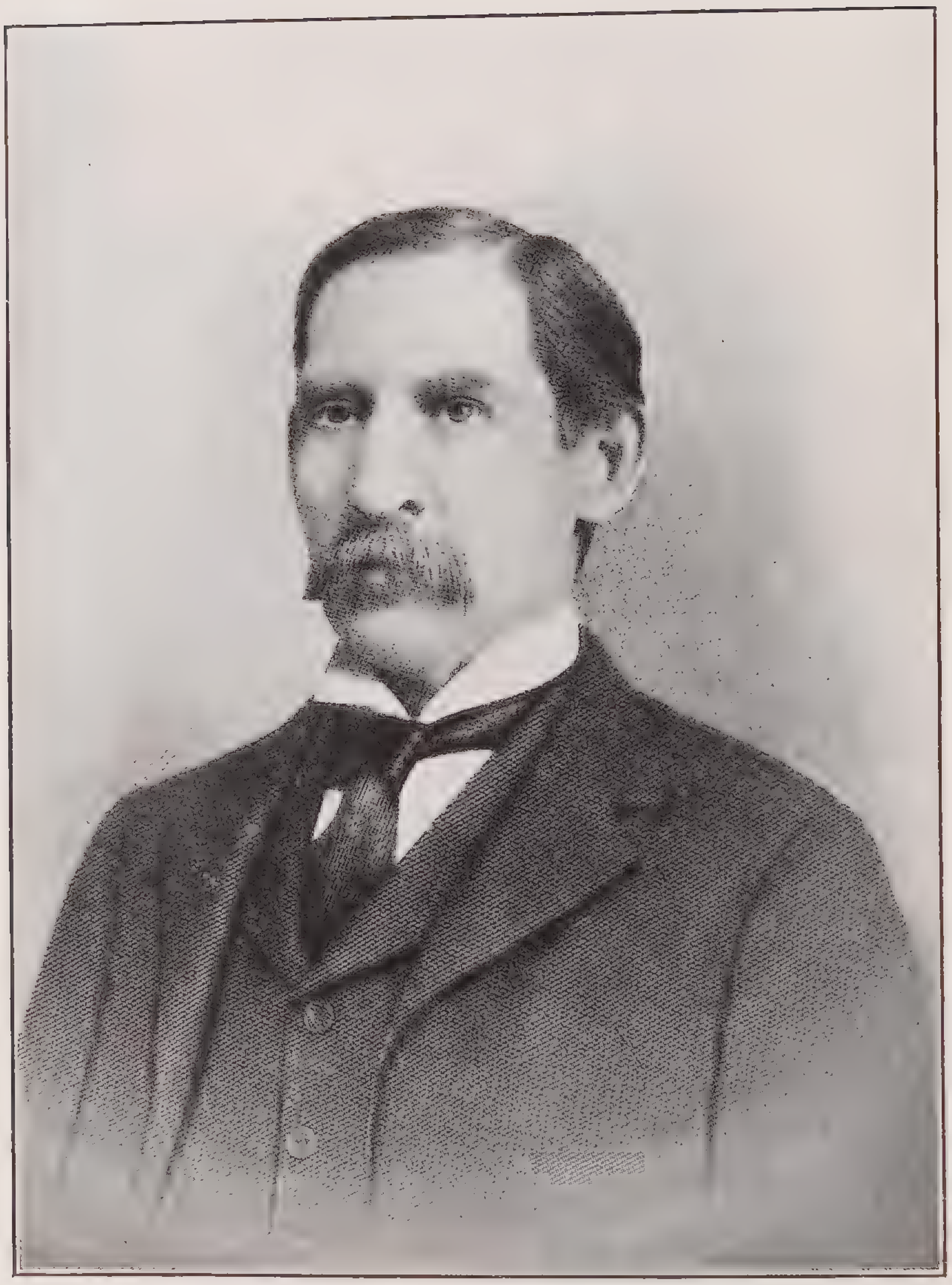
GEORGE S. DAVIS
MANUFACTURER



CHANDLER W. RIKER
LAWYER



WILLIAM J. HOMER
PENOLOGIST



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm. J. Pierson

of the equal taxation commission. A man of exceptional talents, tireless energy and inflexible integrity, he became one of the foremost members of the Essex bar. He took an active part in Republican politics, both city and state, but never accepted a purely political office. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church and was a member of the Somerset County Country club and the University and Essex clubs of Newark. He was married Oct. 12, 1891, to Mallie Blair, daughter of William V. Snyder of Newark, and had four children: Gertrude, Margaret, Frances and William Chandler Riker. He died at Newark, N. J., July 4, 1919.

HOMER, William John, penologist, was born at Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1869, son of William H. and Mary (Haight) Homer. He was educated in the free academy and Warner's Business College, both of Elmira. At eighteen he entered the service of the Erie Railroad, of which his father was a locomotive engineer. He was first ticket agent, and later traveling passenger agent. He afterwards held a clerkship in the Elmira postoffice, was Elmira manager of Bradstreet's financial agency, a stock broker in Elmira and superintendent of a company manufacturing boxes. In 1911, Gov. Dix appointed him warden of the Great Meadows Prison, at Comstock, N. Y. There he found his true calling and soon gained more than state-wide reputation for the improvements and reforms he inaugurated in the institution. These were: the honor system, no walls around the farm, no factory work, farm being worked by inmate labor, and minimum of guarding. Great Meadow became celebrated not only as the best appointed but the best conducted reformatory in the United States. A "prison without walls," it has been heralded as the one penal institution that made every dream of betterment come true. Throughout his tenure of office Warden Homer made his business that of "mending broken men." "Bad men" of other institutions became model inmates at Great Meadow, and the success of the policy is evidenced by the fact that he never had a riot, an assault, or even a fist fight. He maintained that it is better to help than to hurt, insisting that any penitentiary that sends out unreclaimed men is not only a financial drain but a menace to the society that it aims to protect. According to the records ninety-seven out of every hundred men discharged from Great Meadow were reformed, and became decent, useful members of society. He was a member of the National Institute of Social Science, Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree, and the Elmira City Club. He was a communicant of the Congregational church, and in politics a Democrat. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18, 1890, to Margaret Josephine, daughter of John Seymour Earl, a glass manufacturer of Brooklyn; she survives him with one child: Dorothy Madge, now Mrs. Harry F. Naumann. He died at Comstock, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1919.
(Portrait opposite page 48.)

PEARSON, William Simpson, lawyer, was born at Morganton, Burke co., N. C., Oct. 9, 1849, son of Robert Caldwell and Jane Sophronia (Tate) Pearson. On the maternal side he was of that family of which Gov. Tod R. Caldwell (q.v.) of North Carolina, was a member. He began his education in the schools of Morganton and at Dr. Alexander Willson's private school at Mebane, Alamance co., N. C. At the age of thirteen he entered Davidson College, where he spent a year. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1868 with honors. Because of the force and boldness with which, in his graduating oration, he espoused the principles of the Republican party, he was in the same year made a Grant elector and messenger of the vote. Though written by a boy it showed a brilliant mind and a remarkable knowledge of political history. When he was twenty-two Pres. Grant appointed him consul to Palermo, Italy, and he was at that time the youngest consul ever appointed. During 1874–75 he was editor of the Asheville (N. C.) "Pioneer." From 1875 to 1877 he was aide to Gov. Borgden and commissioner of the Western North Carolina Railroad. In the latter capacity he aided largely in several measures of importance to the people of western North Carolina, among them the first working of convicts upon the mountain section of the road, the establishment of the telegraph, and the inauguration of a system of cheap excursions which for the first time enabled the inhabitants of half a dozen counties to travel beyond the environs of their mountain homes. He served as commissioner of North Carolina State Hospital, Morganton, during 1877–82. Meanwhile he studied law at Morganton, being admitted to the bar in 1880, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Morganton. He went to Washington, D. C., in 1883, as a computor in the supervising architect's office, and remained there for two years. While occupied with general law practice he represented many corporations, and during 1893–98 was state attorney for the Eastern Building & Loan Association, Syracuse, N. Y. He returned to journalism in 1897 as editor of the "Farmer's Friend and Morganton Herald," continuing four years in that capacity. He was referee in bankruptcy during 1898–1904, also from 1912 to 1919. He was a Bryan elector in 1900, and in 1904 was elected to the state senate from the 34th North Carolina district, and was an acknowledged leader in that legislature, pursuing a conservative course throughout. During 1908–12 he was director of the assay office, Charlotte. He was a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, Morganton, and held membership in the American, North Carolina State and Burke County Bar associations, in the Junior Order United American Mechanics and Masonic and Chi Phi fraternities. He was author of "Monon Ou; or, Well Nigh Reconstructed"; "My Uncle John" (unpublished), dealing with the life of the old South, and a sketch of Jefferson Davis, besides several other publications. A great reader and student he was regarded as one of the most entertaining writers in the state; strong, pure, classic and forceful in his English, his editorials attracted great attention. Col. Pearson was a man of decided thought and speech, of wide vocabulary, and great versatility of talent. He could entertain an audience of professors, and hold and convince a crowd of illiterates. On the hustings or in the court room he was fair, using persuasion and reason rather than an appeal to passion or prejudice. Well grounded in the law, he ignored its technicalities and built on its broad and ruling principles. He was full of charity for his fellows, conservative in his views, strong in his convictions and bold in defending them. He was married in Burke county, N. C., June 7, 1882, to Bettie Venable, daughter of Richard Venable Michaux, a tobacco planter; there were five children of this marriage: Susie; Paul; Ada; Richard; and Grace Pearson. He died at Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 11, 1919.

MILLER, James Ely, banker and aviator, was born in New York city, Mar. 24, 1883, son of Charles Addison and Mary (Ely) Miller. He was graduated at Yale College in 1904. At Yale he was a dominant factor in sports as well as social life. He rowed in the freshman crew, and for two years in the 'varsity crew. In his senior year he played guard on the football team, and was a member of Skull and Bones, and Psi Upsilon fraternity. He entered business life with the Knickerbocker Trust Co., New York, afterwards reorganized as the Columbia Trust Co. He became secretary of the corporation and in 1913 was elected vice-president, being placed in charge of the branch at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Soon after the outbreak of the European war, he associated himself with Raynal Bolling in the organization of an aviation section in connection with the New York state national guard—the first state undertaking of the kind. In order to give his entire time and attention to this work he offered to surrender his banking position, but the Columbia Trust Co. declined to accept a resignation and he retained his post of vice-president until his death. He qualified successively as pilot, fighter and instructor in the state organization, and under his personal direction it became so efficient that it was mustered into the federal service July 14, 1916, he receiving the rank of lieutenant. He was commissioned captain in the aviation section of the signal reserve corps in 1917, and placed in command of the 1st Aero Squadron, which was one of the first of the flying branch of the service to be sent to France as a part of the American expeditionary forces, Capt. Miller sailing July 23, 1917. He was at once put in charge of the organization building and stadium of the American Flying School at Issoudun, France, and in sixty days had created an efficient force. On Mar. 9, 1918, while he and another American aviator were on a reconnaisance above the lines at a point opposite Juvincourt-et-Damary, they were attacked by two German biplanes. His companion's machine being disabled, Capt. Miller fought both enemy aircraft, until his machine suddenly plunged nose downward behind the enemy's lines. He was the first officer of the aviation section of the rank as high as captain to be killed in action. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Aero Club of America, and of the Union, University and Racquet & Tennis clubs, New York city. Although young for the vice-presidency of a large trust company, he was old for a flier—ten years beyond what is rated the ideal age. A few weeks prior to his death he refused promotion to the rank of major because it would have kept him on the ground in command of a squadron of fliers. He was married, Apr. 2, 1908, to Gladys Godfrey, daughter of Rudolph H. Kissel, a banker of New York and Morristown, N. J., and left one daughter, Gladys Morgan Miller. He died in France, March, 1918.

BROWN, Frank Lampson, merchant, was born at Kenosha, Wis., Mar. 4, 1860, son of Charles Curtis and Katharine Jane (Lampson) Brown, and grandson of Charles Curtis Brown, of Boston. He attended St. James' Parish School, Milwaukee, until twelve years old, when he entered the employ of the Northwestern Telegraph Co. at Kenosha, Wis., and a year later the Northwestern Woven Wire Mattress Co., now the Simmons Manufacturing Co. He remained with this corporation, one of the most extensive concerns of its kind, for ten years. In 1883 he became manager of Staver & Walker, Portland, Ore., (later the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co.), dealers in agricultural implements. In 1893 he took the Pacific coast agency of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of wire products and cables, of Worcester, Mass., and removed his headquarters to San Francisco. The western business of this company became very extensive because of the many cable street railroads in San Francisco and other western cities. That company became one of the creditors of the Portland Cable Railway Co., which failed in 1892. Its properties were taken over by the Portland Traction Co., which was an association of the original bondholders of the cable company, and Mr. Brown served as its secretary for twelve years. In that period the Portland Traction Co. acquired control of the Washington street railway system. Although continuing his residence in San Francisco, he was the leading spirit in the enterprise, and kept in close touch with the affairs of the roads, finally negotiating a sale to Philadelphia capitalists. He was general sales agent of the Shelby Steel Tube Co., with headquarters in Cleveland, O., for three years, and in 1903 he organized the Pacific Steel & Wire Co., of Oakland, Cal., of which he was general manager. In 1905 he established a general brokerage and promoting business, with offices in New York and San Francisco, in association with H. P. Wilson, under the firm name of Brown-Wilson & Co. Among the promotion enterprises of this firm were: The Great Western Power Co. on the Feather river, Cal.; the Telephone Electric Equipment Co.; the Palmer Oil Co., to develop the oil fields in the Santa Maria district in California, of which he was president, and the California Land Properties Co., an irrigation project. The firm subsequently became the Brown-Walker-Simmons Co. In 1916 he returned to New York and became president of the Ransome Concrete Machinery Co. Mr. Brown's varied interests were almost entirely of a constructive nature that were beneficial not only to the individuals directly concerned but also to the state at large, and his name will be inseparably associated with the development of the resources of the Pacific coast. Being deeply interested in the industrial, civil and social development of the Pacific coast, he took an active part in the various national and international expositions held in Oregon and California. From the inception of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915 he was a member of the executive and exploitation committees, and as a director contributed in no small degree to the success of the undertaking. He was a member of the executive committee of the California Development Board. Mr. Brown was a man of remarkable energy and great initiative ability, and because of his optimism, kindliness and unvarying good humor had a host of personal friends and admirers. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Bohemian, Union League, Cosmos, Commercial, Unitarian and Press clubs, San Francisco; Claremont Country Club, Oakland; Arlington Club, Portland, Ore., and the Lawyers' and Rocky Mountain clubs, New York. He was married Jan. 1, 1884, to Harriet, daughter of David Henry Walker of Portland, Ore., and had three children: Katharine, wife of William Thornton White, of Oakland, Cal.; Lawrence, and Harriet Walker, wife of Perry Buchanan Roberts, Jr., of Palo Alto, Cal. He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1918.

GRANT, Claudius Buchanan, jurist, was born at Lebanon, York co., Me., Oct. 25, 1835, son



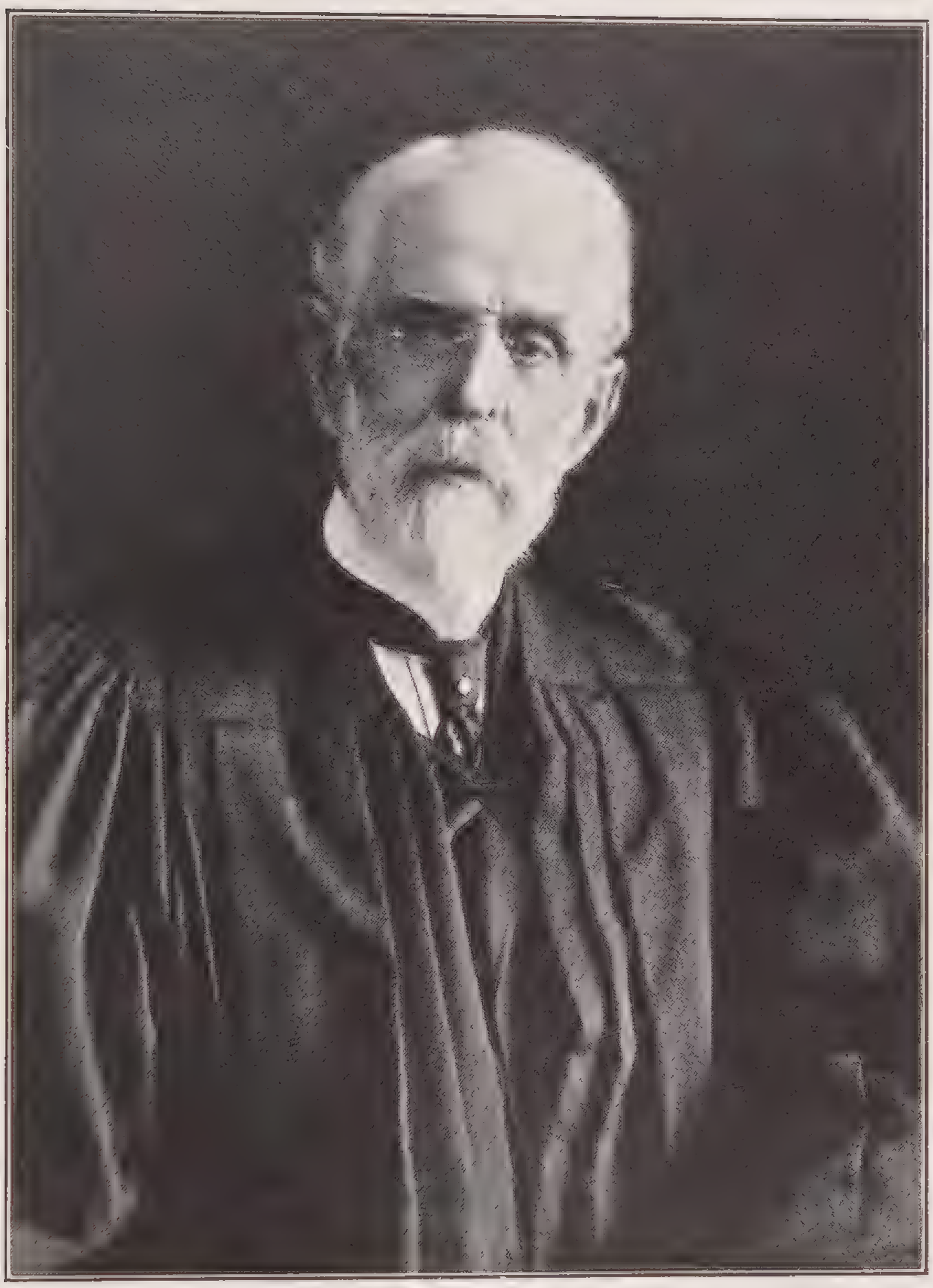
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Frank L. Brown



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

U. S. Grant



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

of Joseph and Mary Ambrose (Merrill) Grant. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Grant, who came from England in 1645 and settled at Berwick, Me. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James and his wife Patience Austin; their son James and his wife Mary Moulton; their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Simpson, to their son Edward and his wife Betsy Leavitt, who were the grandparents of Claudius Buchanan Grant. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Lebanon Academy and was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1859, receiving his A.M. degree in 1862, and in 1891 that of LL.D. Upon graduation he became a teacher of classics and later principal of the Ann Arbor High School. In 1862 he resigned to raise a company for the civil war, entered the Federal service as captain of Co. D, 20th Mich. Vol. Inf. and was subsequently promoted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served with the Army of the Potomac until the spring of 1863 and was with Burnside at Fredericksburg. Later he participated in numerous engagements in Kentucky and Mississippi, was at the siege of Vicksburg, took part in the East Tennessee campaign under Burnside and returned to Virginia with Gen. Grant for the final campaign of the war. He was present at the battles of Horseshoe Bend, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anne, Cold Harbor and the assaults upon and all the operations before Petersburg, participated in the sieges of Jackson and Knoxville and in the defense of Fort Saunders. Upon the surrender of Lee he returned to Ann Arbor, studied law at the University of Michigan, was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1866 and began the practice of his profession at Ann Arbor in partnership with his father-in-law, Alpheus Felch (q.v.), as Felch & Grant, his partner having already served the state as governor, U. S. senator and as a justice of the supreme court. During 1866–70 he served as recorder of Ann Arbor and as a member of the board of education and was postmaster of Ann Arbor in 1867–70. He served two terms as a member of the Michigan house of representatives in 1871–74, serving as chairman of the committee on public instruction during one term, and in 1873 was elected speaker pro tem. and was the chairman of the committee on ways and means. During 1872–80 he was a regent of the University of Michigan. He served as alternate commissioner for the state under the law organizing the centennial commission, 1872–76, by appointment under Pres. Grant. Removing to Houghton, Mich., in 1873 he formed a partnership with Joseph H. Chandler as Chandler & Grant. In 1876-78 he was prosecuting attorney of Houghton county. Upon the organization of the 25th judicial circuit, in 1882, he was elected circuit judge and reëlected in 1887, but did not take up his residence at Marquette until 1886. In 1889 he was elected, as a Republican, justice of the supreme court and in 1899 was reëlected for a second term of ten years; he was chief justice in 1888, 1889 and 1908. On that bench he exhibited those qualities which make the decisions of a court of last resort respected by the lawyers and masses, and was careful and unremitting in his investigations in order to be able to interpret and construe statutes correctly. At the beginning of 1910 he retired from the bench and engaged in the practice of law as general counsel for the law firm of Warren, Cady & Ladd, Detroit. In 1913 he retired from active professional cares. In Michigan he was regarded as the head of the Law and Order League and delivered hundreds of addresses on the subject throughout the state. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., June 13, 1863, to Caroline Lawrence, daughter of Alpheus Felch, and had five children: Mary Florence, who married James Pendill; Helen Therese, who married Edward Sparrow; Emma, wife of Rev. C. B. Runnalls; Virginia Cooper, who married Chester D. Barnes; and Alpheus Felch Grant. He died in St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 28, 1921.

BANE, John Curry, lawyer, was born in Amwell twp., Washington co., Pa., Nov. 6, 1861, son of Aaron and Mary Wick (Curry) Bane. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nathan Bane, a member of the Society of Friends, who, with his wife, Charity Nelson, came presumably from Scotland, prior to 1750, and settled in Pennsylvania; and from them the line of descent is traced to their son Joseph and his wife Rhoda Peck, who were the grandparents of John Curry Bane. All were farmers. John Curry Bane received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Hoge's Summit (Pa.) Academy. For two years he was a member of the class of 1882 at Washington and Jefferson College. In 1914 he received the honorary degree LL.D. from Duquesne University. He began the study of law at Washington, Pa., in 1887; was admitted to the bar in 1890, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Washington, removing to Pittsburgh in 1901. He is a member of all of the Masonic bodies, and of the Pittsburgh Press Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Union Club of Pittsburgh, and the old Colony Club of New York, the Washington County Bar Association, the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, but he has no taste for practical politics and has never held public office. He was married in Washington county, Pa., June 26, 1901, to Katharine, daughter of John M. Miller, a farmer of that county; they have five children: Edith, John Curry, Jr., Agnes, Donald and Katharine.

ALLEN, Joseph Shepherd, lawyer, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 6, 1849, son of Joseph S. and Hannah B. (Allen) Allen. John Beard, his maternal grandfather, was an able and distinguished politician in the early period of Indiana history. The father of the subject, a physician, served during the civil war as surgeon of the 10th regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. The son received his education in private and public schools at Crawfordsville and at Wabash College. Having removed with his parents to Rochester, Minn., he there began the study of law under the preceptorship of Stearns & Start, the junior partner of the firm being Charles Monroe Start (q.v.), afterwards chief justice of Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1871, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession at Olympia, Wash., where he formed a partnership with his brother, John B. Allen, later U. S. senator from Washington, the firm of Allen & Allen continuing for ten years. Because of impaired health he removed, in 1881, to Five Mile Prairie, near Spokane, Wash., where he purchased a half-section of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years. He then resumed his law practice, in

Spokane, entering into partnership with Jacob Hoover, as Hoover & Allen. In 1885, a brother, Hiram E. Allen, was admitted to the firm, which then became Allen, Hoover & Allen, and, in 1886, Allen, Munter & Allen, Judge Adolph Munter having succeeded Mr. Hoover. In 1888 ill health again necessitated his retirement. After several years in California he returned to Spokane in 1891, and then built a home in the suburbs, near the site of the present city of Hillyard, where he owned a large tract of land, now known as Rochester Heights. Subsequently, however, he removed to the Cannon Hill district of Spokane. He had unusual opportunities to enter political life and possessed strong natural inclinations in that direction. He declined the U. S. attorneyship for the territory of Washington in 1874, also nominations for district prosecuting attorney and for the upper house of the legislature which were successively tendered him by caucus at the Republican convention of 1886. In the same year he declined the nomination for corporation counsel of Spokane. Gov. McGraw made him a member of the state capitol commission in 1894, he serving three years, and in 1897 he was appointed a regent of Washington State Normal School, Cheney, by Gov. Rogers. In 1895 he was appointed a receiver, by the federal court, of the Yakima Investment Co., then owning and operating the Sunnyside Canal in Yakima county, the largest irrigating plant in the northwest, now owned and operated under the government reclamation service. He conducted this receivership to a successful conclusion in 1900. He had large realty holdings in Spokane. He was a member of various bar associations, of the Sons of Veterans, and of the Presbyterian church. His knowledge of the law was profound and comprehensive, and he attained a place in the highest rank among the lawyers and orators of his adopted state. He found his chief recreation in literary studies, and he was an interested observer of social and political events. Politically he was a true progressive. He was married at Oakland, Cal., Nov. 5, 1878, to Mary, daughter of John Furlow, of Rochester, Minn., and had five children: Mary Josephine, now Mrs. Land R. Rutherford, St. Helens, Ore.; Joseph Shepherd, Jr., a banker of St. Helens; Paul Beard, a banker of North Yakima, Wash.; Madeline Elizabeth, and Mildred Irene Allen. He died at Spokane, Wash., Sept. 12, 1916.

CAPPER, John Sheville, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1867, son of Henry and Sarah Jane (Sheville) Capper. His father, a steel worker, came to America from England in 1863. The son received his education in public night schools. He began his business career in Chicago as cash-boy for C. W. & E. Partridge; was for five years with C. R. Hershberger, and for three years with W. B. Blackman & Bro., all clothing dealers and manufacturers. In 1893 he entered business for himself in Chicago as manufacturer and retailer of men's furnishing goods. He is now president of Capper & Capper of Illinois; Capper & Capper of Minnesota, operating in Minneapolis, and president of Capper & Capper of Michigan, operating in Detroit. His total sales, amounting in the first year to $36,000, increased in 1920 to $3,000,000. He is also known as a farmer and stock raiser, in which he also finds his chief recreation. He is a breeder of pure bred Hereford stock at Star City, Indiana, where he has 125 head of Herefords and 553 acres of land. It is one of the four show places of Indiana. He has also a farm of 380 acres in Michigan, largely devoted to apples. He is also fond of books, and of general out-of-doors diversions. He is a member of the South West Michigan Breeders' Association; was formerly a director in the Chicago Association of Commerce, and holds membership also in the Chicago Athletic Association and the Prosperity Club, Chicago, also the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32d degree. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Universalist church. His country seat is "Roseneath Orchards," Osterhaut Lake, Grand Junction, Mich. He married in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 25, 1888, Nellie, daughter of Joseph Ebersole, a railroadman, of Chicago; they have four children: Howard Chislett; Marion Nell, who married J. Frank Doud; Marguerite Gertrude, who married Earl B. Beaver, and John Sheville Capper, Jr. (Portrait opposite page 53.)

MURPHY, Bernard, editor and publisher, was born at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 24, 1847, son of James and Bridget Murphy, who came from Ireland about 1840. The family removed to Wisconsin in 1857, and in 1859 settled near Belle Plaine, Powshiek co., Ia. James Murphy, father of our subject, was a farmer. Bernard Murphy received his education in public schools, and until he was twenty years of age was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Benton county, Ia. In 1867 he became a printer's apprentice on the Vinton (Ia.) "Eagle," and, upon completing his trade three years later became a journeyman on the "Iowa State Register," Des Moines, and for a brief period was with the "Rocky Mountain News," Denver. In 1874, in association with Hanford & Rich, then publishers of the Vinton "Eagle," he founded the "Clipper," at Traer, Ia. Two years later he purchased an interest in the "Eagle," and the firm became Rich & Murphy, continuing thus until 1886, when he succeeded to the sole ownership. In 1913 his son became associated with him and the firm was then known as B. Murphy & Son. The chief interests in his life were his family, his newspaper property, a deep and earnest participation in civic affairs and Republican politics, the movement for better schools in Iowa, and membership in the Knights of Pythias, the teachings of that order embodying his ideals in life. He himself held but few political offices, his chief interest in politics being the selection of able and capable men, and the adoption of proper measures. He served a few terms as councilman at the period when Vinton determined upon municipal ownership; was postmaster during 1897-1901, and state printer of Iowa during 1901-06. He was alternate delegate to the Blaine convention at Minneapolis in the early eighties, and a presidential elector in 1916, but his most lasting work in political affairs was undoubtedly his editorial work in connection with his newspaper. He was a member of the Better Schools Commission of Iowa. In Pythianism he served as grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Iowa, and from 1912 until his death was representative from Iowa to the supreme lodge. He was a member also of the Pythian Sisters, Modern Woodmen of America, and honorary member Grand Army of the Republic. He was an untiring worker, especially before the legislature, in behalf of the Iowa College for the Blind. Few men in the history of Vinton and Iowa have attained such a degree of personal popularity or had such an engaging personality. He was intellectually well endowed, possessed rare insight into affairs, and was honest, kindly, genial, and genuinely human. He never championed a

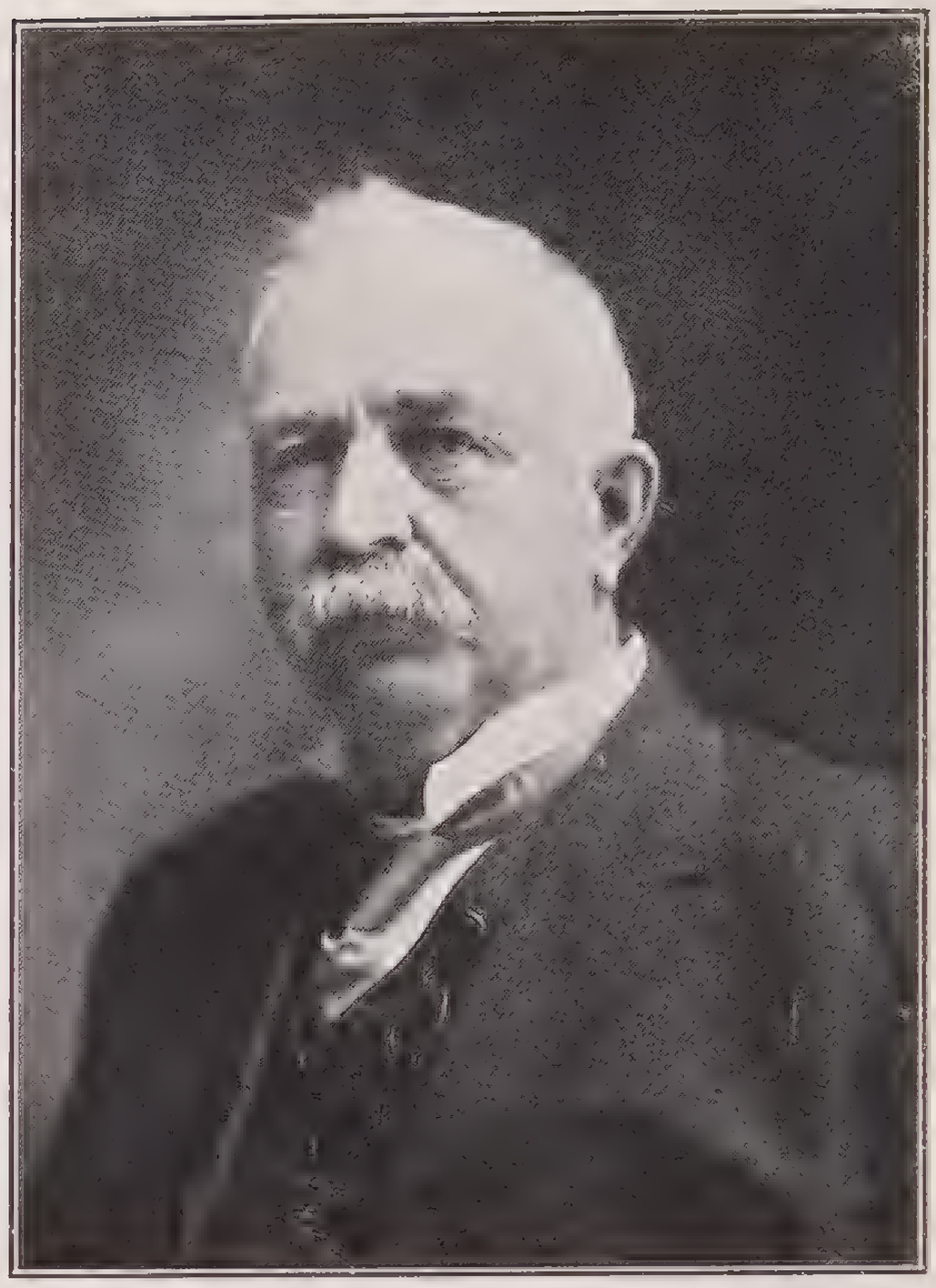


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





JOHN S. CAPPER
MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER



BERNARD MURPHY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER



BENJAMIN F. MASTERS
MANUFACTURER



FRANK H. NORCROSS
CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEVADA

cause in which he himself did not believe, and thus his championship was always whole-hearted and vigorous. He was married at Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 18, 1875, to Luella, daughter of John Baird, who was among the first settlers of Ft. Des Moines; there were four children of this marriage: Louise, who became the wife of James W. Traer, Grinnell, Ia.; Marion, who died in 1904; Edward A., and Helen Murphy. He died at Vinton, Ia., Feb. 28, 1918.

MASTERS, Benjamin Franklin, manufacturer, was born at Masterton, O., Dec. 10, 1859, son of Benjamin and Mary (Evans) Masters. After a public school education, he began teaching in Ohio while attending normal school sessions. He was graduated at Duff's College, Pittsburgh, in 1881, in which he later taught bookkeeping and mathematics. He began his business career in Kansas City, Mo., in 1885, as railway clerk, and after serving as manager of a loan corporation in Omaha, Neb., during 1888-92, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and for several years was employed by Armour & Co. as department manager. In 1899 he entered the services of Rathborne, Hair & Ridgway Co., lumber manufacturers and manufacturers of packing boxes, and became vice-president and then president. This concern has two mills in Chicago and other mills in Minnesota, Alabama and Louisiana, and is one of the largest corporations in its line in the United States. Its annual sales approximate over $5,000,000. Mr. Masters is also president of the Masters-Ewoldt Lumber Co., with mills at La Grande, Ore.; vice-president Kemler Lumber Co., operating a line of retail yards in Chicago; vice-president Black River Lumber Co., of Willetts, La.; and vice-president Shavings & Sawdust Co., Chicago. He was chairman of the board of governors of the National Association of Box Manufacturers of the United States in 1919, and is a member of Chicago Athletic Association and the Illinois Athletic and Mid-Day clubs, Chicago. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, Oct. 2, 1883, to Anna M., daughter of Thomas L. Day, a merchant of Masterton, O., and has two children: Ada Louise wife of George H. Bristol, and Harry Benton Masters, a lieutenant in the United States aviation service during the late war.

NORCROSS, Frank Herbert, chief justice of Nevada, was born at Reno, Nev., May 11, 1869, son of Thomas Whitney and Caroline B. (Sherman) Norcross. His first American ancestor was Philip Sherman, who was born at Dedham, England, Feb. 5, 1610, and died at Portsmouth, R. I., 1687. From Philip Sherman he traces his descent through Samuel Sherman (born Portsmouth, R. I., 1641); his son David; his son Jacob; his son Nehemiah; his son Eleazer; and his daughter Caroline B. On his father's side he is a descendant of Capt. Barbour who landed in Massachusetts about 1635. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on a farm. He was educated at the public schools of his district and was one of the first students enrolled at the newly founded University of Nevada where he was graduated A.B. in 1891, being one of three of the first class to receive a degree from that institution. During the last year of his university course he held the post of county surveyor of Washoe county. After graduation he taught school for a year and was then appointed clerk in the census office in Washington, D. C. While holding this position he attended the lectures in the law department of Georgetown University where he was graduated LL.B. in May, 1894. Returning to Nevada he was admitted to the bar of that state and in November, 1894, was elected district attorney of Washoe county. Two years later he was elected a member of the state assembly where he served as chairman of the committees on judiciary and education. On the expiration of his term in the legislature he began the practice of law for himself, was admitted to the bar of California and quickly built up an extensive practice in both states. In 1901 he formed a law partnership with Judge John S. Orr, afterward district judge of the second judicial district of Nevada, a partnership which continued until the election of Mr. Norcross to the supreme bench of Nevada in 1904, for a term of six years. The last two years of the term he was chief justice. In 1910 he was re-elected without opposition. It was chiefly through his efforts that the first free public library was established in Nevada and he was chairman of its first board of directors. For many years he was a valuable member of the state national guard from which he retired with the rank of captain. He is a public speaker of force and eloquence and a writer of much talent. He won the prize of $1,000 offered by Senator Bourn, through the "National Magazine," for the best article in support of the nomination and election of Mr. Roosevelt to a second elective presidential term, and his article was widely copied and commented upon. Judge Norcross is a member of a number of influential organizations including the American Bar Association; the National Civic Federation, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and the American Mining Congress. He is associate editor of the Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. On Feb. 11, 1910, Judge Norcross was appointed a member of the board of electors of the Hall of Fame, New York University. He is a 33rd degree Mason and Past Grand Master of Nevada. Judge Norcross was married on July 10, 1895, to Adeline Louise, daughter of Edwin F. Morton. They have one child: Adele Cutts Norcross, born May 14, 1896.

TAYLOR, John Madison, physician, was born at Lancaster county, Pa., July 4, 1855, eldest son of Maj. William Johnson and Mary (Bearden) Taylor. His father was a chemist and mineralogist, who lost his life in April, 1863, while serving as major of the "Purnell legion," a Maryland volunteer regiment in the civil war. His mother was a daughter of Marcus D. and Elizabeth (Cocke) Bearden, of Knoxville, Tenn., and through her he is descended from William Cocke, one of the first two senators elected from Tennessee. The first paternal ancestor in America was William Taylor, who emigrated from England in 1634 and settled in Virginia. The line of descent is as follows: William Taylor 2d, Elias, George, Methea, Samuel, John, William Hazard Taylor, whose wife was Eliza Johnson, and John Madison Taylor, who was Dr. Taylor's grandfather. After studying at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, John M. Taylor was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), A.B. in 1876 and A.M. in 1879. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and received his M.D. degree in 1878. He served as resident physician of the Children's Hospital during 1878-79; was assistant in many clinics, and during 1879-83 was chief of the Children's Clinic in the University of Pennsylvania. He acted as assistant physician at the Children's Hospital in 1880, and at the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases from 1882 until 1902. During 1884-1901 he was neurologist to Howard Hospital, and from 1885

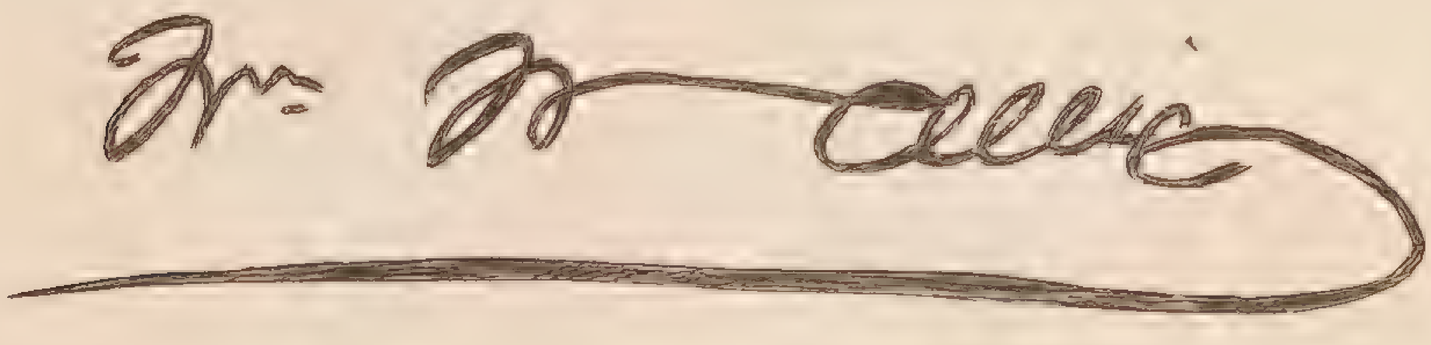
to 1901 was professor of diseases of children at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Medical Graduates. In 1900 he was appointed pediatric physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. During 1882-96 he was personal assistant to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. In 1891 he traveled abroad with Joseph Pulitzer, the editor, as his private physician, and in the summers of 1891-92 he was physician to James G. Blaine, restoring his health after a dangerous illness. In his professional capacity he accompanied many prominent men, including Theodore Roosevelt, on one of his hunting expeditions. In this way he himself became an ardent sportsman, securing specimens of most varieties of American big game. As a student of nervous diseases and other conditions of exhaustion, Dr. Taylor has been successful in treating many cases by rational hygienic and mindcontrol measures. The diseases of exhaustion, however, were his most absorbing study, and he likewise pursued researches on snake venoms and neurology. Besides his private practice in Philadelphia, for many years he practiced in Bar Harbor, Me., during the summer months. In 1900-01 he was president of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Alumni Association. He is president of the medical class of 1878, University of Pennsylvania, and from 1894 to 1900 was a member of the council of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He was a member of the Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring Club, of which he was vice-president during 1882-98; a charter member of the University Club, of which he was a governor in 1895, and a member of the Philadelphia Sketch, Philadelphia Country, Southern and Princeton clubs. He has much skill as an anatomical artist, and has illustrated fifteen or twenty medical books; is a constant contributor to journals on medical topics and human conservation, and with Dr. William H. Wells is joint author of a "Manual of Diseases of Children" (1898-1901-13), now translated into Italian. He is associate professor of therapeutics in the medical department of Temple University; co-editor (with Dr. Chas. E. de M. Sajous) of the "Monthly Cyclopedia and Medical Bulletin," foreign associate Société Hygenique de France, companion of the Loyal Legion, member of the Sons of the Revolution, etc. Dr. Taylor was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1879, to Emily Heyward, daughter of Henry E. and Mary (Brady) Drayton, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Taylor is a well-known miniature painter; in 1898 she assisted Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton with "Heirlooms in Miniature" and wrote part of the work. She has been president of the Society of Miniature Painters since 1901, and is a member of the Philadelphia Plastic Club and the Colonial Dames. They have three children: Edith Moore, wife of A. Mansfield Patterson, of New York; Percival Drayton and Mabel Heyward, wife of Gifford A. Cochran, of New York.

ALLIS, William Watson, manufacturer, banker and capitalist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 14, 1849, son of Edward Phelps (q.v.) and Margaret (Watson) Allis. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Allis, who came to this country from England before 1640 and settled at Braintree, Mass., removing to Hatfield, Mass., in 1661. From him and his wife (name unknown) the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Meekins; their son Ichabod and his wife Mary Belding; their son Elisha and his wife Anna Marsh; their son Josiah and his wife Anna Hubbard; to their son Jere and his wife Mary White, who were the grandparents of William W. Allis. He received his education at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., and Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., taking the junior and senior years special engineering and scientific course. He then entered the Reliance works, of which his father was then sole proprietor, and he early became a dominant factor in the business. Aside from revolutionizing the process of flour manufacure the company also developed the cutting of the logs with a band saw instead of a circular saw and built many of the largest saw mills throughout the United States. The company further developed the famous Reynolds-Corliss engine, and about the same time began the manufacture of mining machinery, notably ore crushers, and did a large business in these lines. In the manufacture of pumping, blowing, electrical and tramway engines it was probably the largest in the world. In 1891, shortly after the death of Edward P. Allis, the company was made into a corporation under the name of the Edward P. Allis Co., and existed as such until 1901. During this period the works and business of the corporation were greatly enlarged, giving employment in all to about 4,000 men, and it was recognized as the leading manufacturing works of its kind in the world. Its engines for developing electrical power are used in every large city in the United States and many parts of South America, Spain, France, Germany and England. Its pumping engines are used in the largest cities, and its power and blowing engines in the largest steel plants of the country. In the mining field it manufactured the heavy machinery for many of the largest iron and copper mines of America, and many of the great gold mines of South Africa. During this period of incorporation William Watson Allis was president of the company. In 1901 it was merged into the Allis-Chalmers Co., with a paid capital of $36,000,000, of which corporation he was chairman of the board of directors until he retired from active business shortly after its organization. He was a member of the Grolier Club of New York city, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Wisconsin Natural History Association, the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, the Wisconsin Historical Association, the Milwaukee Art Association, the Milwaukee and other social clubs of that city. In politics he was a Republican and was a member of the Unitarian church. He was married Nov. 14, 1877, to Mary Simmons, daughter of Geo. A. Phillips, of Milwaukee, and had one child: Elizabeth Allis. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10, 1918.

ALLIS, Charles, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 4, 1853, son of Edward Phelps and Margaret (Watson) Allis, and a brother of William W. Allis, (above). In 1859 his father established in Milwaukee a machine shop and foundry for the manufacture of flour and sawmill machinery, and in 1877 built the first air-roller mill in America, which led to the introduction of the roller system of milling in all the large milling centers of the United States. Mr. Allis then began the manufacture of the Reynolds-Corliss engines, and a little later the building of mining machinery. When its founder died in 1889 the Edward P. Allis Co., now (1922) the Allis-Chalmers Co., was probably the largest manufacturer in the country of pumping, blowing, hoisting and all kinds of large stationary engines, as well as the largest builder of flour, sawmill and mining machinery. Charles Allis was educated in the public



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Charles Allen

schools and at Markham's Academy of his native city, at Little Blue Academy, Farmington, Me., and the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee. He began his business career in connection with the Edward P. Allis Co. in 1868, and as secretary and treasurer of that company was most active in its management, the business increasing fourfold from 1889, the year of his father's death, up to 1901, when he negotiated the sale of the business to the Allis-Chalmers Co., and was the new corporation's president during the first four years of its existence. He was vice-president and director of the Milwaukee Trust Co. until it was absorbed by the First Savings and Trust Co., of which he was a director. He was also a director of the First National Bank; trustee and member of the finance committee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., all of Milwaukee, and president of the Chicago Belting Co., of Chicago, which company he organized in 1890. His favorite pursuit was accumulating works of art in painting, etching, porcelain, rugs and bronzes, of which he possessed a large collection. His pictures include works of the 1830 men and the Barbizon school, besides numerous masterpieces of modern painters, especially American artists, in whom he was particularly interested. Among his bronzes are examples of the sixteenth century, many fine Baryes and specimens of ancient Chinese and Japanese work. In his collection of porcelain are to be found exquisite specimens of Chinese hawthorns and celadons, while Japan is well represented in the Satsuma porcelains. There are also Japanese lacquers and enamels and many handsome antique Oriental and Chinese rugs. He aided in organizing the Milwaukee Art Society, of which he was the first president. He was also a trustee of the Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee; member of the American Numismatic Society, Circle of the Friends of the Medallion, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; and life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He was also a member of the following: Union League and Whitehall clubs of New York; Chicago Club of Chicago; and Milwaukee, Milwaukee Athletic, Town, Country and Fox Point clubs of Milwaukee. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Milwaukee Council of Defense. He was married Oct. 18, 1877 to Sarah Esther, daughter of Edward Hyde Ball, a wholesale grocer of Milwaukee. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., July 22, 1918.

BARTLETT, Martin Firth, underwriter, was born at North New Portland, Somerset co., Me., May 4, 1864, son of Josiah D. and Eliza (Firth) Bartlett. Josiah D. Bartlett, father of our subject and a native of Maine, was a farmer; he settled on the outskirts of Waterville, Me., in 1880. The son received his education in the public schools of North New Portland; Eaton School, Norridgewock; Waterville high school, and Coburn Classical Institute. He remained on the home farm until 1886, meanwhile studying stenography. He then became a clerk in the office of the Boothby Insurance Co., Waterville, and later known as the Boothby-Bartlett Co., of which he was president and treasurer until his death. In 1896 he was appointed special agent for two fire insurance companies, and had supervision of their business in both Maine and New Hampshire until his death. He was an organizer, secretary and director of the Waterville Loan & Building Association; vice-president People's National Bank, Waterville, and president of the Central Maine Fair, Waterville, during 1907-11, inclusive. He was public-spirited, and was a prominent factor in Republican politics. He served during 1895-96 as a member of the board of education; was city treasurer during the same period; mayor of Waterville in 1915, and state senator from the latter year until his death. He was a 32d degree Mason; president of the Masonic Temple Association, and prominent in the administration of the affairs of the Unitarian Church. He never lost interest in the growth and development about him, or ceased to be a part of it. He was married at Waterville, Me., Sept. 13, 1899, to Grace E., daughter of Frank B. Webber, an iron manufacturer of Waterville; there are two children: Francis Firth and Ruth Bartlett. He died at his summer home at North Belgrade, Me., July 18, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 56.)

THAYER, Rufus Hildreth, lawyer and jurist, was born at Northville, Wayne co., Mich., June 29, 1852, son of Rufus and Hersilora Eliza (Utley) Thayer, and grandson of Col. Peabody Utley, who commanded a Vermont regiment in the war of 1812. His earliest ancestor in this country, Thomas Thayer of Braintree, Essex, England, settled in Braintree, Mass., about 1630, with his wife Margery; the line of descent is traced through their son Shadrach and his wife Deliverance Priest; their son William and his wife Hannah Haywood; their son William and his wife Abigail Burt; their son Elijah and his wife Lydia Cobb, and their son Rufus and his wife Parmelia Throop, who were the grandparents of Rufus Hildreth Thayer. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1870 (A. M. 1874); and at Columbia (now George Washington) University, D. C., in 1873, when he received the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1873 and began the practice of law in Washington. From 1875 till 1885 Mr. Thayer was chief law clerk of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department. He was soon made assistant librarian of congress, and later was appointed Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. During this time he was also a member of the board of trustees of the public schools, member of the board of trustees of the public library, and of the board of trustees of the Girls' Reform School. He was popular in Washington society and was prominent in the social and club life of the city, belonging to several of the best known clubs, and being at one time president of the famous Cosmos Club. In 1909 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him judge of the U. S. court at Shanghai, China—a position of high honor but of special difficulty, which required the presence of a man of dignity, tact and unusual ability. The four years of Judge Thayer's administration in China extricated the American judiciary from an embarrassing position and placed it upon an excellent footing. Having rendered valuable service to his government, he was sent by the president upon a special mission to the Philippines, where he acquired a knowledge and experience which were of value to the administration in Washington. On his return from the Orient he was given his doctor's degree by his alma mater, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Judge Thayer also prepared and submitted a forceful and effective presentation of the position of the United States in the Samoan Controversy involving Germany and Great Britain. His assignment for this delicate and important work was made by Judge Penfield, solicitor of the state department. Judge Thayer was characterized by unfailing cour-

tesy, amiable demeanor and conduct, and by impartiality of judgment and great knowledge of law, men and conditions. To his knowledge of the common law and the statute laws of New York state, he added a thorough acquaintance with international law, and of what fairness and justice required in protecting American interests at home and abroad. His reputation as a jurist was national in its scope, and he was everywhere held in high esteem, not only for his public services and legal ability but also for his kindness of heart and simplicity of character. He was a member of the Chevy Chase and University clubs of Washington; of the Alpha Delta Phi and Republican clubs of New York city; the National Arts, New York Club, the Kobe Golf Club, Japan, the Country Club, Shanghai, and the Fort Orange Club, Albany; and of the National Geographic Society; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1905, to Harriet Isabella, daughter of Hon. William Barnes, Sr., and granddaughter of Hon. Thurlow Weed, widely known as a distinguished citizen and eminent political leader in the state of New York. He died in Kingston, N. Y., July 12, 1917.

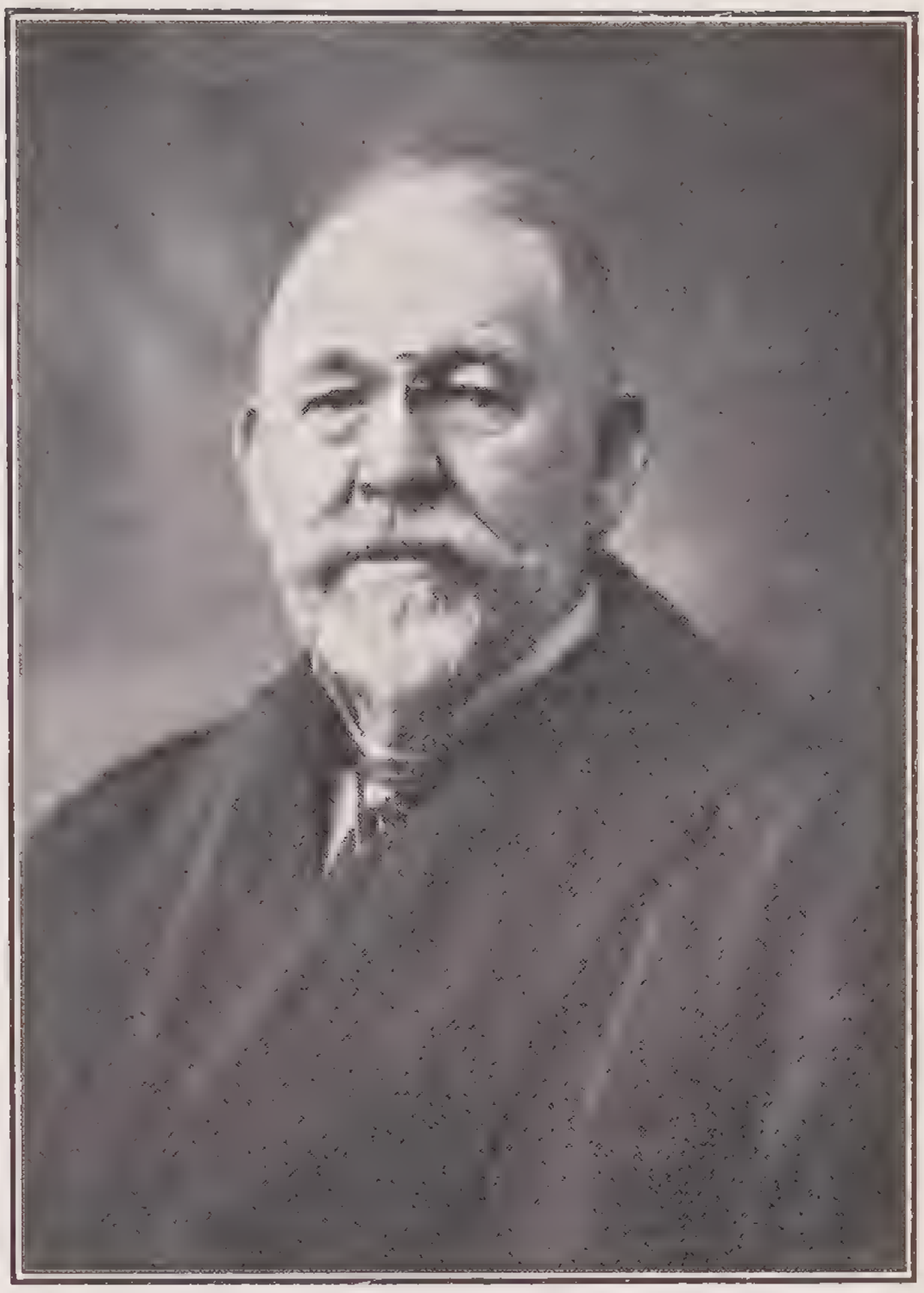
EVANS, Evan, was born at Jackson, Ohio, son of Griffith E. and Jane Evans. His father and mother, natives of Wales, came to this country in 1850, and settled at Jackson, Ohio. The son was educated at the Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., and began his active career as a school teacher in 1893. Thereafter he became connected with the Chicago Picture Frame Works, later becoming its president. Mr. Evans is now (1922) president of the Evan Evans Co., the Ohio Building Co. and the Moffett Studios. In 1917 he was director of the Motion Picture Department of the American Red Cross Society, with national headquarters in Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Exmoor Country, Forty club and Arts club of Chicago, and of the Lambs club of New York. In politics he is a Republican and in religious faith a Protestant. He was married to Pauline, daughter of E. S Hart, lawyer and railroad official of Chicago.

BULLARD, Bernice Frost, naval stores operator, was born in Sampson county, N. C., Aug. 7, 1854, son of Henry and Anna (Fowler) Bullard. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from England and settled near Jamestown, Va., later moving to North Carolina, where he was married. Our subject's great-grandfather, Thomas Bullard, whose wife was Jemima Hall, was a soldier in the revolutionary war; his son, Barton, married Nancy Frazier, and they were the grandparents of Bernice F. Bullard. He had a common school education and in 1877 went to Eastman, Ga., where he became superintendent for Coleman & Sessoms, naval stores operators. During his service with this firm he gained the confidence of his employers, who were impressed by his conduct and methods. In the autumn of 1878 he moved to Graham, Ga., where he engaged in business with Alexander Sessoms, under the firm name of A. Sessoms & Co., which business connection continued for more than thirty years, only terminating with the death of Mr. Sessoms. In other ventures Mr. Bullard and Mr. Sessoms were jointly interested, their investments being in the states of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. In 1882 Mr. Bullard removed to Pearson, Coffee co., Ga., where under the firm name of Bullard & Sessoms, he established a successful business in turpentine farms. In 1890, in association with others he organized the Savannah Naval Stores Co., of which he was vice-president. This company was succeeded by the Southern Naval Stores Co., in which he was an official, and he was vice-president of the Gulf Naval Stores Co. at Pensacola, Fla., until it was later merged with another company. In 1903 Mr. Bullard, in conjunction with others, organized the Consolidated Naval Stores Co., of which he was likewise vice-president, and took an active part in bringing the various companies into the parent corporation, which was capitalized at $3,000,000. In 1908 he organized the Bullard & Powell Co., naval stores factors, of which company he was president. This company was later merged into the Flynn-Harris-Bullard Co., and Mr. Bullard was serving as its vice-president at the time of his death. He was an organizer and at the time of his death a director of the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, and was also a director in the Citizens & Southern Bank of Savannah. In the naval stores industry and in business circles generally he was recognized as a conservative, substantial, prudent business man of high integrity, whose name in connection with an undertaking carried great influence. Besides the organizations already named, he was a member of the Lake Wales Land Co. of Florida. He was a land and timber expert and for years his judgment in big deals was a determining influence with his associates. He was a member of the Masonic Order and the Odd Fellows, and was a trustee and steward of the Wesley Monumental Church. His leading characteristics were a high sense of honor, indomitable courage and love of home and kindred. He was twice married (1) to Amoret, daughter of Edward Kennedy of Appling county, Ga. There are three children of this union: Bernice K. of Lake Wales, Fla., Henry E. of Colorado Springs, Colo., lately deceased, and Martha, wife of Henry L. Richmond, of Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. Bullard died in November, 1890, and he married (2) Elizabeth, daughter of the late Horace Pratt Millar of Savannah. Mr. Bullard died in Savannah, Ga., Aug. 5, 1917.

HOWARD, Tilghman Ashurst, lawyer and congressman, was born near Pickensville, S. C., Nov. 14, 1797. His father, John Howard, entered the army under General Greene, near the close of the Revolutionary War, when eighteen years of age, and served to its close. Later he became a Baptist preacher. Tilghman's mother died when he was two months old, and he was taken into the family of his half-brother, John McElroy, who afterward removed to Buncombe county, N. C. At the age of nineteen he went to Tennessee to make his way in the world. He had received only one year's schooling, but he was an omnivorous reader, and was able to get a position as school teacher, which he held for a year, and then became a clerk in a mercantile house. Soon after he had an opportunity to read law in the office of Hugh Lawson White, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar. He was successful from the start and at the age of twenty-seven was elected to the state senate of Tennessee. He took high rank as a debater, and his sterling qualities gained him the lasting friendship of Andrew Jackson and Gen. Sam Houston, who was then Governor of the State. In 1828 he was a presidential elector, and had the satisfaction of casting his vote for Jackson for President. In 1830 Mr. Howard removed to Indiana and located at Bloomington, where he opened a law office. Soon afterwards he formed a partnership with James Whitcomb (q.v.) which continued until 1836. He was then a partner of



MARTIN F. BARTLETT
UNDERWRITER



RUFUS H. THAYER
LAWYER AND JURIST



EVAN EVANS
MERCHANT



BERNICE F. BULLARD
NAVAL STORES OPERATOR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



Judge William P. Bryant (q.v.) for three years; after which he formed a partnership with Joseph A. Wright (q.v.) which lasted until his death. He had made a permanent impression on President Jackson, and in 1832 received an unsolicited appointment as U. S. District Attorney for Indiana. He accepted the office, and served with credit. In 1835 the Government had some troublesome questions on hand concerning land titles in the vicinity of Chicago, arising out of Indian treaties. By recommendation of Pres. Jackson, Howard was appointed, and satisfactorily disposed of the business. In 1838 Gen. Howard—he had been a General on Gov. Houston's staff—was elected to Congress from the northwest district of Indiana, his term beginning March 4, 1839. He did not serve his full term, but resigned on August 1, 1840, to make the race for the Governorship of Indiana. The party managers wanted to adopt the same "whoop and hurrah" methods that were adopted by the Whigs in that memorable campaign, but Howard would have none of it. He wrote to them: "I shall have as many as I deserve to have to hear me, and my wish is to have no demonstration, no procession, no flags, no drums, nor any other exhibition unworthy of a free, thinking, orderly community." He had his wish, but his opponent, Samuel Bigger, gained a majority of 8,637. In the summer of 1844, Pres. Tyler tendered to Gen. Howard the office of chargé d'affaires to the Republic of Texas. It was an unusual action from a political opponent, and many of Howard's friends thought he made a mistake in accepting it. In all probability his course was determined by the fact that he favored the annexation of Texas, and the fact that his old friend Houston was supreme in the Lone Star region. He had expressed in writing his disagreement with the views of both Clay and Van Buren, and declaring his opinion that the acquisition of Texas was a thing of great importance to the United States. He left his home town of Rockville on the Fourth of July; on August 1, he arrived at Washington, then capital of Texas. He presented his credentials, and was welcomed to his new position; but that was the end of his diplomatic career. He was stricken with yellow fever, and survived only by his wife, a daughter of David H. Maxwell, of Indiana. He died in Washington, Texas, Aug. 16, 1844.

GILMORE, Robert, physician and surgeon, was born in Belfast, Ireland, June 4, 1856, son of James and Jane Crawford (McRobert) Gilmore, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He received his early education in the national schools and the Belfast Royal Academy, from which he matriculated into the Queen's University in 1875. At the final examinations in the Royal Academy he won first prize in English literature and English composition, first in classics, and second in mathematics. He studied medicine in Queen's College, Belfast (one of the teaching schools of the Queen's University in Ireland), and in the hospitals of Belfast, Dublin and Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1879–80. For two years he served as interne in the Belfast Royal Hospital. On leaving the hospital he began the practice of his profession in his native city, and was soon appointed medical officer for the Harland & Wolff Ship Building Yards, where, with the aid of his assistants, he had more than 10,000 people under his professional care. This position he held for four years, when he left Belfast for the United States and settled in Omaha, Neb. There he quickly acquired a lucrative practice and became prominent in the medical profession. He has been a frequent contributor to current medical and general literature. In recent years he has devoted considerable attention to his financial investments, being at the present time (1921) vice-president and secretary of the Skinner Manufacturing Co., (food products), and president of the Central Investment Co., both of Omaha. He was married, Oct. 15, 1885, to Gretta Campbell, daughter of William C. Burrows, of North Lodge, Ireland, they have one child, a daughter: Amy Kathleen Gilmore.

THOMPSON, Jonathan, merchant and collector of the port of New York, was born at Sagtikos Manor, Islip, Long Island, Dec. 7, 1773, son of Isaac and Mary (Gardiner) Thompson. The first of his family in America was Rev. William Thompson, a native of Winwicke, Lancashire, England, who came over in 1634, at the head of a company of Non-conformists, and settled at Agamenticus (York), Me. Subsequently he resided in Dorchester and Boston, Mass., being ordained pastor of a church in Boston in 1639. The line of descent is traced through his son John, who accompanied his father to the New World, and was one of the original proprietors of Brookhaven, Long Island, and who married Hannah Brewster, granddaughter of Elder William Brewster; through their son Samuel, who married a cousin, Hannah Brewster; their son Jonathan, who married Mary Woodhull, and their son Isaac, the father of our subject. The last-named was a justice of the court of common pleas of Suffolk county and a member of the New York assembly in 1795. The mother of Jonathan Thompson was a daughter of Col. Abraham Gardiner of Easthampton, Long Island. The subject of this sketch was first engaged in the shipping and importing business in partnership with Nathaniel Gardiner under the firm name of Gardiner & Thompson. The firm was obliged to suspend after the war of 1812, and subsequently he conducted a warehouse business under his own name, owning a series of extensive warehouses known as Thompson's stores on the river front in Brooklyn. In 1840 he became president of the Manhattan Co., which had fallen into financial embarrassment and had become non-dividend paying, and under his management the company recovered its former prestige, and continued on a paying basis for many years. He was for ten successive years chairman of the Democratic-Republican general committee, in which capacity he presided over the first public meeting held in Tammany Hall, New York. In 1813 he was appointed collector of direct taxes and internal duties by Pres. Madison, holding that office until it was abolished in 1819, and in the following year he was appointed by Pres. Monroe collector of the port of New York, an office held by him by reappointment until 1833. The lax methods of his successor led to an investigation of the accounts of the office, including the last nine years of Mr. Thompson's administration, which disclosed the fact that so carefully and accurately had he kept his accounts that only a single discrepancy amounting to ten cents was discovered. He was an intimate friend of five presidents of the United States, and held a high social position in New York. He was married June 4, 1796, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Havens of Shelter Island, N. Y., and had seven children: David; Junius; George W.; Mary Gardiner, wife of Samuel B. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island; Elizabeth, wife of Alonzo Brown; Jonathan and Abraham Gardiner Thompson. He died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1846.

THOMPSON, David, financier, was born in New York city, May 3, 1798, son of Jonathan (above) and Elizabeth (Havens) Thompson. He received a thorough classical education, chiefly from private tutors. He began his business career as clerk in his father's office in the New York custom house at the age of eighteen, and two years later became cashier of that institution. He served the United States government in this capacity for eight years, and then accepted the position of cashier of the Fulton Bank of New York, of which John Adams, a friend of his father, was president. Later he was cashier and vice-president of the Bank of America. When the New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. had need of an experienced financier to direct its affairs, which had been rendered precarious through losses they sustained by mismanagement, the board of directors induced Mr. Thompson to assume the presidency, and he held that office from 1846 until his death. The success of his administration may be judged from the fact that during his term of office the stock of the company was sold at a premium of 480 per cent. Mr. Thompson was married May 10, 1827, to Sarah Diodati, eldest daughter of John Lyon Gardiner, and a descendant of Lyon Gardiner, an English military engineer, who came to America in 1635 and constructed a fort at Saybrook, Conn., which he commanded for four years, and then removed to Monchonac, an island at the east end of Long Island Sound, which he purchased from the Indians in 1639, and which is now known as Gardiner's Island. Their children were: Sarah Gardiner, wife of Col. Lyon Gardiner, Elizabeth Gardiner, Gardiner Thompson, David Gardiner, Charles Griswold, Mary Gardiner and Frederick Diodati Thompson. Mr. Thompson died in New York city, Feb. 22, 1871.

THOMPSON, Frederick Diodati, author, was born in New York, Dec. 17, 1847, son of David (above) and Sarah Diodati (Gardiner) Thompson. By virtue of his descent from the noble family of Diodati of Lucca, Italy, who were counts of the Holy Roman Empire, Mr. Thompson was created count by his Majesty Victor Emanuel II, King of Italy; and at the same time the title of count of the Holy See was conferred upon him by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII for philanthropic work in Lucca, the seat of his Italian ancestry. He also traced descent from Gov. Matthew Griswold of Connecticut; Gov. Roger Wolcott, who commanded the colonial forces at the siege of Louisburg, and Roger Ludlow, deputy-governor of Massachusetts Bay and of Connecticut. The family seat, Sagtikas Manor, or Apple Tree Wicke, Long Island, of which he was the owner, has been in the possession of his line for many generations. Mr. Thompson was educated in private schools, and was graduated LL.B. at the Columbia College Law School in 1866. Although admitted to the New York bar and the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court, he did not practice his profession, but engaged in financial pursuits, identifying himself with the Bank of America. After retiring from active business he devoted his time to travel, literature and society. He was the author of many magazine articles and a book of travel, "In the Track of the Sun" (1893). He directed the publications of the Magazine of American History, which he owned, and in 1900 contributed to it a series of articles on Turkey. His travels were varied and extensive, and he attended the state ceremonies and presentations of nearly all the courts of Europe, and was received by most of the sovereigns. He was Turkish commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He was a chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; chevalier of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem; grand officer of the Order of Osmanli, and of the Order of the Medjidie, Turkey, and was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, St. George's Society, the New York Historical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Order of the Cincinnati, and the Italian Benevolent Society. He was a fellow of the National Academy of Design, and belonged to the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker and Riding clubs of New York city, and the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass. He was unmarried, and died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1906.

WADSWORTH, Harry Hinman, lawyer, was born in Farmington, Conn. Feb. 12, 1857, son of Winthrop Manna and Lucy Ann (Ward) Wadsworth and a descendant of William Wadsworth, a native of Chelmsford, England, who came to this country in 1632, settling in Newton, Mass. Winthrop M. Wadsworth was selectman of Farmington in 1861–88; served three terms in the state legislature; was president of the Farmington Savings Bank, and president of the board of agriculture. The son was educated in the public schools of his native place, and graduated at the law college of Yale University in 1882 with the degree of LL.B., later receiving that of M.L. In 1883 he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he began the practice of his profession and was subsequently joined by his brother, Frank H. Wadsworth in the firm of Wadsworth & Wadsworth, which partnership continued for over thirty years. Mr. Wadsworth made a specialty of land titles and became an expert in that line, making a record in straightening out many complicated titles. One of the most famous cases in which he was concerned dealt with the land which lies in what is now Island Park, near the Lake of Isles, in Minneapolis. Heirs to the estate lived in nearly every part of the world, and Mr. Wadsworth traveled approximately 25,000 miles while clearing the title (1886–1894). He was closely associated with the legal profession in Minneapolis and had also assumed an active interest in its civic and philanthropic affairs. With his brother, he donated a strip of land along the Lake of Isles to the city for a parkway, and it proved the beginning of a beautiful boulevard which now encircles the lake. In politics he was a Republican, and he was president of the Union League Club; charter member of the Six O'Clock Club of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Bar Association. As a practicing lawyer he had won an honorable name through his ability and industry; he was a man of cheerful disposition, popularly and widely esteemed. He was married, Jan. 15, 1908, to Mary L., daughter of John H. Wilkinson, of Chelsea, Mass., and died at Battle Creek, Mich., July 24, 1915.

HAY, Valentine, lawyer and philanthropist, was born in Brothersvalley twp., Somerset co., Pa., Oct. 17, 1834, son of Peter Simon and Elizabeth (Walker) Hay, and grandson of Simon and Anna Mary (Shaver) Hay. His paternal grandfather, a native of Zwei-Bricken, came from Germany during 1767-68 and settled near Berlin, Bedford (now Somerset) co., Pa. After the death of his father in 1844 Valentine Hay was for some years employed by his brothers in agricultural and lumbering pursuits. After a



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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Frederick Dixon Thompson



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

John Taylor

preparatory education at Everhart Brothers' Academy, Berlin, he was graduated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., in 1857 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree LL.D. in 1906. He then studied law at Somerset, Pa., under the preceptorship of Judge William J. Baer and Herman L. Baer; was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1858, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Somerset. In 1863-67 he was editor and proprietor of the Somerset "Democrat." Gifted with an unusual afflatus of expression, commanding a chaste English style, glowing diction and rare precision, he expressed his opinions fearlessly because he was himself absolutely fearless. After the war he relinquished his pen because of his increasing law practice. In 1903, however, he gave up his practice and retired to Akron, O., but in 1905 in response to constant requests from old clients, he returned to Somerset to renew his famed contests, and to give the counsel sought by so many. In 1909, when Heidelberg University was in distress, he gave $30,000 to the institution, which started a movement that resulted eventually in raising $200,000 for its financial resuscitation. He also donated the public school square at Rockwood, Pa., and numerous similar gratuities of civic and religious character. He subscribed to the building of the first railroad in Somerset county. He was public-spirited beyond most men, but he discriminated strictly and severely between projects presented for his consideration. At his death he was the nestor of the Somerset bar; past president of the Somerset County Bar Association, and a member also of the Excelsior Club of Heidelberg University. He ever maintained his position in the front rank of the county's legal talent, and he had also a business career that was phenomenally successful. With him success was inevitable. Kindliness, gentleness, simplicity and modesty were among his dominant personal characteristics, though he lacked neither physical nor moral courage. He was married, Apr. 11, 1865, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Dr. John Weimer of Akron, O.; she died in 1911. There is one surviving child, Leora, who married J. R. Nutt, Cleveland, O. He died at Somerset, Pa., Mar. 23, 1916.

TAYLOR, John, merchant and banker, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 7, 1857, son of James and Ann (Brebner) Taylor. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and at eighteen years of age came to America, settling in Scranton, Pa. There he entered the mercantile house of Lindsay & Liddele, and shortly thereafter became manager of the firm's store at Pittston, Pa. In 1883 he established a business of his own at Danville, Pa., and in 1886 removed to Allentown, Pa., where in association with his brother, David E., John Clelland and John Simpson, he opened a dry goods store which from the start proved a highly successful venture, while increasing trade necessitated constant enlargements. In 1896 he purchased the interests of Messrs. Clelland and Simpson and organized the firm of John Taylor & Co., which was later incorporated, and of which he remained president and treasurer until his death. In 1912 the firm established and thereafter successfully conducted a store at South Bethlehem. He was a director of the Allentown National Bank, the presidency of which he had declined, and of the Lehigh Valley Trust Co., and he had various other financial as well as commercial and industrial interests. He was a prominent Mason and Elk, and was a member of the Livingston Club of Allentown and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He found his chief recreation in fishing and hunting. He was a man of high ideals, of great enterprise and foresight, and was known and respected for his deep integrity. His sympathy was sustaining, and the number of those who profited by his benefactions cannot be overestimated. Quiet and reserved, he was one of the most lovable of men, and there never was a truer or more helpful friend. He was married Apr. 20, 1892, to Annie, daughter of James Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa., who survived him, with two children: Elizabeth Brebner and J. Roderick Taylor. He died at Allentown, Pa., Nov. 20, 1914.

SPRAGUE, Augustus Brown Reed, merchant and banker, was born at Ware, Mass., March 7, 1827, son of Lee and Lucia (Snow) Sprague. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Sprague, a native of Upway, County Dorset, England, who came to this country in 1628, locating first at Charlestown and subsequently settling at Hingham, Mass. His wife was Millesaint Eames, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife Mehitable Holbrook; their son William and his wife Ales Brown; their son Nehemiah and his wife Mary Brown; their son Elias and his wife Mercy Bassett, to their son Jonathan and his wife Patience Pixley (or Pidgeley), who were the grandparents of A. B. R. Sprague. He was educated in public and private schools of Ware and East Douglas, and at fifteen became a clerk at Worcester for Horace B. Claflin. During 1846-61 Mr. Sprague was engaged in the grain business in association with his father. He served throughout the Civil War and at its close was commissioned colonel, and breveted brigadier-general. Returning to Worcester he was called to important civil service as city marshal; collector of internal revenue for the 8th Massachusetts district; was appointed sheriff of Worcester county and later successively elected to that office for six terms of three years each. He was elected mayor of Worcester on a citizens' ticket in 1895, and re-elected in 1896. During his administration the new city hall was erected. Meanwhile he was a successful merchant in the furniture trade, managing such ventures under the firm names of Chollar, Putnam & Sprague, and the Putnam & Sprague Co., but he relinquished mercantile pursuits to accept the presidency of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and was also president of the Worcester Electric Light Co. In 1868 he was commander of the department of Massachusetts and in 1873-74 was quartermaster-general of the national encampment, G. A. R. The A. B. R. Sprague post was named in his honor. He was a charter member of the Massachusetts commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was junior vice-commander in 1868, and commander in 1908-09; founder and life president of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment Association, and member also of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Worcester County Mechanics Association, and the Masonic fraternity. He was a communicant of the Unitarian Church. Gen. Sprague was one of the first citizens of Worcester. He was naturally conservative, yet in public life he overlooked no opportunity for reform or for better government. Genial and kindly, fond of wit and humor, sharp as a sword in analysis of men and movements, he brought honor on Worcester by his strong and sterling manhood. He was married (1) Dec. 23, 1846, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of

Samuel Rice, of Worcester, Mass.; she died in 1889, leaving three children: Josephine Elizabeth, wife of Edward H. Knowlton; Carry Lee and Frederick Foster Sprague. He was married (2) Oct. 23, 1890, to Mary Jennie, daughter of William C. Barbour, also of Worcester; she survives him, with one child: Alice Alden Sprague. He died at Worcester, Mass., May 17, 1910.

MUNZ, Friedrich, editor and theologian, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Mar. 24, 1865, son of Jacob and Katharine M. (Pfaff) Munz. He received his early education in the schools of his native place and at the state seminary, Esslingen, Germany, and coming to America in 1884, studied for three years at the German College, Mount Pleasant, Ia. He received the degree of A.M. from Central Wesleyan College, in 1893, and D.D. from German Wallace College, Berea, O., in 1897. While at Mt. Pleasant he was made a professor in the German College in 1885, and became its president in 1892, serving thus until 1896. During 1900-12 he was editor of ''Haus und Herd,'' a family magazine in German; also of German Sunday school publications issued by Jennings & Graham. From 1912 until his death he was dean of the Theological Seminary and professor of German at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. Dr. Munz was author of a number of German books on theological subjects, among them being ''Homiletik'' (1897), ''Verborgene Klippen'' (1899), ''Die Bucher der Bibel'' (1911), and was author of the song books for Sunday schools ''Lobe den Herrn'' (1905); ''Pilger Klange'' (1907); and of the translation into German of ''Der Kraeppel von Nornberg'' (1902), and ''Der Jesuit'' (1911). He was national president of the German Epworth League in 1900-12, and a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912. He was married, Mar. 24, 1886, to Margaret, daughter of George Keller, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and had three children: Clara, who married Erwin Louis Voss; Viola, who married John Abbott Stacy, and Cornelia Munz. He died Sept. 14, 1916, at St. Joseph, Mo.

WHITE, [Charles] David, geologist and paleobotanist, was born in Palmyra, N. Y., July 1, 1862, son of Asa Kendrick and Elvira (Foster) White, and a direct descendant of John White, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Wenham and afterwards in Lancaster, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife, Joane; their son Josiah and his wife, Mary Rice; their son Josiah and his wife, Abigail Whitcomb; their son Josiah and his wife, Deborah House; their son Benjamin and his wife, Abigail Wilder; and their son David and his wife, Sophia Kendrick, who were the grandparents of our subject. Mr. White was graduated at Cornell University in 1886 with the degree of Sc. B., subsequently serving as assistant paleontologist of the U. S. Geological Survey in 1886–94; assistant geologist in 1894–1900, geologist in 1900–12, and has been chief geologist since November, 1912. In 1903 he became associate curator in paleobotany at the Smithsonian Institution, which office he still holds. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Geological Society of America, Botanical Society of America, Geological Society of Washington, Biological Society of Washington (former president), Botanical Society of Washington, Washington Academy of Sciences (former president), American Forestry Association, American Fern Society, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Paleontological Society (vice-president, 1909), Cosmos Club, Washington Biologists' Field Club, Corresponding Member Royal Society of Canada, and Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science. Gardening is a favorite recreation. His work is in paleontology and geology, dealing mostly with the oldest plant-life of the earth; climate in the ancient world as indicated by fossil floras; the formation of coal, and theories of the origin and distribution of petroleum and natural gas. Besides his regular work as chief geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, he has special charge of the oil and gas geological investigations of the Survey. He has given much attention to determining the identity of the coalbeds from place to place by means of the fossil plants, and the correct interpretation of the coalbeds of the Appalachian region as well as the entire coal-fields of the Mississippi valley depends largely upon his work. For many years a standing reward had been offered to anyone who could find the great Pocahontas coal bed on New river, some thirty or forty miles away from the Pocahontas field in West Virginia. Mr. White, by the aid of fossil plants and actual tracing of the coal bed, located the deposit, thus settling for all time the famous controversy among geologists as to whether the coal bed showed along New river. He stands as one of the foremost paleobotanists of the country. He is author of numerous papers on geology and paleontology in government and scientific publications, forty having appeared in the eight years from 1901 to 1908. Besides his work in the United States, he investigated and reported on the fossil flora of the coal measures of Brazil (1908). He was married Feb. 2, 1888, to Mary Elizabeth daughter of Josiah P. Houghton of Worcester, Mass.

JOHNES, William Foulke, civil engineer, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868, son of Arthur and Margaret (Foulke) Johnes. His father, a native of the north of Ireland, came to this country about 1840 and settled in Philadelphia. The son was educated in the public schools of Jersey City and was graduated at Cooper Union, New York City, with the degree of C. E. in 1889, beginning his professional career as railroad engineer that same year. In 1892 he became an engineer in the department of sewers, New York City, and thereafter continued in the employ of the city of New York until his death. For two years he was treasurer of the Pelham board of education, was a member of the Men's Club of the Church of the Redeemer, of the New York Athletic Club, St. David's Society, Royal Arcanum, North Side Board of Trade, board of managers of the Bronx Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and charter member of the Municipal Engineers. During the Spanish-American war he served in the 71st regiment, N. Y. G., of which he was a second lieutenant. He went with his regiment to Cuba, where he served, in spite of illness from fever, until his regiment came home. In 1917 he joined the 22nd regiment of engineers, N. Y. N. G. He was a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, New York City, and during the extension of the new parish house served as chairman of the building committee. He became commandant and major of St. Ann's Guard. An able member of his profession, he was kindly and gentle in character, and yet was possessed of resolute courage and unflinching faith. He was active in the Young Men's Christian Association and in philanthropic work, and exerted a marked influence upon boys. He was married, Apr. 19, 1898, to Myrtle Margaret, daughter of



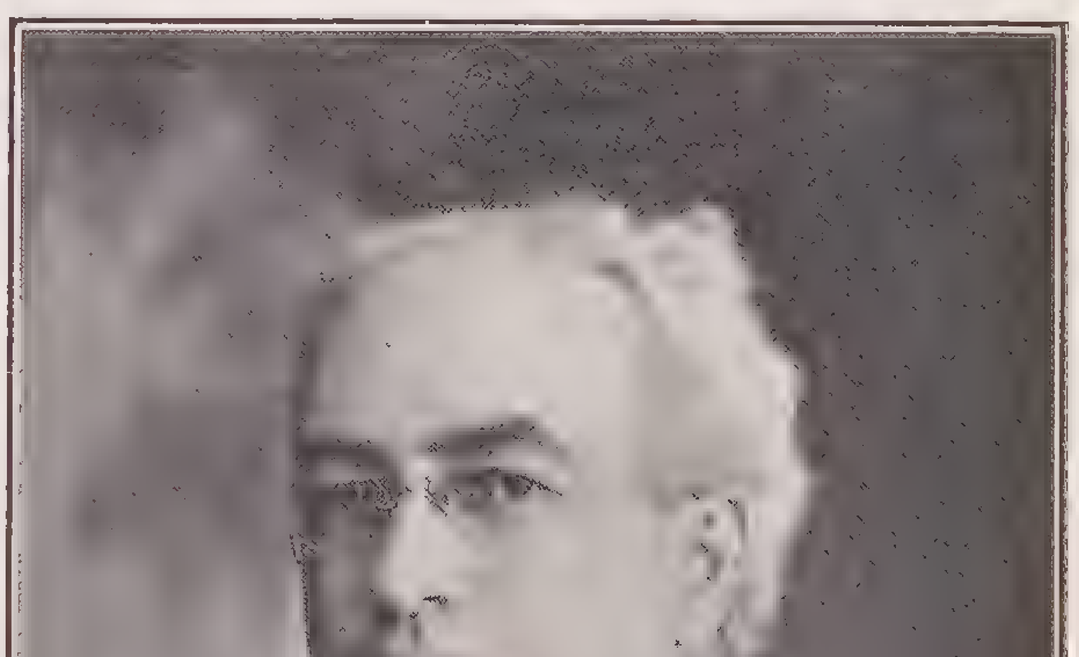
AUGUSTUS B. R. SPRAGUE
MERCHANT AND BANKER



FRIEDRICH MUNZ
EDITOR AND THEOLOGIAN



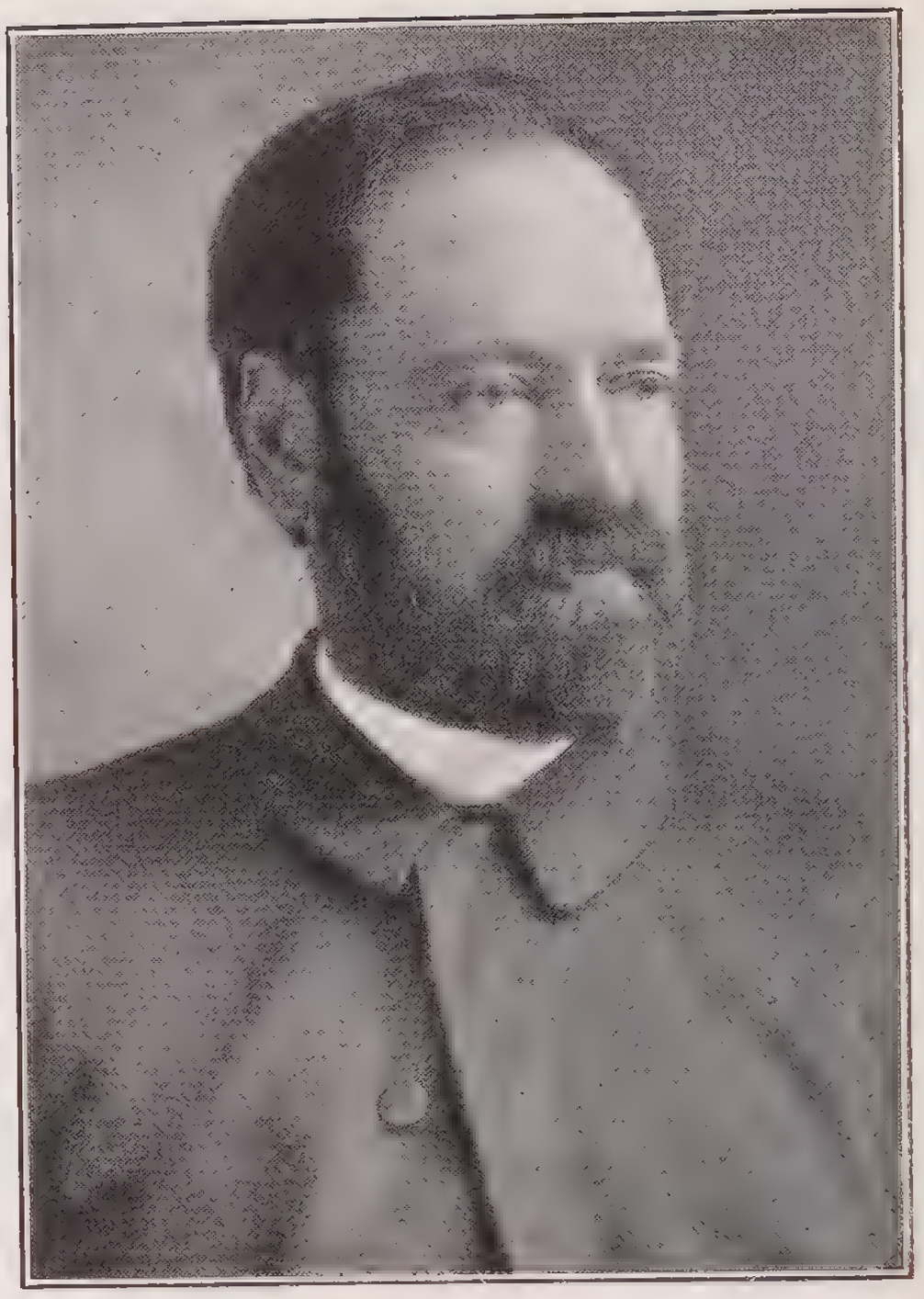
DAVID WHITE
GEOLOGIST AND PALEOBOTANIST



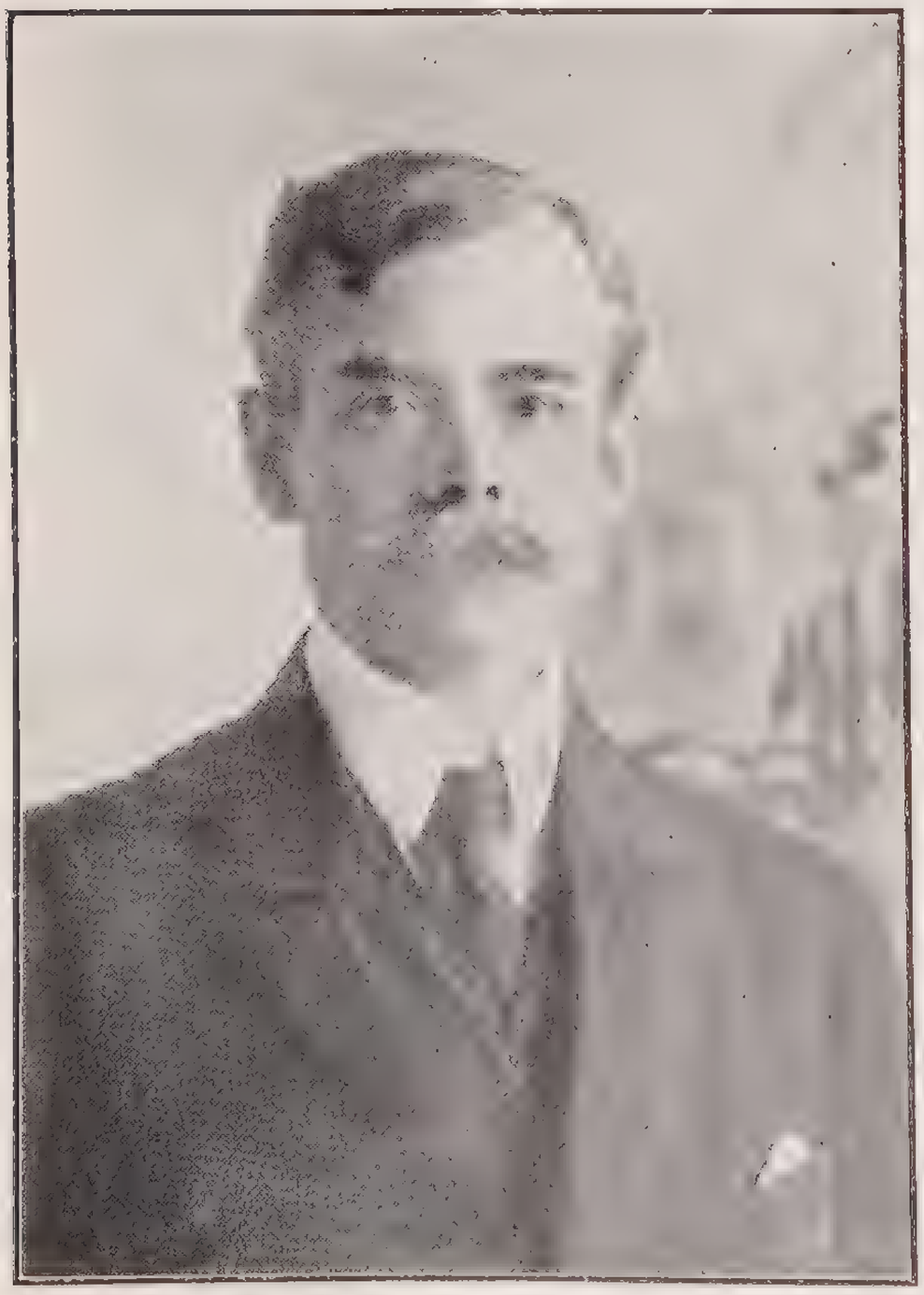
WILLIAM F. JOHNES
CIVIL ENGINEER



EDWARD C. TURNER
LAWYER



DANIEL QUINN
HELLENIST AND CLERGYMAN



ALONZO C. CHURCH
LAWYER



MACLAY HOYNE
LAWYER

William M. Giffen, of Central City, Iowa, and died in New York city, July 10, 1918.

TURNER, Edward Crawford, lawyer, was born at Columbus, O., Mar. 26, 1872, son of Robert Madden and Jennie L. (Crawford) Turner. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from England in the 17th century and settled in New England, his descendants removing to Virginia and thence to Maryland. Walter Turner, of the sixth generation, removed from Maryland to Chillicothe, O., in 1807. His wife was Sophia Wilcox, and from them the line of descent is traced to their son John G. Turner and his wife Sidney Madden, who were the grandparents of Edward Crawford Turner. He received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Columbus, afterward being graduated at the college of law of Ohio State University in 1901 with the degree of LL.B., receiving his LL.M. from that institution in 1904. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1901 and in that year began the practice of his profession at Columbus. He served as prosecuting attorney of Franklin county during 1911-15, and as attorney general of Ohio during 1915-17. He is a member of the American, the Ohio State, and the Franklin County Bar associations, Masonic fraternity, and the Columbus and Columbus Country clubs. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married at Columbus, O., Dec. 11, 1902, to Nan Amalia, daughter of Carl G. Jahn, lawyer and legal publisher, Columbus. They have one child: Carl Robert Turner.

QUINN, Daniel, Hellenist, clergyman and author, was born at Yellow Springs, O., Sept. 21, 1861, son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Ryan) Quinn. His father, a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, and a farmer, came to America in 1852 and settled at Yellow Springs. Daniel Quinn received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town. During 1877-78 he was a student at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati. He then entered Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., at which institution he was graduated in 1883 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. in 1886. He studied divinity at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, during 1884-87, and in the latter year was ordained by Archbishop Elder in Cincinnati. He then went to Europe, studying archeology at the American School for Classical Studies, Athens; philology at the University of Athens, and taking special work at the University of Munich. In 1889 he began teaching Greek at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, continuing two years in that capacity. He was then appointed to the chair of Greek in Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and was granted a leave of absence for two years to prepare himself in Europe for his new duties. He spent a year at the University of Berlin, and another year at the University of Athens, which latter institution gave him the degree Ph.D. in 1893. During 1893-97 he lectured on Greek and was head of the department at Catholic University. Because of some controversy at the University he was obliged to resign his chair, and until 1904 travelled in Greece, mostly on foot, engaged in research work, and collected material for his "Helladian Vistas," (1908). He was rector of Leonine College, Athens, during 1902-05. Returning to America he was appointed pastor of St. Paul's Church, Yellow Springs, which position he held until 1912. Also while at Yellow Springs he was, during 1906-10, professor of Greek at Antioch College, and he began to write an English-Greek dictionary which was near completion at his death. From 1912 he was pastor of St. Vincent de Paul Church, Sedamsville, Cincinnati. He was widely known for his researches in Grecian philology and archeology, and was an extensive writer on archeological and other subjects. He contributed to various magazines, and he wrote a number of articles on education in Greece for the U. S. bureau of education (chap. VIII, 1896-97). His dominating personal characteristics were his deep generosity and his large-hearted charity. He died in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 3, 1918.

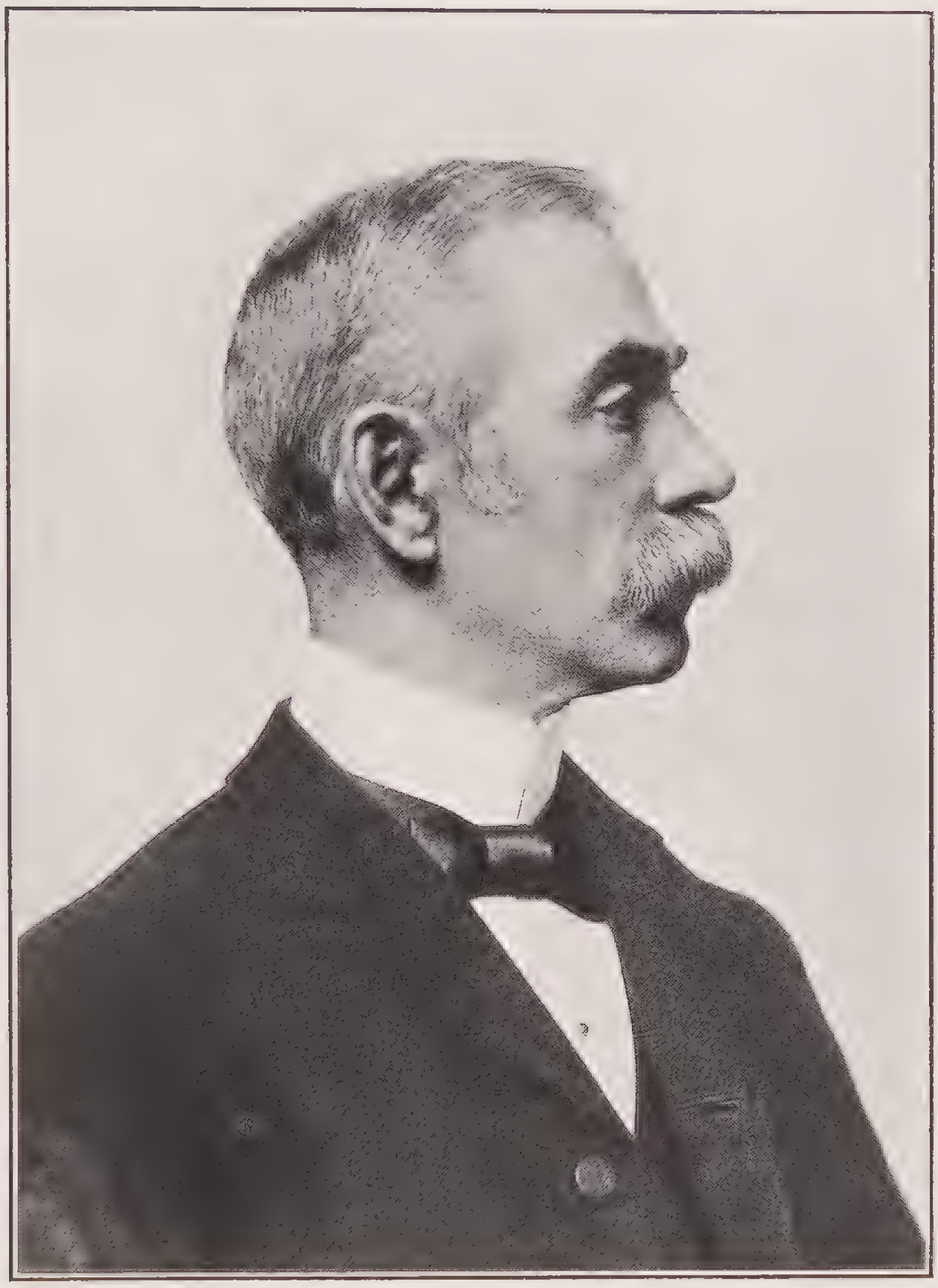
CHURCH, Alonzo Christy, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Fort Wichita, I.T., Nov. 3, 1859, son of Col. John Reuben and Mary (Christy) Church. His great-great-grandfather, Col. Timothy Church, and his great-grandfather, Lieut. Reuben Church, both served as officers in the revolutionary war. Alonzo Church, grandfather of our subject, was a Presbyterian clergyman and at one time president of the State University of Georgia. His father was an officer in the U. S. army, and later served with distinction in the Confederate army until his death in 1862. Alonzo C. Church was educated in the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and subsequently spent some time at school in France and Germany, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages. Returning to St. Louis, he entered the St. Louis University, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1880. He then studied law at the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. As soon as he had attained his majority he assumed the responsibility of caring for his mother's estate and managing her property interests, becoming almost immediately officially connected with a number of the leading corporations of St. Louis. For several years he was a director and vice-president of the Wiggins Ferry Co., the St. Louis Transfer Railway Co., and the East St. Louis Connecting Railway Co., becoming also the counsel for these corporations. In politics he was a Democrat, from time to time took an active interest in political campaigns, and was elected to the Missouri legislature in 1890, being a useful and able member of that body. He was a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, University, Racquet and Country clubs. He was married June 25, 1895, to Carlota, daughter of John O'Fallon Clark, of St. Louis, Mo., and had four children: Alonzo Christy, Jr., Louise Chonteau, Eleanor Clark and Marie Christy Church. Mr. Church died in St. Louis, Mo., June 26, 1916.

HOYNE, Maclay, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1872, son of Thomas and Jeannie T. (Maclay) Hoyne, and great-grandson of Thomas Hoyne, who came to this country from Ireland, and settled in New York city in 1815; there he and his wife died within a year of each other and left an eight-year-old son, Thomas, who became by appointment of the court the ward of his maternal great-grandfather, Rev. Archibald Maclay, a Baptist minister then stationed in New York. Thomas Hoyne moved some years afterward to Chicago where, a year later, he married Leonora, daughter of Dr. John Temple, who had moved from Virginia to Chicago in 1833, and was one of the thirteen original incorporators of the village of Chicago. Dr. Temple also established the first stage-coach line to connect Chicago with the settlements on the Illinois, and built the house of worship occupied jointly by the original congregations of the First Baptist and First Presbyterian churches. In 1840 Thomas Hoyne, the grandfather, became the first city clerk of Chicago under the municipal organi-

zation; later was known as "fighting Tom Hoyne," the Democratic mayor of Chicago, who saved to the people such rights as they now enjoy on the lake front, founded the Northwestern University School of Law and the chair of astronomy in the old Chicago University, was U. S. district attorney for the district of Illinois, as such winning his first case from Abraham Lincoln, and was afterwards U. S. marshal; he was also president of the Young Men's Association, the forerunner of the Chicago Public Library, was trustee of the University of Chicago, and chief promoter and first secretary of the Astronomical Society. Thomas M. Hoyne, father of our subject, was one of the leading attorneys of Chicago for many years. The son received his preparatory education in the public schools of Chicago and was graduated A.B. at Williams College in 1895, and LL.B. at the Northwestern University Law School in 1897. At Williams he was a leader in athletic sports, and for some years held the college bicycle record for one mile. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1897, and became a member of the firm of Hoyne, O'Connor & Hoyne, of which his father was the senior member, and from the beginning showed exceptional legal ability. He became assistant corporation counsel of Chicago in 1903; was the nominee of the Democratic party for county judge in 1906; was special counsel for the committee of the city council on gas, oil and electric light in 1907-08, and drafted the telephone ordinance of November 7, 1907, under which the company now operates in Chicago. During 1903-08 he served as counsel for the city in all telephone litigation in both the lower and upper courts, and from 1911 until December, 1912, was first assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Harrison. In 1912 he was elected state's attorney for Cook county, and discharged the duties of his office with such signal ability that in 1916 he was reëlected by a large majority. Mr. Hoyne entered the public life of Chicago at a time when its citizens began to desire a better government, and his keen insight and thorough methods of accomplishing results have placed him among the genuine benefactors of the city. Within the little more than three decades of his official life, he has vindicated every pledge of his office, saved the city of Chicago millions of dollars, strengthened the bulwarks of life and property in Chicago, and struck terror to the hearts of criminals. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Law Institute, University, South Shore and Iroquois clubs, the Law and Legal clubs of Chicago, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. He was married, June 10, 1897, to Marie F., daughter of the late Benjamin F. Jacobs of Chicago, and they have two sons: Thomas M., II, and Francis J. Hoyne.

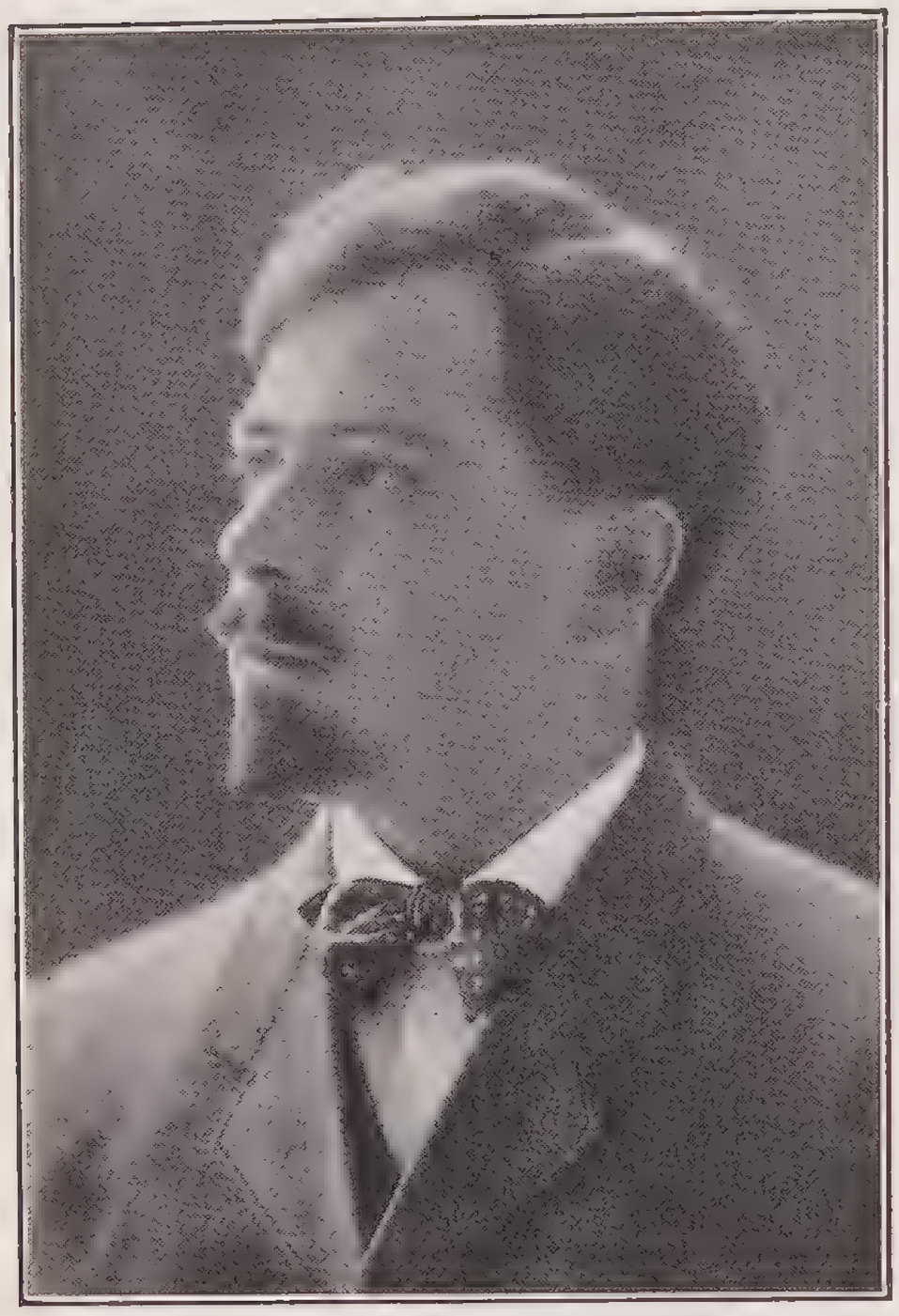
ELLYSON, James Taylor, statesman, was born in Richmond, Va., May 20, 1847, son of Henry K. and Elizabeth (Barnes) Ellyson. His earliest paternal ancestor was Capt. Robert Ellyson, who came to this country from England and settled in Maryland in 1656, removing to Virginia in 1672, where he served as justice, high sheriff, and burgess. James Taylor Ellyson attended the best Richmond private schools, Hampton Sidney College (Va.) Columbian College (now George Washington University) Washington, D. C., Richmond College, and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1869. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army as a member of the 2d company, Richmond howitzers, and was with the remnant of that command when the surrender found it at Appomattox. During his entire life Mr. Ellyson was engaged in various commercial activities. From his father he inherited a fondness for political affairs and he found time to devote his considerable abilities largely to the party to which he gave allegiance. He was a member of the Richmond common council 1881-87 and president of that body in 1884. In 1885 he was elected a member of the state senate and on the completion of that service he was thrice mayor of the city of Richmond. For more than a quarter of a century he served as chairman of the state Democratic committee, and also served as the representative of his state on the national Democratic committee for many years. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Virginia for three terms and presided over the upper branch of the legislature with dignity, fairness and ability. For more than twenty years he represented the state of Virginia as director of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, for sixteen years was president of the school board of Richmond, and was also a member of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. He served as president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, president of the Richmond Howitzer Association, member of the R. E. Lee and George E. Pickett camps Confederate Veterans, and during the last twenty-five years of his life represented Lee Camp at the Confederate reunions. From June, 1908, until the close of his life he served as president of the board of trustees of Richmond College, for three consecutive terms was president of the Virginia Baptist General Association, for forty-six years was corresponding secretary of the Virginia Baptist Education Board, was a member of the board of trustees of the Virginia Baptist Orphanage, and was vice-president of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1895. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church of Richmond and for more than thirty years was a member of the board of deacons. In addition to his other activities he was president of the Confederate Memorial Association, was a member of the Virginia Historical Society, life member of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society and member of its advisory board, member of the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association, life member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and a member of its advisory board, member of the National Geographic Society, member of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross, and was governor of history, education and social economy of the Jamestown Exposition and one of the board of governors of the exposition. His fraternal interests were extensive: he was a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., member of Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 9, member of commandery of St. Andrew Knights of Malta No. 13, member of Grand Council Royal Arcanum and chairman of finance committee, and member of Richmond Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F. Under the auspices of the Confederate Memorial Association, Mr. Ellyson had charge of the erection of the Confederate Memorial Institute, one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in the South. He had a fine though undemonstrative courage, and a generous, self-forgetful nature, coupled with great modesty. He was married at Howardsville, Va., Dec. 2, 1869, to Lora Effie, daughter of Nelson Hill Hotchkiss, of Staunton, Va., and had one child, a daughter, Nannie Moore Ellyson, wife of Frank T. Crump. He died in Richmond, Va., Mar. 18, 1918.

VON RUCK, Silvio Henry, physician, was born at Kent, O., Aug. 24, 1875, son of Karl and Delia (Moore) von Ruck. His father (1849), who



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. Taylor Ellyson



SILVIO H. VON RUCK
PHYSICIAN



DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER
AUTHOR



GENERAL JOHN WILKINS
SOLDIER



CAPTAIN JOHN WILKINS
SOLDIER

was born in Constantinople and came to the United States from Germany in 1871, is the discoverer of a vaccine said to prevent and cure tuberculosis, and founder in 1888 of the Winyah Sanatorium at Asheville, N. C. Silvio H. von Ruck was educated in the public schools of Norwalk, O., at the Toledo (O.) high school, and was graduated at the University of Michigan and in the medical department of the New York University in 1899, completing his medical studies at the universities of Vienna and Berlin. He began his medical career as assistant in the Winyah Sanatorium in 1901, and became medical director of that institution in 1909, continuing thus until his death. As a specialist in laryngology, he co-operated with his father in tuberculosis research work, and was co-founder of the von Ruck Research Laboratory for Tuberculosis in 1910. He was co-author of the work entitled, "Studies in Immunization Against Tuberculosis" (1916), and was the author of many shorter monographs on the same subject. With his father he shared a wide reputation in this country as well as abroad. When he took complete charge of the Winyah Sanatorium in 1911, he more than doubled the capacity of the institution and its laboratories were equipped by him with every scientific facility. He was an earnest and enthusiastic student, and his untimely death interrupts a mission which promised a noble future. Dr. von Ruck virtually sacrificed his life for humanity, having made the trip which resulted in his death for the purpose of immunizing 1,500 children at an Elmira, N. Y., reformatory, by means of anti-tubercular vaccine. Though possessed of a somewhat retiring disposition, he counted his friends by legions, and was equally popular with all classes of the community. Always a generous donor to public and charitable movements no worthy cause appealed to him in vain. Modest, unassuming, open-hearted and fond of his home, he commanded the love and admiration of all who knew him. His death was an irreparable loss to humankind as well as to the medical profession, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. His favorite pursuits were reading and the study of tuberculosis. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and various other professional and learned societies. He was married May 23, 1899, to Hurley S., daughter of Benjamin Franklin Webster, a lawyer of St. Louis, Mo.; one daughter was born of this union, Silvia von Ruck, whose death occurred six days after that of her father, and as a result of the same disease, pneumonia. He died in New York city, Apr. 7, 1918.

FISHER, Dorothy Canfield (Dorothea Frances Canfield), was born at Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 17, 1879, daughter of James Hulme and Flavia (Camp) Canfield. The line is traced through Thomas Canfield and his wife, Phebe Crane; their son Jeremiah and his wife, Alice Hine; their son Azariah and his wife, Mary Baldwin; their son Israel and his wife, Mary Sackett; their son Nathaniel Stephens and his wife, Almera Hawley, and their son Eli Hawley and his wife, Martha Hulme, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Eli Hawley Canfield was for many years rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn. James Hulme Canfield (q.v.) was a college professor, president of the State University of Nebraska and the University of Ohio and subsequently librarian of Columbia University. Dorothy Canfield Fisher was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, at a girls' school in Paris, France, and was graduated at Ohio State University with the degree of Ph.B. in 1899. Subsequently she studied at the Sorbonne, Paris, and at Columbia University, where she received the degree of Ph.D. in 1904. During 1902-05, she was secretary of Horace Mann School, New York city. She has studied and traveled extensively in France and Italy, having acquired several languages in childhood. Her published volumes include: "Racine and Corneille in England" (1904); "English Rhetoric and Composition," with G. R. Carpenter (1906); "What Shall We Do Now?" (1906); "Gunhild" (1907); "The Squirrel Cage" (1912); "The Montessori Mother" (1913); "Hillsboro People" (1915); "Mothers & Children"; "The Bent Twig" (1915); "The Real Motive" (1916); "Self-Reliance" (1916); "Fellow-Captains" (1916); "Understood Betsy" (1917); "Home Fires in France" (1918), and "The Day of Glory" (1919). Mrs. Fisher occasionally makes addresses before Parent-Teachers' associations and similar organizations. She is small in person, active, and is fond of exercise, such as mountain-climbing, ski-running and flower-gardening and is also fond of housekeeping. She was married at Pleasantville, N. Y., May 9, 1907, to John Redwood Fisher and has two children: Sarah and James Canfield Fisher.

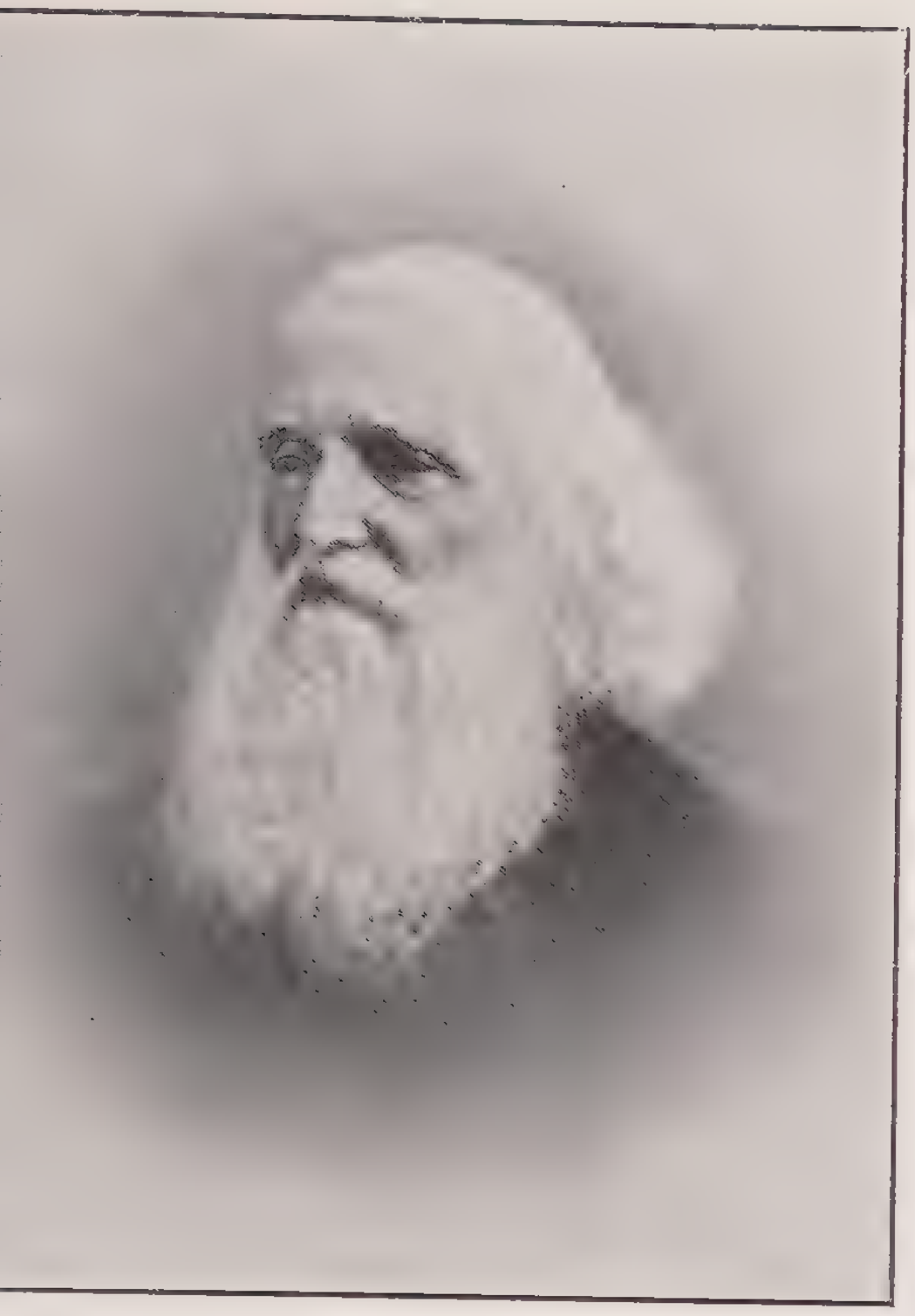
WILKINS, Ross, jurist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 19, 1799, son of Gen. John Wilkins and Catherine (Stevenson) Wilkins, grandson of John and Catherine (Rowan) Wilkins, great-grandson of John and Rachael (McFarland) Wilkins, and great-great-grandson of Robert Wilkins, a native of Glamorgan county, Wales—and descended from Robert de Wintona (Wilcolyne), Lord of the Manor Languain — who settled in Donegal, Pa., in 1694, and married in 1702, Elizabeth Ross. The first John Wilkins (1708-41) was an Indian trader and lieutenant of colonial troops in the Indian wars. In the Cresap war he was taken prisoner and lodged in an unsanitary jail in Annapolis, contracting there a malady of which he died. His son, Capt. John Wilkins (1733-1810), was also an Indian trader. He was living at Carlisle, Pa., at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and raising a company of soldiers, equipped and maintained it, and commanded it as captain. He was made colonel after Valley Forge. He was an ardent Presbyterian and gave liberally to that church both in Carlisle and in Pittsburgh, where he lived after 1783. He left among other writings, a manuscript autobiography which is often quoted as descriptive of early days of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the convention for Bedford county in 1776, associate judge of Allegheny county; member of supreme council 1790; chief burgess, commissioner of public buildings, and county treasurer during 1794-1808. John Wilkins, Jr., (1761-1816), the father of Ross Wilkins, volunteered as surgeon's mate at the age of sixteen for the Revolutionary war. He was quartermaster-general, U. S. A., during 1796-1812, when he resigned to attend to his business affairs. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and is said to have been the largest land owner in Pennsylvania. Ross Wilkins came from a family of lawyers, judges, soldiers and statesmen, of whom his uncle William Wilkins (q.v.), was the most distinguished. He studied at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., being a classmate of Pres. James Buchanan, and was graduated in 1817. After studying law in Pittsburgh, he was admitted to the bar. At the age of twenty-one he was elected prosecuting attorney for two years. In 1832 he was appointed by Pres. Jackson, one of the territorial judges of

Michigan, and removing to Detroit, held the office until the territory was admitted to the Union in January, 1837, when he was appointed U. S. district judge for the district then comprising the whole state, and held the office until the state was divided into two districts, when he became judge for the eastern district. His colleagues were among the most distinguished lawyers and leading citizens identified with the formative period of the state of Michigan, including such men as Solomon Sibley, Lewis Cass, William Woodbridge, Stevens T. Mason, first governor of Michigan; George Morell, and David Irwin. During the year 1836 he was recorder of Detroit, discharging the duties of that office in addition to those of the federal court. He retired from the bench in 1870. He was a delegate to the convention of 1836, and was largely influential in securing the admission of Michigan into the Union. He was one of the first regents of the University of Michigan and always gave freely of his time and means to all movements of public interest, political, religious or educational. His public services covered the most strenuous period in the history of the commonwealth, the passing of a territory to statehood and throughout all the shifting events, he maintained the dual position of a progressive citizen and an impartial judge. He was a man of generous impulses, devoted to his family and true in his friendships. Judge Wilkins was married May 13, 1823, to Maria, daughter of John Duncan, formerly of County Terry, Ireland, and granddaughter of the Earl of Fife. Of his eight children all but three died young; those surviving were: Jane, who married Capt. Thomas Brent, U. S. A.; William Duncan (see below); and Maria Duncan, who married George Douglas Tracy. He died in Detroit, May 17, 1872.

WILKINS, William Duncan, lawyer, soldier, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1, 1826, son of Ross and Marie (Duncan) Wilkins. When he was five years old, his father removed to Detroit, Mich. After leaving the public schools he studied law at the University of Michigan and later practiced in Detroit. He was interested in the military, and having been one of the founders of the Detroit light guards, when war was declared with Mexico, he volunteered his services and became a member of the regiment commanded by Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, under whom he won the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier. He was clerk of the U. S. district court during 1850-70. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was made brigadier-inspector of state troops at Fort Wayne, and in August, 1861, was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Alpheus S. Williams. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and again at the battle of Chancellorsville, being twice confined in Libby Prison. On August 29, 1863, he was compelled to resign on account of disability. Subsequently he was breveted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Col. Wilkins was a genial, courteous gentleman whose friends were numerous. His tastes were literary, and he took a deep interest in educational matters. He was long a member of the Detroit School Board, serving for a number of terms as its president. One of the public schools bears his name. He made five trips to Europe, and a series of letters, descriptive of his travels, appeared in the Detroit Free Press, and are preserved in scrap-book form in the Detroit Public Library. Col. Wilkins was married July 18, 1854, to Elizabeth Cass, daughter of Charles C. Trowbridge, and had five children, Kate Trowbridge, who married Otto Hilgard Tittman of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Ross; Charles Trowbridge; Mary Trowbridge, who married Count Conrad Von Zeppelin of Germany; and Frederick Sibley, who died in infancy. He died in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 21, 1882.

WILKINS, Charles Trowbridge, lawyer and judge, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22, 1861, son of William Duncan and Elizabeth Cass (Trowbridge) Wilkins. Through his grandfather's ancestors, Mr. Wilkins is a direct descendant of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence. On his maternal side he is the great grandson of Hon. Solomon Sibley (q.v.). He was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of Ph.B. in 1883, and entering the Harvard Law School received the degree of LL.B. and A. M. in 1885. Upon his admission to the bar in 1885, he opened an office in Detroit, where he has been in continuous practice for more than thirty years. In 1876-77 his father took his family abroad for study and travel, and in 1885 Charles made a second trip, visiting London, England, and the principal cities of France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. In 1887 he was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney in Detroit; filling the position until 1890, when he returned to private practice owing to a change in the administration. In 1894 a Democratic administration was again in power and he was again appointed assistant U. S. district attorney; his second term of office continued until 1896, when he resigned. In 1917 he was elected recorder of Detroit, a position he held until his death. It is an interesting coincidence that his grandfather, Ross Wilkins, was the first recorder of Detroit, in 1836, and a great-great-uncle, Charles Wilkins, was recorder of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1816. Like his ancestors, he attained eminence as an attorney and counselor. He was one of the distinctly prominent and brilliant lawyers of the state, and won the esteem and admiration of his fellow associates. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Yondotega Club, Detroit Club, Country Club and Detroit Boat Club. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Judge Wilkins never married, and died in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1, 1921.

CHASE, Harvey Stuart, public accountant, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 18, 1861, son of R. Stuart and Ada L. (Harvey) Chase, and a descendant of Aquila Chase, who came from Chesham, England, about 1650, and settled at Newbury, Mass. Aquila Chase's wife was Ann Wheeler, and from them the line is traced through their son Moses, and his wife, Ann Folansbee; their son Samuel, and his wife, Hannah Emery; their son Samuel, and his wife, Sarah Stewart; their son Benjamin, and his wife Alice Bartlett; and their son Samuel, and his wife Priscilla Cogswell, who were the grandparents of Harvey S. Chase. His father was a shoe manufacturer and banker of Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Chase was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 1883, with the degree of S.B. His first experience in the commercial world was secured in the Manchester (N. H.) Mills, in the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the gas and water works at Great Falls, N. H., and in 1891-94 he was treasurer of the International Ore Separating Company, and allied corporations, in New York city. In 1897 he became a member of the Boston firm of G. S. and H. S. Chase, public accountants and



ROSS WILKINS
JURIST



WILLIAM D. WILKINS
LAWYER AND SOLDIER



CHARLES T. WILKINS
LAWYER AND JUDGE



HARVEY S. CHASE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Nathan F. Houston

auditors, and in 1905 founded the firm of Harvey S. Chase & Co., auditors and expert examiners of accounts. In addition to being one of the best-known public accountants of this country Mr. Chase, in his early business years, was a mechanical and electrical engineer, and in 1893 invented the "Chase magnetic ore separator," a device for separating magnetic iron ores from their constituent gangue, and in 1897 he invented the "universal rheostat," which is in use in various parts of the world to-day. His efforts in later years have been devoted to financial matters, and to the correction, revision, and improvement of accounting systems. He originated the Massachusetts Society of Public Accountants in 1899, and the Colorado Society of Public Accountants in 1903. He has been consulting expert accountant for the states of Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Colorado and Kentucky, as well as for several departments of the U. S. government, and for various cities throughout the country. He introduced the first practical application of "uniform municipal accounting" schedules devised by the National Municipal League. He also originated and developed systems of uniform public reports by which the financial transactions of a city may be analyzed and segregated so that all "revenue" transactions shall be wholly separated from "non-revenue" (borrowed money) transactions, and thereby the actual financial condition of the city, as a whole, may be accurately drawn off monthly, or oftener, on balance sheets exhibiting all of the assets and all of the liabilities of the municipality, together with the various classes of deficiencies (if any), and the current surplus, if such there be. By means of such standardized monthly balance sheets and annual reports actual administrative control may be had by the mayor and other executive officers over the finances of a municipality and correct comparisons can be made by these officials with similar results in other cities. He has also been retained by governors of various states in introducing executive budgets in those states. He is the author of a long series of special reports upon gas companies, telephone companies, electric companies, water works, and street railways. In 1911 he was appointed by Pres. Taft one of five commissioners of the "President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency of the National Government" and has done much initiative work on the national budget. Mr. Chase is an ex-president of the Incorporated Public Accountants of Massachusetts; trustee of the American Association of Public Accountants; and member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the National Municipal League, and the American Civic Federation. He is also a member of the Engineers', Technology, Economic, and City clubs of Boston, the Brae Burn Country Club of Newton, and the City Club of New York. He was married at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 22, 1886, to Nettie F., daughter of Andrew C. Rowe, of Cambridge, Mass., and has two children: Stuart and Adelaide Harvey, who married Hiram Tuttle Folsom.

HOUSTON, Nathan Foster, merchant, was born at Belfast, Me., Oct. 20, 1829, son of Joseph, 2d, and Susan (Foster) Houston. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Samuel Houston, a Scotch Presbyterian minister who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1718, and finally settled at what is now Londonderry, N. H. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, and his wife, Sarah Cargill; their son Samuel and his wife Esther Rogers, and their son Robert and his wife Hannah Mitchell, who were the grandparents of Nathan Foster Houston. Samuel Houston, his great grandfather, served two years in the war of the revolution and was a member of the committee of safety. Samuel Houston (3) was of Gen. Washington's life guard, and was one of the first proprietors of Belfast. Nathan Foster Houston was educated in the schools of his native city; was for years engaged in the wool business, and with Alfred A. Small conducted a tannery under the firm name of Houston & Small. He was also interested in Belfast and Islesboro real estate, and for a long period conducted a flourishing business as a ship broker. In 1868, upon the organization of the Belfast Savings Bank, he was elected its first vice president; he was likewise a trustee of that institution, and its president during 1888–1903. He was a promoter of the Belfast Manufacturing Co., and its treasurer until it was absorbed by the Critchett-Sibley Co. For years he was treasurer of the Belfast Real Estate Co., and the Belfast Coliseum Co., and he was an incorporator of the Belfast Hotel Co., builders of the Crosby Inn. He was also manager of the J. Y. McClintock estate. In politics he was a Republican. During 1883–87, he represented his district in the Maine legislature; was a member of the state valuation committee in 1880; served two terms as mayor of Belfast, 1876–78, donating his salary to charity and was city treasurer in 1883–94. He was for years a trustee of the Belfast Free Library. A life-long advocate of temperance, he was a prime mover in the Sons of Temperance, and an early member of the Good Templars. He likewise held membership in the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery, and was treasurer of the latter. He attended the North Congregational Church, and gave generously to the religious welfare work of that and other denominations. His chief recreation was sailing and cruising among the islands of Penobscot Bay, where he owned considerable real estate. He died at Belfast, Me., Feb. 8, 1916.

CUTBUSH, Edward, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1772. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree at the medical school in 1794. He was attached to the Pennsylvania militia first as hospital surgeon, and subsequently as surgeon-general, and for seven years he was attending physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. In 1799 he entered the United States navy, serving first as chief surgeon of the Mediterranean fleet and thereafter was stationed chiefly in Washington until 1829, when he resigned. In 1816, while in Washington, he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, the first learned society established in that city. Chartered by congress in 1818 for a period of twenty years, its objects were diversified and liberal, but in default of the necessary support only a few of its activities were developed, the most important being the establishment of a botanic garden and a museum. The former occupied the extreme eastern end of the Mall, which then approached much nearer the capitol than at the present day, and included the site of the present United States Botanic Garden. Its collection of natural history specimens formed the nucleus of those in the United States National Museum. Included in its membership were many prominent men of the day, such as John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay. Dr. Cutbush was its first president.

Upon leaving the navy he retired to Geneva, N. Y., where he became professor of chemistry and dean of the medical faculty of Hobart College. Besides a number of medical articles, he published one book, "Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Sailors and Soldiers" (1808), which in its time commanded considerable attention. Edward Cutbush's brother James was also a physician and a teacher of chemistry, and wrote several valuable treatises on the subject. Edward Cutbush died in Geneva, N. Y., in 1843.

COWLES, Alfred Abernethy, poet and manufacturer, was born in Torrington, Conn., Sept. 28, 1845, son of George P. and Charlotte L. (Abernethy) Cowles. His father was vice-president of the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. The son was educated at Chase's Academy, Middletown, Conn., and at the College de France, Paris. He began his business career in 1864 as a clerk in the National Bank of Ansonia, Conn., where he remained for two years. In 1866 he became associated with the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co., first as entry clerk, then as traveling salesman, and later as manager of the company's office in New York city. Subsequently he became secretary, treasurer, director, vice-president, and finally general manager and president of the company, retiring in 1912. Until his death he was the executive vice-president of the American Brass Co., which is capitalized at $15,000,000 and with which the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. was merged. In 1878 Mr. Cowles organized the Ansonia Clock Co., of which he was president, treasurer and a director. He also organized the Coronet Phosphate Co. in 1908, having a present capitalization of $2,500,000, and was president, director and a voting trustee of that company. He has secured many patents for devices relating to his manufacturing business. In 1907 he issued anonymously a volume of poems entitled "Semitones, by A. A. C.," and after his death a memorial volume of his poems was published in 1918. He was a member of the Union League Club, New York; Automobile Club of America; Railroad Club; Touring Club of France, Paris; and Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn. His favorite pursuit was motoring, although formerly he was fond of four-in-hand and tandem driving. He was married, December, 1872, to Frances, daughter of William Bailey, formerly of Devonshire, England, and had two sons, Russell A., vice-president of the American Brass Co., and Fred H. Cowles, agent of the Permutit Co. for the Pacific coast. He died in New York city Dec. 8, 1916.

UNTERMEYER, Henry, manufacturer, was born at Waldoboro, Me., Jan. 17, 1849, son of Meyer and Babette (Hermann) Untermeyer. His father was a merchant of New York. The son was educated at the Sachs' School, New York, and began his business career in the employ of his brother, David Untermeyer, in Chicago. His mind grasped commercial affairs with celerity, and owing to his steadfastness of purpose and indomitable energy he advanced rapidly, until, at his death, he was president and senior partner of the firms of Charles Keller & Co. and Untermeyer-Robbins Co., wholesale manufacturers of jewelry. These businesses were founded by David Untermeyer and Alexander Keller in New York city in 1870, under the name of Keller & Untermeyer, and developed until they are now among the foremost houses in the jewelry trade in the United States, which are being continued under the above names by his sons, Melville and Walter. He was a director in various commercial, industrial and financial concerns, and an officer in numerous charitable and philanthropic institutions, including the Mount Sinai Hospital. He was a member of the board of directors of the Jewelers' Safety Fund Society of New York. A bequest in his will gave to the United Hebrew Charities Association $5,000, to be known as "The Babette Untermeyer Memorial Fund," in memory of his mother, and another bequest of $2,500 to the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, to be known as the "Carrie Untermeyer Prize," and offered each commencement "for the best record of kindness and proficiency in the practical duties of bedside nursing." His dominating personal characteristic was his uprightness. He was widely known for his integrity and his fine sense of commercial ethics. All who came in contact with him held him in the highest esteem, and his reputation won for him an enviable position in the jewelry trade. In his personal intercourse he was distinguished for his unfailing courtesy and charm of manner. He was married in New York city, June 1, 1880, to Carrie, daughter of Leopold Moss, of New York. She died Mar. 13, 1912, leaving three children: Melville, Walter and Rita, wife of Jacob Werner. Mr. Untermeyer died in New York city, Nov. 19, 1913.

WHITE, Ralph Huntington, merchant, was born at Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Mass., Jan. 11, 1841, son of Joseph and Sophia (Huntington) White. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was Andrew White, who was at Newton as early as 1660, and who probably came from England; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Benjamin and his second wife Abigail to their son, Capt. William, and his wife, Marcy Dresser, who were the grandparents of our subject. Ralph Huntington White was educated in the public schools, and as a mere boy sold maple sugar and apples on the passenger trains of the Boston & Albany railroad between Pittsfield and Chester. During the fall and winter seasons he engaged in trapping fur-bearing animals, preparing and selling the skins, and also traded in furs purchased from other trappers in the Berkshires. He then started a small store in his father's house, selling his wares either for cash or farm products. For nine years a trunk was his store. At eighteen he went to Boston and became a clerk with the dry goods firm of S. J. Wilcox & Co., of which the senior partner, S. J. Wilcox, was his brother-in-law, and in 1861 purchased the interest of the senior partner in the firm of Bunker & Tower, dry goods merchants. In 1863 the firm name was changed to Tower & White. The following year, in association with his brother-in-law, Samuel J. Wilcox, and John Roraback, the firm of Wilcox, White & Roraback was established, and this firm was later reorganized as Wilcox, White & Co. Early in 1865 he bought out his partners, and, in association with his brother, Jonathan H. White, organized the celebrated firm of R. H. White & Co., of which he became president. The business developed with extraordinary rapidity and soon outgrew its quarters. In 1876 a building was erected having a floor area of 17,500 square feet. Other successive expansions became imperative until, finally, R. H. White & Co. took possession of an entire block. At the time of his death the concern employed approximately three thousand people. He seemed always to know intuitively the wishes and demands of his patrons. His show windows were the most artistic in Boston; his advertising was truthful, never misleading, and always to the point. He



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ROBERT C. GEMMELL



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Ralph Huntington White

displayed a fine taste for civic duty, and was always to be relied upon in support of any measure or movement looking toward the interests of Boston. He possessed one of the finest collections of art in New England, consisting of the works of many of the most eminent painters and sculptors in the world. His favorite recreation was yachting. Although endowed with strength and power, he was generous, brave and gentle. His simplicity and his tranquillity made him an honored, revered and beloved associate. He was a member of the Boston Athletic Association and the Boston Yacht Club. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 24, 1863, to Ellen M., daughter of Samuel Tucker, of Andover, Mass.; she died in 1897. He was married (2) in Boston, Mass., to Lena Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hebbard, of Darian, Ga.; she survived him with four children by his first marriage, Annie; Emilie Hall, wife of Arthur Hewes Sargent; Edith Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Crane Wales, and Ralph Herbert White. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1917.

GEMMELL, Robert Campbell, engineer, was born at Port Matilda, Pa., July 5, 1863, son of Robert Brown and Anna Eliza (Campbell) Gemmell; grandson of James and Nancy (Brown) Gemmell, and great-grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Gemmell, who came from Fenwick, Scotland, and settled in New York state in 1798. Elizabeth Wallace came from the same family as Sir William Wallace, the famous Scottish patriot. Robert C. Gemmell was educated in the schools of Lawrence and Topeka, Kan., and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1884 with the degree of B.S., C.E. In 1895 he received a second degree of C.E., and in 1913 an honorary degree of master of engineering at the same institution. After graduating from the University of Michigan he entered the engineering department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad as transitman on preliminary and location surveys and as division engineer and building and water service engineer on construction work during 1884-90. During 1891-94 he was engaged in the private practice of civil and mining engineering in the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and during 1894-1901 he practiced mining engineering in the states of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and California, at the same time holding the position of engineer of J. R. DeLamar's mines. He then became manager of the Mexican Mining Syndicate, superintending the operation of mines in the state of Zacatecas, Mex., and during 1903-05 was superintendent of mines for the Guggenheim Exploration Co. at Bonanza in the same state. In 1905 he was engaged in examining mines in the United States, Mexico and Spain, and during 1906-09 was general superintendent of the Utah Copper Co. During 1909-13 he served as assistant general manager and from 1913 to date (1920) as general manager of the same company. He was assistant general manager of the Ray Consolidated Copper Co. and the Chino Copper Co., and from 1911 to the present time he has been consulting engineer of mines for these two companies. From Jan. 1, 1910, to date Mr. Gemmell has been assistant general manager of the Bingham & Garfield Railway Co. Mr. Gemmell's most noteworthy achievements have been in the development and equipment of the property of the Utah Copper Co., which to-day is the largest body of developed ore in the world. The company's deposit is really a mountain of copper ore overlaid by capping with an average thickness of about 115 feet, and the total amount of material to be removed from this property is about the same as the total quantity moved in the construction of the Panama Canal. During 1898-1901 Mr. Gemmell was state engineer of Utah, covering two terms. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Alta, University, Country, Rotary and Rudy Gun clubs, Salt Lake City; Bear River Duck Club, Ogden, Utah; Flat Rock Club, Idaho, and the Sequoyah Country Club of Oakland, Cal. Mr. Gemmell was married Oct. 17, 1888, to Belle, daughter of Washington Franklin Anderson, a physician of Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON, Joseph Edwin, planter and legislator, was born at Wessyngton, near Cedar Hill, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1851, son of George Augustine and Jane (Smith) Washington. His first American ancestor was John Washington, who came from England in the early part of the 17th century and settled in Surry county, Va. John Washington was a son of Sir John Washington, of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, England, who was the son of Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, England, the ancestor of George Washington, president of the United States. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Richard; his son, George, of Surry county; his son Joseph, and his son Joseph and his wife Mary Cheatham, who were the grandparents of Joseph E. Washington. George A. Washington, father of the subject, was a man of large affairs, whose tobacco plantation, prior to the civil war, was said to be the largest in the world. The son was educated under tutors at Wessyngton and was graduated at Georgetown (D. C.) University in 1873, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1876. He was one of the founders of the college journal. He was a member of the first law class (1874) of Vanderbilt University, Nashville. His early life was spent as a planter and director of his father's estate. During this period he took a part in the political affairs of the county. In 1877 he was elected to the house of representatives of Tennessee as a Democrat, serving with marked distinction and winning reputation in the legislative halls. In 1880 he was a presidential elector on the Hancock-English ticket, and in 1886 he was elected to the national congress, serving by re-election for ten years. He refused a re-election in 1896 because he was opposed to William Jennings Bryan and the free silver planks in the Democratic platform. While in congress he won the universal love of his constituents and was given the sobriquet of "Little Joe." His public spirit was shown in many ways. When Robertson county issued bonds to the amount of $450,000 for the construction of a highway system he was made chairman of the commission in charge of pike construction, giving efficient and valuable service without remuneration; the roads of the county are rated the best in the state. He was deeply interested in education and as a trustee of Vanderbilt University, he frequently provided the means for the higher education of bright boys with whom he came in contact. Aside from his farming interests he was a director in the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, and the Nashville & Decatur Railroad Co. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Many of the dominating factors in Democratic politics of his day were his intimates, among them Chief Justice White, Pres. Cleveland and John G. Carlisle. He was a man of affable personality and sterling

character, with a splendid reputation for integrity and ability. In congress he displayed practical judgment, a sane view and a sound understanding of public questions, which, with his business acumen, usually placed him on the right side. His home was noted for its hospitality. Mr. Washington was married at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1879, to Mary Bolling, daughter of Judge Wyndham Kemp, of Gloucester county, Va.; she survived him, with four children: George Augustine, a lawyer; Anne Bolling, wife of Augustus S. Blagden, of Washington, D. C.; Joseph Edwin, and Elizabeth Wyndham, wife of H. Stuart Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn. He died at Wessyngton, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1915.

GORDON, Lyman Francis, manufacturer, was born at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 14, 1861, son of Albert and Annie (Bridges) Gordon, and a descendant of John Gordon, the first of the family in America, the line being traced through his son Alexander and the latter's wife Mary Lysson; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Harriman; their son Timothy and his wife Mary Stockbridge; their son Timothy and his wife Lydia Whitmore, and their son Ebenezer and his wife Sophronia Anderson, who were the grandparents of Lyman F. Gordon. He received his education in the public schools, and was graduated successively at Worcester Academy and at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, receiving the degree of B.Sc. from the latter institution in 1881. He began his business career as a surveyor in San Francisco, Cal., that same year, but in 1884 returned to Worcester where he entered into partnership with H. Winfield Wyman, the firm being known as the Wyman-Gordon Drop Forge Works, manufacturing principally auto crank shafts. Starting with but four employees, it soon grew to immense proportions, was incorporated in 1906 with a capital of $300,000, which, at the time of Mr. Gordon's death was increased to $1,000,000. The firm was then producing over 90 per cent. of the auto crank shafts in the United States. Aside from being president and treasurer of the above concern, he was a director in the Merchants' National Bank, Worcester; a trustee of Worcester Academy; a trustee of Worcester Technical Academy; a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, Worcester, and a member of the Worcester, Worcester Country, Tatnuck Country, and Worcester Automobile clubs, and he was a 32d degree Mason. He was a deacon of the First Baptist Church, of Worcester, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. In 1907 he took up his residence at Grafton, Mass. He was married at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 19, 1897, to Prue Louise Cox, of Boston; she survived him, with two children: Winfield and Forrest Gordon. He died at Grafton, Mass., Dec. 20, 1914.

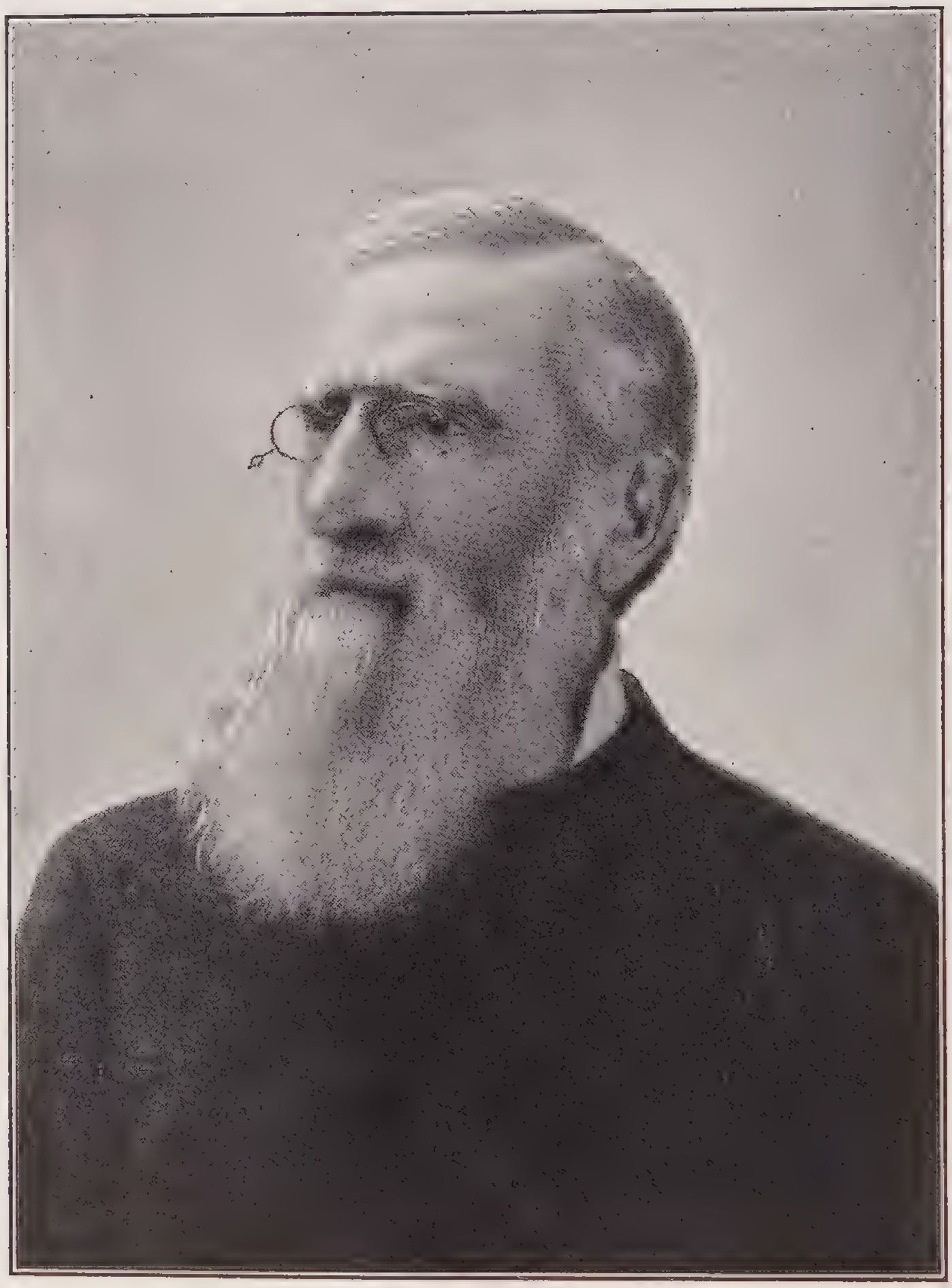
McCANN, Horace Ferdinand, publisher, was born in Germantown, Pa., July 22, 1851, son of Richard and Katharine (Smith) McCann. His father was in the weaving and rug business in Germantown. After a term as winder boy at the Germantown Hosiery Mills, the son was indentured as apprentice with the Germantown "Telegraph." He was an energetic worker and for several years, while employed during the day in the "Telegraph" office, he set type at night in the offices of the Germantown "Chronicle." After a year or more with the "Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, he opened a job printing office in Germantown, and in 1882, began the publication of a weekly newspaper, the Germantown "Independent," in association with J. Alexander Savage. In 1890 he became sole proprietor, and having purchased the "Gazette," consolidated the two as the "Independent-Gazette," and until his death was president of the Germantown Independent-Gazette Publishing Co., which conducted the leading publishing and printing business in Germantown. The "Gazette" had a wide sphere of influence in Germantown. Mr. McCann declined to enter politics, and he always kept his paper non-partisan, seeking Germantown's good rather than the good of a party. He was a great admirer of Roosevelt, and his principles of Americanism. The first electric light dynamo operated in Germantown was set up in his office, and was the forerunner of the Germantown Electric Light Co., the first corporation chartered in Philadelphia to generate and sell electricity, supplying current for both light and power purposes. About the year 1894 he was associated with James A. Facer, also of Germantown, in promoting the manufacture of the first solid forged steel car wheel in the world. He was the dominant factor in electrifying the Germantown-Philadelphia street car line. He served three years as school director, and was active in the organization of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, being on the board of directors, and of the Germantown Site and Relic Society. He was also a director of the Business Men's Association of Germantown. For more than fifteen years he was president of the Home Building & Loan Association, and was also a director in the Market Square Building & Loan Association. He was a 32d degree Mason, and member of the Germantown Horticultural Society, and the Germantown Republican and Young Republican clubs and of the Presbyterian Church. The history of Germantown was a special field of study for him; he coöperated in compiling data for a comprehensive history of the city; he was Germantown's most practical historian. He was gentle, cordial and sympathetic and of great personal charm. He was married in 1885 to Laura E., the daughter of Reuben Harper, a merchant of Germantown, and had four children: Warren Edward; S. Marguerite (deceased); Wilmot A. (deceased); and Richard Harper McCann. He died at Germantown, Pa., Jan. 11, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 69.)

SWIFT, Eben, soldier, was born at Fort Chadbourne, Tex., May 11, 1854, son of Ebenezer (q. v.) and Sarah Edwards (Capers) Swift. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Swift, who came from England in 1632 and settled at Watertown, Mass. His wife was Joan, and from them the line of descent is traced to Ezra Swift and his wife Lucy Swift, who were the grandparents of Eben Swift. Surg. Ebenezer Swift, father of Eben Swift, was brevet brigadier-general in the U. S. army, serving in both the Mexican and civil wars. Eben Swift received his education at Racine (Wis.) College, Washington University, St. Louis and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1876, receiving the following successive promotions: 2d lieutenant, 5th cavalry, in 1876; adjutant, 1878; 1st lieutenant, 1884; aide de camp to Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt (q. v.), 1887; captain 5th cavalry, 1893; assistant instructor in military art at infantry and cavalry school, 1893; major of 7th Illinois volunteer infantry, 1898; lieutenant-colonel of 9th Illinois infantry, 1898; colonel of 4th Illinois infantry, 1898; major Porto Rico battalion of infantry, 1899; major of cavalry, 1903; senior instructor in military art, Service School, 1904; general staff, 1907; director Army War College, 1907; lieutenant-colonel 8th cavalry,



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Joseph E Washington

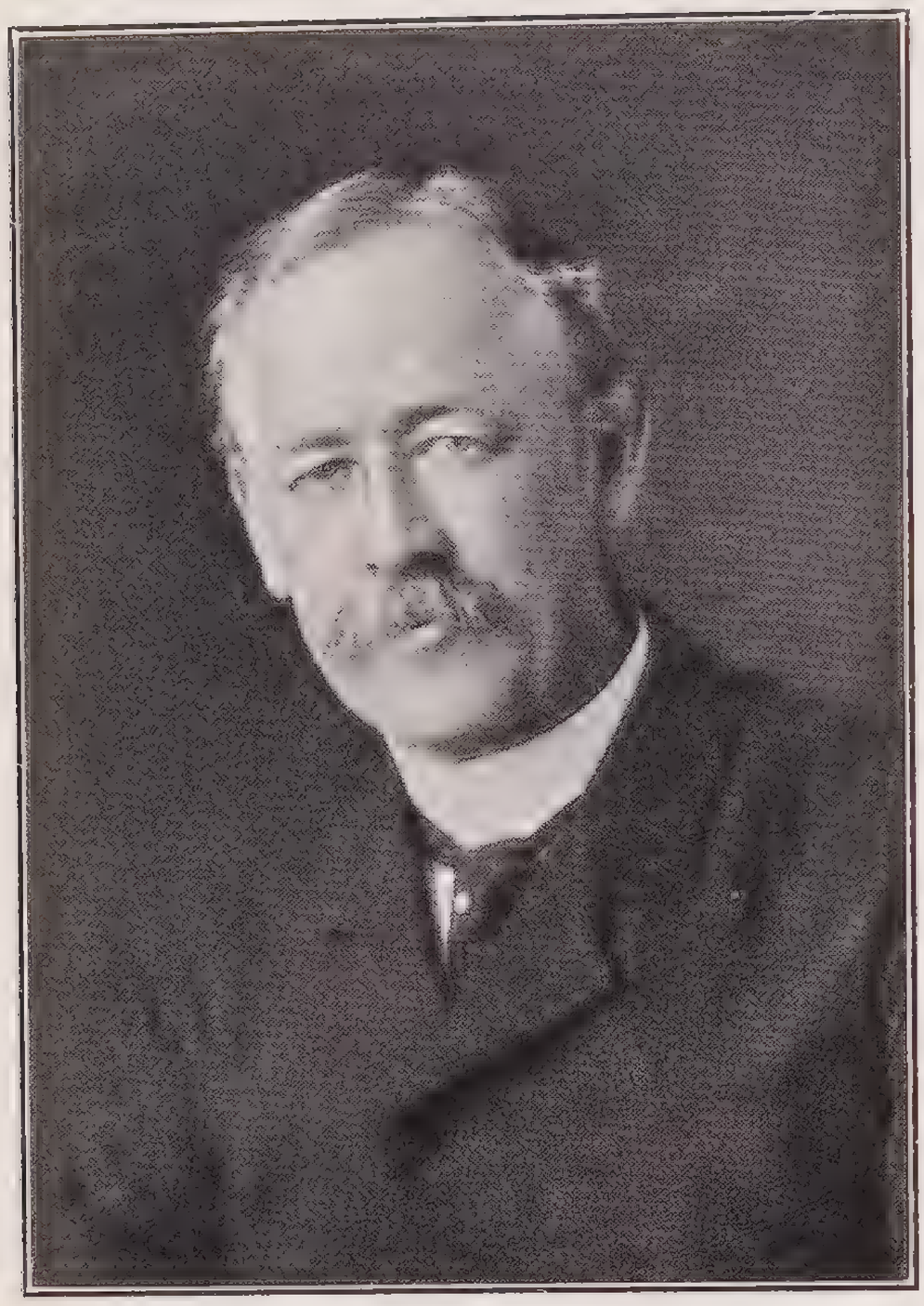


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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

LYMAN F. GORDON



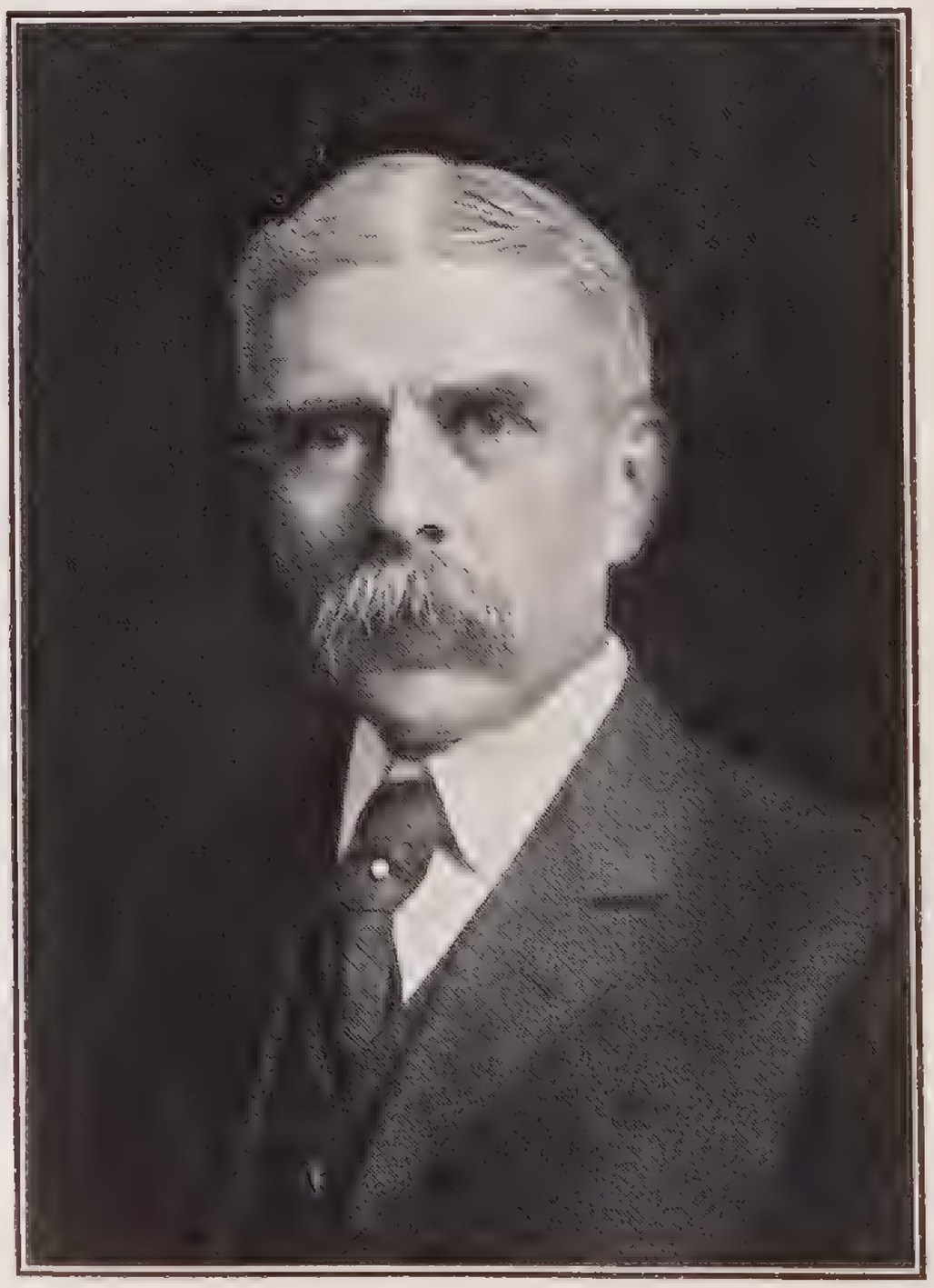
HORACE F. McCANN
PUBLISHER



EBEN SWIFT
SOLDIER



GEORGE P. BENT
MANUFACTURER



WILSON FARRAND
EDUCATOR

1911; colonel 8th cavalry, 1912; General Staff, 1914; chief of staff western division, 1914; brigadier-general, 1916; commanding 1st provisional cavalry division, 1917; major-general National Army, commanding 82d division, Camp Gordon, Ga., 1917; chief of American military mission to Italy, 1918. During his early service he participated in various Indian campaigns against the Sioux, Cheyenne, Bannack, Nes Perce and Ute Indians, in Wyoming, Idaho, Nebraska and Colorado, 1876-79. He was in the Moro campaign, Philippine Islands, 1913. He has written numerous articles and delivered various lectures on military subjects. He is a member of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was married in Washington, D. C., May 17, 1880, to Susanne Bonaparte, daughter of Brevet-Maj.-Gen. Innis Newton Palmer (q. v.), U. S. A. They have five children: Eben, Jr., major cavalry, U. S. A.; Innis Palmer, captain cavalry, U. S. A.; Clara, who married Lieut.-Col. Evan H. Humphrey, U. S. A.; Katharine, who married Capt. Carl Fish McKinney, U. S. A.; and Wesley Merritt Swift, state department, Havre, France.

BENT, George Payne, manufacturer, was born at Dundee, Ill., June 16, 1854, son of George and Mary Priscilla (Payne) Bent. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Bent, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Sudbury, Mass. From him and his wife Martha the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Stone; their son David and his wife Mary Drury; their son David and his wife Martha Browning, to their son Samuel Browning Bent and his wife Catherine Avery, who were the grandparents of George P. Bent. His father was a Congregational minister and judge of Sherman county, Neb. The son began his education in the public schools of Burr Oak, Ia., subsequently becoming a student at Wheaton (Ill.) College and at Iowa College, Grinnell. In 1870 he went to Chicago, entering the service of David C. Cook, then a jobber of sewing machines and sewing machine parts. He began business independently in 1878, by selling sewing machine parts, subsequently enlarging his business so as to include the manufacture and sale of sewing machines. Later he started the manufacture and sale of organs and pianos; his manufacturing activities are now confined to pianos and player-pianos, but talking machines can be purchased in his salesrooms. He is president of the George P. Bent Co., manufacturers of pianos, incorporated under that title in 1908, with capital stock of $500,000, and annual sales approximating $1,000,000. His product goes into every state in the Union and to countries abroad. He has held various offices, including the presidency, in the National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America, besides being a member also of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Athletic and Union League clubs, Chicago. He is an Independent in politics and his religious affiliation is with the Congregational church. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and travel. He was married Apr. 26, 1876, to Clara A., daughter of Henry Wingate, a farmer of Burr Oak, Ia.; they had seven children: Clara, who became the wife of Ernest G. Meikle; George Henry, manager of the retail department of the George P. Bent Co.; Muriel, who is the wife of Stanley G. Harris; Dorothy Amelia, now Mrs. Otto Young Schnering; Charles Matchett, 1st sergeant with the U. S. army base hospital No. 13, A.E.F., in France during the European war; Barbara Bent, and Charity Mary Bent, who died in her twenty-second year Aug. 3, 1905.

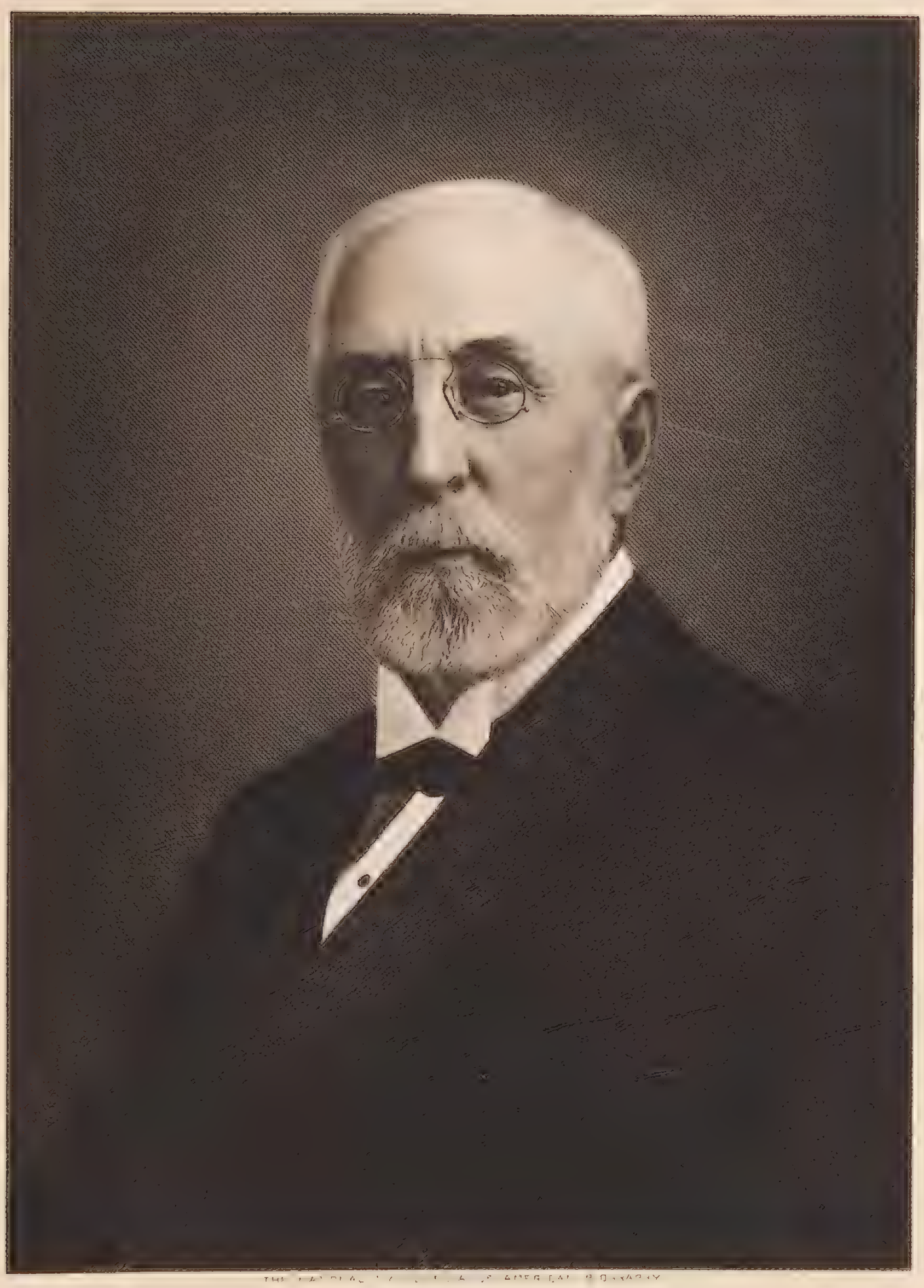
TISDALE, George Augustine, insurance official, was born at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1821, son of George L. and Amelia Maria (Graham) Tisdale, and member of a colonial Massachusetts family. He received his education at Cazenovia (N. Y.) Academy. He settled in Cleveland, O., in 1852, became interested in fire insurance matters, and was made secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., and soon gained a high standing as an expert authority on all matters pertaining to fire underwriting. His company, with many others, succumbed to the enormous losses ensuing from the Chicago fire of 1871. Shortly thereafter he was active in the promotion and became an incorporator of the Mercantile Insurance Co., which had substantially the same directorate as the former company, and he became secretary and manager, a post he retained until 1891, when he retired because of impaired health, at which time the directors decided to liquidate the affairs of the corporation. He was an early member of the Cleveland board of trade; was a member of the vestry and senior warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. George A. Tisdale enjoyed to an unusual degree the spontaneous love and admiration of all who came within the sphere of his influence. Of a generous nature he gave freely to all worthy objects, especially to the city's social, moral and educational interests. He had great faith and pride in Cleveland, and he was zealous of its prosperity. He was married at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to Caroline M., daughter of John M. Burt, of Sackett's Harbor; she died in 1912. There are two surviving children: Mary, who married James B. Savage, and Caroline A. Tisdale, both of Cleveland. He died in Cleveland, O., Nov. 7, 1893.

FARRAND, Wilson, educator, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 22, 1862, son of Samuel Ashbel and Louise R. (Wilson) Farrand, and a descendant of Nathaniel Farrand, a native of England, who settled at Milford, Conn., in 1645; from him the descent is traced through his son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Cobb; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Wheeler; their son Ebenezer and his wife Rebecca Ward; their son Bethuel and his wife Rhoda Smith; and their son Samuel and his wife Mary Kitchell, who were the grandparents of Wilson Farrand. He was graduated at Newark Academy in 1878 and at Princeton University with the degree of A.B. in 1886, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution three years later, and from Columbia University in 1907. Hamilton College gave him the honorary degree of L.H.D. in 1918. During his career at Princeton he achieved a high reputation for literary efficiency, and on graduation won the first Lynde debate prize. For six months, during 1886-87, he was assistant editor of "Scribner's Magazine." In 1887 he became a master in Newark Academy, which was founded in 1792, and of which his father became head in 1859; was associate headmaster from 1889 to 1901, and has served as headmaster from the latter date until the present time (1921). His administration has built the school into one of the leading educational institutions of the East, and it has had a long waiting list for many years past. Mr. Farrand has been active in the movement to effect uniformity in college entrance requirements and in establishing the relations of the schools to the colleges. In November, 1893, he delivered an ad-

dress before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools which resulted in the appointment of a committee, of which Mr. Farrand was a member, to secure uniformity in college requirements in English. The adoption of the first uniform entrance requirement on any subject by American colleges followed. Since its foundation Mr. Farrand has been a member, and for a number of years secretary, of the National Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English. He was a member of the committee that planned the organization of the College Entrance Examination Board, and is chairman of its committee on examination rating and a member of the committee of review. In 1905 he read a paper before the School Masters' Association on the question whether college requirements are too great in quantity, and for a year the association devoted all its meetings to the consideration of that subject. A second paper on the same theme, read before the New England Association of Colleges, caused a halt to be called in the tendency to increase college requirements, while in many instances they were definitely reduced. In 1895-96, in his inaugural speech as president of the School Masters' Association of New York, Mr. Farrand presented a plea for a reform of college entrance requirements, which occasioned the calling of a conference attended by representatives of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, and by representatives of secondary schools. He returned to the subject in a notable address at the annual meeting, at Johns Hopkins University, of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. In 1909 he was elected alumni trustee of Princeton University, was re-elected in 1914 and in 1919 became a life trustee and clerk of the board. He edited Carlyle's "Essay on Burns" in 1896 and Tennyson's "Princess" in 1898, and has frequently written and lectured on literary topics. He is a member of the National Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English, College Entrance Examination Board, National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools, School Masters' Association of New York (president 1895-96), Middle States Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools (president 1902), Head Masters' Association of the United States (president 1911), New England Society of Orange (president 1906-08) Princeton Alumni Federation of New Jersey (president 1909-11), and director of state Charities Aid Association of New Jersey. He is also a member of the Committee on Education of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defence. His clubs are: University, Century, Princeton (New York) Essex (Newark), and Nassau (Princeton). In religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married Nov. 23, 1889, to Margaret Washburne, daughter of James P. Walker, of Boston, Mass.; their children are: Margaret Louise, Katharine, and Dorothy Wilson.

HUGHES, William Edgar, financier and philanthropist, was born in Morgan co., Ill., Mar. 15, 1840, son of John and Eliza (Rutherford) Hughes, of Scotch-Irish descent. His first paternal American ancestor was his grandfather, Samuel Hughes, who, coming from Scotland, settled in Virginia. John Hughes, father of our subject, a farmer, was an elder in the Presbyterian church. William E. Hughes was educated in the schools of his native town and at the Illinois College. He began the study of law in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1858, but before completing his legal studies he went to Texas, and there, at the outbreak of the civil war, joined the confederate army. He served throughout the war, winning successive promotions, and at the close of hostilities held a colonel's commission. During the entire war Col. Hughes was in the thick of action, taking part in the battles of Pea Ridges, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Nashville and Richmond. Completing his legal preparations, he opened a law office at Weatherford, Tex. In 1873 he removed to Dallas, organizing the City Bank of Dallas, of which he was president for five years, and which is now the City National Bank, one of the most prosperous banks in Texas. In 1880 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., but still continued to be largely interested in financial affairs in Dallas, and was president of the National Exchange Bank of that city, 1883-87. In 1881 he was made president of Continental Land & Cattle Co., one of the largest of its kind in the world, owning ranches in Texas and Montana, and capitalized for $3,000,000. He was also president of the Union Trust Co., of St. Louis, resigning in 1893. In the years immediately following the civil war he took an active interest in politics, representing in 1870 a Texas district in the state legislature. He was married, Nov. 21, 1867, to Annie Clifton, daughter of Richard Peete, of Huntsville, Ala. There was one child of this union: Eliza Clifton Hughes, who became the wife of John W. Springer. He died in Denver, Colo., July 29, 1918.

SPALDING, Burleigh Folsom, jurist, was born at Craftsbury, Orleans co., Vt., Dec. 3, 1853, son of Benjamin Pendell and Ann (Folsom) Spalding. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Spalding, who came from England in 1619, located first in Virginia, and in 1630, removed to Massachusetts; from him the subject is eighth in descent. Many of his ancestors on both sides fought in the early colonial and Indian wars, while at least three of his great-grandfathers served in the war of the revolution. The line of descent is traced through Benjamin Spalding (IV), a pioneer settler in northern Vermont, to his son Noah, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a noted teacher; he was the grandfather of Burleigh Folsom Spalding, whose father was an itinerant Methodist preacher in Vermont and New Hampshire. Burleigh Folsom Spalding received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Lyndon (Vt.) Literary Institute. He was graduated at Norwich University, the military college of Vermont, in 1877, with the degree Ph.B., receiving the honorary degree A.M. in 1897 and LL.D. in 1912. He had worked his way through college by teaching, canvassing for books, and assisting on a farm during vacation periods. For a year following his graduation he taught at Albany (Vt.) Academy. He then read law in the offices of Gleason & Field, Montpelier, serving as clerk, meanwhile, to the Vermont legislature. Admitted to the Vermont bar in 1880, he at once began practice at Fargo, Dakota territory. Shortly thereafter, he formed a partnership with Samuel G. Roberts, and at the end of a year purchased his interest and formed a partnership with Charles F. Templeton, which continued until 1888. He practiced independently until 1892, and thereafter was successively a member of the firms of Spalding & Phelps; Newman, Spalding & Phelps, and Newman, Spalding & Stambaugh. The latter firm became known throughout the state, and for almost a decade figured in the most important litigation. From the beginning of his residence in the West he took an active interest in Republican politics. In 1883,



THE [illegible] OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Thomas E. Hastings



J. H. Clark

the territorial legislature elected him a member of the commission to re-locate the capital and build the capitol buildings, and he served several years as secretary of this commission. He was superintendent of public instruction for Cass county during 1882-84. He served as a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the new state of North Dakota, in 1889, and also served on the joint commission to divide the archives and property of the territory between the two new states of North and South Dakota. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee during 1892-94, and of the Cass county committee in 1896. He was elected to the national house of representatives in 1898, and made an admirable record in congress. He served on the territorial and war claims' committees; was chairman of the sub-committee to prepare a system of government for Alaska. In 1900, he refused to be a party to a combination formed in the state convention to control and parcel out state offices, and by so doing practically declined a renomination, but he participated actively in the state campaign of that year and did effective work on the stump. In 1902, he was again elected to congress, and in the fifty-eighth session served as a member of the committees on Banking and Currency, Territories, and Labor. In 1907, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of North Dakota, and in 1908, was elected for a term of six years; he became chief justice in 1911. He retired from the bench in 1915, and again engaged in practice of law at Fargo, as member of firm of Spalding & Shure. While a member of the bench, he wrote many opinions on constitutional and governmental questions. They are found in vols. 16 to 30, North Dakota Supreme Court Reports and vols. 111 to 151 Northwestern Reporter. He has been urged to again become a candidate for the bench and also for United States Senator, but has declined to do so. During 1905-07, he was chairman of the Republican Good Government League of North Dakota. He was a member (1914-15) of the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English Speaking Peoples. He holds membership in the World's Interparliamentary Union; American Academy Political and Social Science; American Bar Association; North Dakota Bar Association; Cass County Bar Association, and in the National Association for Constitutional Government. He is president of the North Dakota society, Sons of the American Revolution, and in Masonry holds the 33d degree. He was married at Glover, Vt., Nov. 25, 1880, to Alida, daughter of David Baker, and had five children: Deane Baker, Francis Folsom, Roscoe Conkling, Burleigh Mason, and Carlton Cutler Spalding.

CLARK, Zachariah Harrison, banker, was born at Lexington, Oglethorpe, co., Ga., Jan. 14, 1863, son of Zachariah H. and Mattie R. (Glenn) Clark. He was a direct descendant of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a farmer and legislator. Zachariah H. Clark received his preliminary education at Oglethorpe, Ga., and was graduated at Mercer University, Macon, Ga. In 1892 he organized the Cochrane Banking Co., of Cochrane, Ga.; which he served as cashier, until 1896, when he removed to Moultrie and established the Moultrie Banking Co. He became cashier and vice-president of the latter institution and in that capacity saw the bank grow until it had attained, through his direction, a place among the leading banking institutions of the state. He was a prominent member and officially connected with the State Bankers Association, and served for one year as vice-president of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Clark was also a stockholder or official in various other concerns. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Moultrie Cotton Mills, of which he was secretary and treasurer and later first vice-president; was a director of the Moultrie Packing Co., and vice-president of the Ladson Lumber Co. For a number of years he was a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a firm adherent of the Democratic party, but avoided political preferment. He was closely identified with every movement for the development of business and commerce, the extension of education and the betterment of society, and was deeply interested in the militia of the state, serving on the staffs of Govs. Brown and Terrell, and retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From the inception of the present public school system until his death he was president and chairman of the board of education. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and for fifteen years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He also served his church as deacon, and had much to do with the establishment of churches throughout the country, and at the time of his death was one of the leading members of the State Mission Board of the Georgia Baptist Convention. Mr. Clark was a man of decision and business acumen, who made his influence count for much in his community, and was also a public speaker of note. He was charitable, unassuming, and had an engaging manner. He was married, Jan. 12, 1892, to Elizabeth, daughter of William W. and Anna P. (Atkinson) Ashburn, of Eastman, Ga., and had five children: Anna Warren, who married Clem C. Brannen, Moultrie, Ga.; Rebekah; Zachariah; Elizabeth and William Clark. He died at Moultrie, Ga., May 8, 1916.

HUEBSCHMANN, Francis, physician, was born in Riethnordhausen, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Apr. 19, 1817. He was educated in the universities of Erfurth and Weimar and studied medicine in Jena, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1841. He came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee in 1842, where he at once began the practice of his profession. Earnest, conscientious and able, he soon acquired prominence as a physician, and was noted for his kindliness and consideration. Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee, Dr. Huebschmann interested himself actively in promoting the welfare of the city. In 1843, he was elected a school commissioner of Milwaukee, and in this capacity served for eight years. He was elected a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin, and wielded an important influence in framing what afterward became in substance the organic law of the state, and in incorporating therein the guarantee of full civil rights to foreign born as well as native citizens which became a feature of the constitution as finally adopted. In 1848, he was chosen a presidential elector from Wisconsin, and again in 1852; and in 1851-52, he served as a member of the state legislature. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen several times, and in 1848, served as president of that body. In 1853, Pres. Pierce appointed him superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northwest, and he held that position for four years. During the civil war Dr. Huebschmann was surgeon of the 26th Wisconsin volunteers in 1862; was surgeon in charge of a division at the battle of Chancellorsville; surgeon in charge of the 9th army corps at the battle of Gettysburg; surgeon in charge of corps hospital in

Lookout Valley, January and February, 1864; brigade surgeon at the front at the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek and at Atlanta. He was honorably discharged in October, 1864, and on returning home, was connected with the United States General Hospital for several months after peace was declared. As a surgeon he was noted for his bravery and for his devotion to the men under his care. Dr. Huebschmann was married in 1852, to Crestensia Katherine, daughter of John Hess, and they had four children. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 21, 1880.

SHIPMAN, Jacob Shaw, clergyman, was born in Niagara, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1832, son of George and Mary (Roberts) Shipman, and grandson of Paul and Elizabeth (Houck) Shipman. Paul Shipman was born in November, 1756, and married Elizabeth Houck. They had one son, George Shipman, born in 1794, died in 1845. George Shipman first married Margaret Clark. A brilliant, precocious and delicate boy, Jacob S. Shipman entered Yale, but was prevented from graduating by illness. He later studied theology and was ordained deacon in 1857 and one year later was admitted to priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal church. His first charge was at Whitesboro, N. Y., and after a short pastorate he was called to Christ Church, Mobile. In 1861 he was called to Christ Church, Lexington, Ky., and held this charge for fourteen years. This was during the trying times of the civil war, and Kentucky being a border state, Dr. Shipman proved his strength of character and the hold he had on the affection of his parish by safely guiding and holding the different factions of the church together during this time. In 1875 he was unanimously elected bishop of the new diocese of Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) known since as one of the most extreme High Church and ritualistic dioceses in the United States. In 1877 he was called to New York to become for the third time rector of a Christ Church. In 1879 he was elected one of the provisional deputies to the general convention, and in the next election, 1882, one of the four regularly delegated clerical deputies to that council of the church. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the committee on canons, in which capacity he served for ten years, and during six of those years he was chairman of the committee to which especially was committed the framing of the legislation of the Diocese of New York. During 1896-1900 he was a member of the standing committee of the diocese. A man of strong character and yet diplomatic, he smoothed out all friction in his parish, and built it up to a strong and flourishing position in the church world. Dr. Shipman's brother, Paul Robert Shipman, was a noted writer, and was identified with George D. Prentice in the conduct of the old Louisville "Journal," now the "Courier Journal," during the civil war. Dr. Shipman was married to Mrs. Ann Louise (Gold) Johns, of Whitesboro, N. Y., and had six children: Paul, who died in childhood; Mary Raymond; Gertrude Gold, wife of William Hubert Burr; Herbert. Louise, wife of Henry M. Hubbard; and Raymond Gold Hubbard. Mrs. Mary Raymond (Shipman) Andrews is noted as a writer of stories. His son Herbert is rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, New York city. Dr. Shipman died Feb. 23, 1905, at Whitesboro, N. Y.

SHIPMAN, Herbert, clergyman, was born at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 3, 1869, son of Jacob Shaw and Ann Louise (Gold) Shipman. His father was rector of Christ Church, New York city, and his mother descends from a long line of distinguished ancestors, one of them being Theodore Sedgwick. He graduated at Columbia in 1890, having been class poet. After teaching school for one year at Trinity School, N. Y., he entered the General Theological Seminary and received the degree of B. D. in 1894. His first post of duty was at Christ Church, N. Y., as assistant rector. In 1896 President Cleveland appointed him chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and his reappointment by Pres. McKinley and Roosevelt evidenced in some measure the esteem and love in which he was held. In 1905 he resigned to accept the assistant rectorship, with the right to succession, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York city; and upon the resignation of the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, on July 15, 1907, accepted the full responsibilities of the church. This parish was organized May 18, 1868, its founder and first rector being Robert Shaw Howland, D.D., and since then it has been of inestimable service to rich and poor alike, combining work among the poor of the east side with spiritual and moral aid among the wealthier parishioners, and operating, besides its parish Sunday-school, the German Mission Sunday-school for the lowlier classes. Dr. Shipman was elected suffragan bishop of the Episcopal diocese in May, 1921, and was consecrated Nov. 13, 1921. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1922. He was married Apr. 19, 1899, to Julie Fay, daughter of Edson Bradley of New York. (Portrait opposite p. 73.)

BARUCH, Simon, physician and surgeon, was born at Schwersenz, Posen, Prussia, July 29, 1840, son of Bernard and Theresa (Green) Baruch. He was educated in the Royal Gymnasium at Posen; emigrated to the United States in 1855; pursued medical studies in the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, S. C., and the Medical College of Virginia, being graduated at the latter in 1862. He served in the Confederate army during 1862–65 as surgeon and near the close of the war had charge of the hospitals at Thomasville, N. C. He settled in Camden, S. C., in 1865, was president of the South Carolina Medical Association in 1873, and acting chairman of the state board of health in 1880, when he made a report pleading for the long-neglected vaccination of the people of the state, which bore good fruit. Removing to New York city in 1881 he was physician to the Northeastern Dispensary for diseases of the eye, ear and throat during 1881–83; gynecologist to the same dispensary, 1883–86; physician to the New York Juvenile Asylum, 1881–94; chief of the medical staff of Montefiore Home for chronic invalids, 1884–92, and president of the medical board, and visiting and consulting physician to the Manhattan General Hospital. He made a specialty of the treatment of chronic diseases. He recognized the value of natural remedies, fresh air, exercise, rest, diet, and especially water. By essays and discussions in the Academy of Medicine and other societies, and by editorial writings in medical journals, he pointed out their remedial value to the profession. As a delegate to the state society from the New York Academy of Medicine in 1889, he presented arguments in favor of the cold friction bath in typhoid fever. A few days later, through Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., this measure was introduced into Bellevue Hospital, and it was adopted by several other large hospitals and taught in several colleges. He first demonstrated the value of scientific hydrotherapy in treating some desperate cases at Montefiore Home and re-

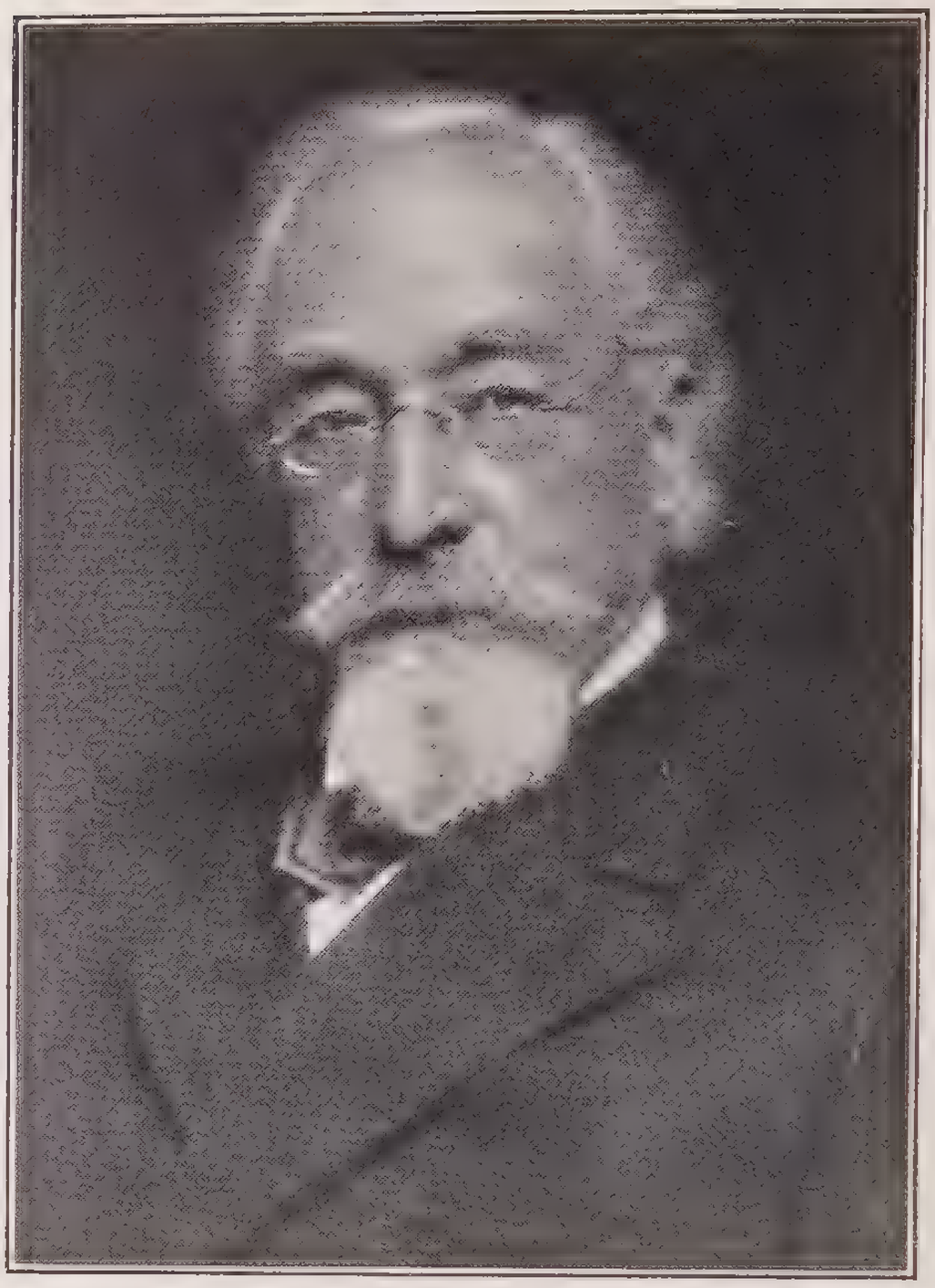


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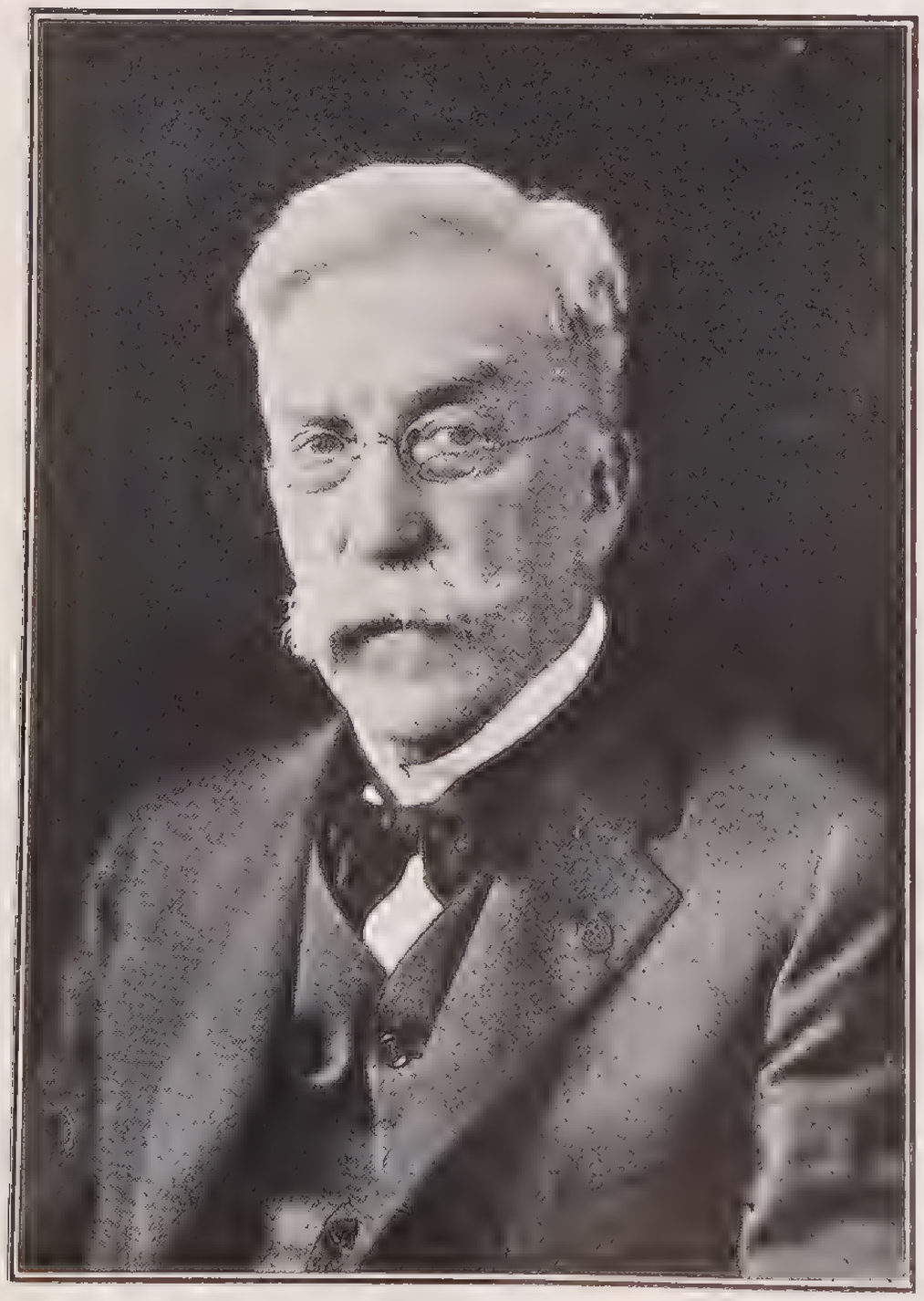




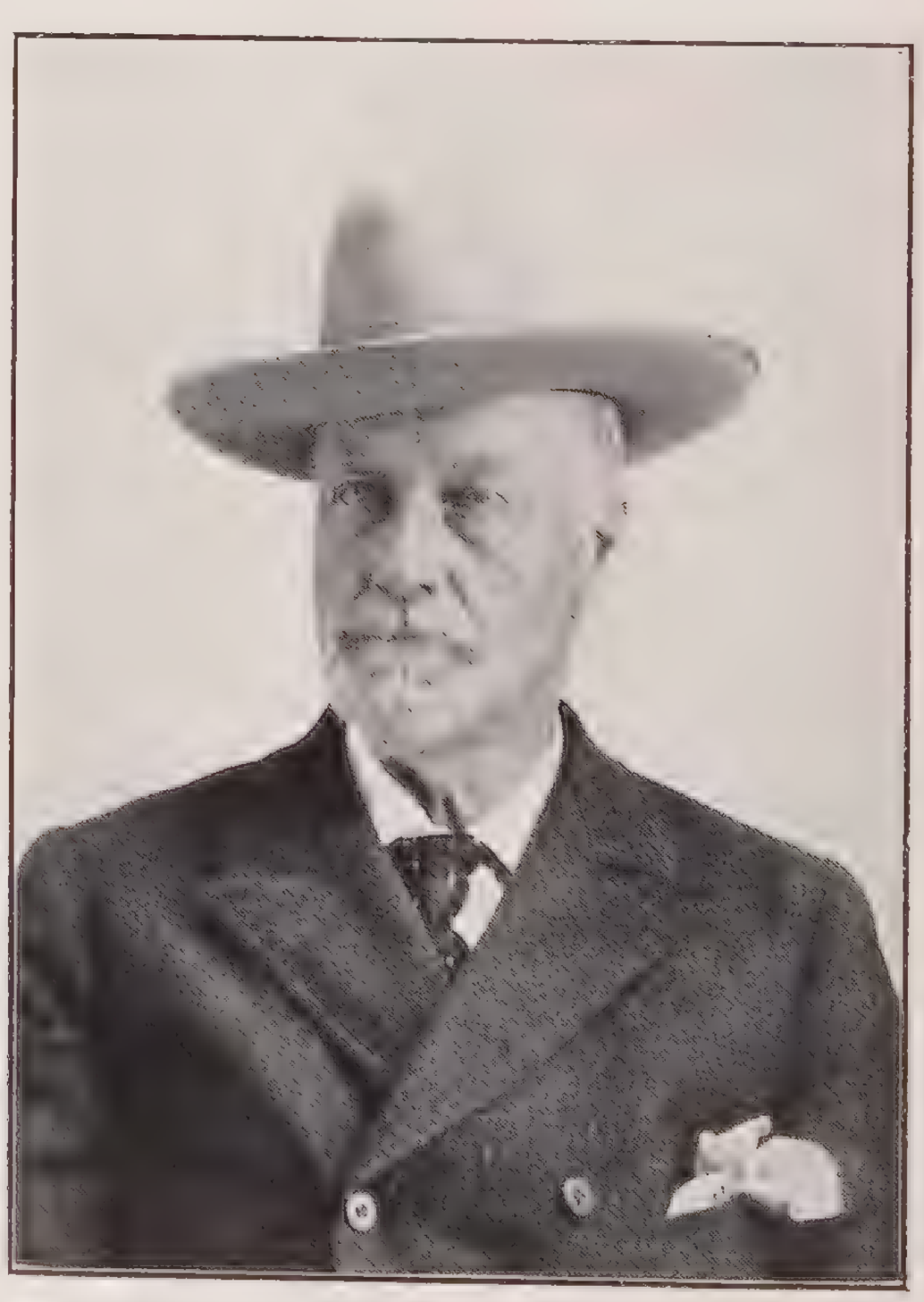
HERBERT SHIPMAN
P. E. BISHOP



SIMON BARUCH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND
MERCHANT AND AUTHOR



PAUL SMITH
ADIRONDACK GUIDE

ported it in the "Medical Record" in 1893 in a paper entitled, "Application of Water in Intractable Diseases." He made active propaganda for the latter by addresses delivered by invitation in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Charleston and Columbia S. C., Salisbury and Charlotte, N. C., and other towns. As chairman of the committee on hygiene of the Medical Society of the County of New York, in 1890, he made a report on municipal (rain) baths, advocating that they be as free as the parks. In 1895 he was instrumental in obtaining the passage of a law obliging every city in New York state having over 50,000 inhabitants to establish free warm and cold water baths. The Rivington Street Bath was then built, accommodating 700,000 bathers in the first year, and other similar baths with free warm water and soap have since been established in New York and other large cities, the result of Dr. Baruch's active propaganda. His principal achievement as a hospital physician was the organization and conduct of the medical service of the Montefiore Home. He discovered the decolorizing effect of the hyposulphites upon tincture of iodine, and diagnosed the first recorded case of perforating appendicitis successfully operated upon (Dr. Wyeth in "Journal of the American Medical Association," 1897). He contributed to periodicals, papers on surgery, obstetrics, chronic diseases, malarial fever, hydrotherapy, etc., and published "The Uses of Water in Modern Medicine" (1892), which was reviewed in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," and commended as "the first American original work on Hydrotherapy." It was followed by "The Principles and Practice of Hydrotherapy" (1898), which was translated and published in Berlin, Paris and London. Dr. Baruch was professor of hydrotherapy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), and the first president (1894) of the American Association for the Promotion of Hygiene and Public Baths, which he aided in organizing. He was married Nov. 27, 1867, to Isabel, daughter of Saling Wolfe of Winnsboro, S. C., and has four sons: Hartwig, Bernard, Herman and Saling. He died in New York city, June 3, 1921.

VAN NOSTRAND, John James, merchant, and author, was born in Wayne county, O., Jan. 26, 1844, son of Isaac and Catherine (Rose) Van Nostrand. At the age of fourteen he became assistant to his father, who was a live-stock dealer in Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted for the civil war in Co. H, 2d Iowa infantry, participating in battles and engagements at Little Bear Creek, Town Creek, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, near Savannah, and Bentonville, N. C. After the war he engaged in buying, selling and shipping live stock at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., and in Iowa, for himself and others. During 1873-80 he was a partner of Levi B. Doud in similar enterprises, after which he was a broker and trader on the Chicago board of trade, save for one year when he was prospecting in southwestern Colorado. He finds his chief recreation in philosophical research and has worked out a series of mathematical formulas for fundamental principles. He is author of "A Positive Method," (1890); "The Microcosm," (1891); "Beginnings of a Formal Philosophy," (1892); "A Theory of the Mental Constitution," (1894); "A Mechanical Philosophy," (1901); "Philosophy," (1909); "Mathematics in Ethics," (1891); "Formal Logic," (1892); "Sematical Logic," (1902), and "History's Philosophy," (1916). He was married at Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 23, 1871, to Martha, daughter of Samuel George, a grain and wool dealer of Cadiz, O., and had two children: Myra Bradwell, superintendent central district bureau of charities, Chicago, and John James Van Nostrand, Jr., a professor of history.

SMITH, Paul Appollis, Adirondack guide, was born at Milton, Vt., Aug. 20, 1825, son of Phelps and Marilla Smith. His early life was passed on Lake Champlain, where, in partnership with another man, he managed a merchants' line boat through the Northern canal, carrying grain and produce to New York and returning with merchandise and supplies. In the fall, when the boat was put up for the winter, he used to go hunting in the Adirondack Mountains, stopping at Loon Lake, which was then the farthest western point of settlement in the region. In 1852 he decided to settle there, and built the Hunters' Home on the north branch of the Saranac River, one mile from Loon Lake. At that time the Adirondacks swarmed with deer and other game, and Paul Smith soon became one of the most skilful and popular guides in the territory. His patrons were mostly prominent New York and Boston professional men. In 1858 Paul Smith bought sixty acres of land on the St. Regis Lakes, and a year later opened a house there. The resort soon became famous. Soon Paul Smith was as much a feature of the Adirondack region as the very mountains and lakes, and a visit to that section was not considered complete without his guidance. Gradually there grew up around his house the settlement called "Paul Smith's." Besides the Paul Smith Hotel he conducted the Fouquet House at Plattsburgh and made a fortune selling land to campers. Robert Louis Stevenson and he were great friends, and one of Paul Smith's islands bears the name of "Treasure Island." He also invested heavily in lumber and erected saw mills, making timber, shingles, windows, doors, etc., for neighboring camps and houses. He sold supplies and furnishings to the camps, and organized an electric light and power company to light the neighboring stores, cottages and camps, and to furnish power for the pleasure boats he launched. He built roads, and built a telegraph and telephone service to the camps of the surrounding region. With his sons, Phelps and Paul, he organized Paul Smith's Light & Power Railroad Co., and built power stations at Union Falls and Franklin Falls, on the Saranac River, which are now operated in conjunction with the Saranac Lake and Keese Mills plants. He also built the electric railroad from Lake Clear Junction to Paul Smith's Hotel. He was married Sept. 5, 1859, to Helen, daughter of Hugh Martin, of Franklin Falls, N. Y., and had three children: Paul, Phelps, and Henry. He died in Montreal, Canada, Dec. 15, 1912.

WADDINGTON, Benjamin Archer, physician and surgeon, was born at Salem, N. J., Feb. 10, 1841, son of James Tomlinson and Ann (Hill) Waddington. His father, a native of New Jersey, was one of the foremost merchants of Salem. B. Archer Waddington received his preliminary education in the public schools of Salem. He began the study of medicine there under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas B. Dickinson, and was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania in 1865 with the degree M.D. He then established himself in practice in his native city, continuing there in general practice until his death. He was vice-president and president New Jersey State Medical Society; president Tri-County Medi-

cal Society; president Salem County Medical Society; for fifteen years delegate to American Medical Association, and twice secretary of the section on diseases of children of the latter organization. In 1893 he was a member of the auxiliary committee of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and in the same year was appointed censor of Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Medical Society of Philadelphia, New Jersey Society for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans, Masonic fraternity, and the Fenwick Club, Salem. He contributed many valuable papers to the leading medical journals of the country and to various societies, and those on the diseases of the nose and throat received especially wide notice. He was a member of the official board of Broadway Methodist Church, Salem. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in reading. Dr. Waddington performed a splendid service in the cause of suffering humanity; gave untiring devotion to the needs of a large clientele, and his was a conscientious duty well performed. His genial manner made him a more than welcome visitor to the sick and depressed, and in social contact with others he was a most agreeable and pleasant companion. His culture was ripe, his taste refined and his spirit manly. He was married at Salem, N. J., Mar. 20, 1878, to Esther (Cooper) Davis, daughter of Franklin Miller Cooper, a farmer, of Salem, N. J., and died at Salem, Aug. 22, 1917.

FERRIS, Royal Andrew, banker, was born at Jefferson, Tex., Aug. 8, 1851, son of J. W. and Mattie J. (Crow) Ferris. For half a century his father was a prominent lawyer, judge and public man in north Texas, establishing his home at Waxahachie in 1854; he served as a member of the Texas legislature, as judge of the district court, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the Texas statutes, and was special judge, appointed by Gov. Coke, to decide the celebrated International Railroad case. In 1868 he established at Waxahachie the banking firm of Ferris & Getzendaner. Royal A. Ferris received his preliminary education in the public schools of Waxahachie, subsequently becoming a student at Col. R. T. P. Allen's military institute at Farmdale, near Frankfort, Ky. He then began his banking career as cashier and bookkeeper in the service of Ferris & Getzendaner, and in 1874 succeeded his father as a partner in this concern, the name of which was then changed to Getzendaner & Ferris. In 1884 this private banking institution was merged into the Citizens National Bank of Waxahachie, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, he becoming a shareholder in the bank. In the same year he became cashier of the Exchange Bank, Dallas. Under his expert management its business increased with rapid strides, and three years later was nationalized under the title of the National Exchange Bank, with capital of $300,000. In 1905 it was merged with the American National Bank, of which he has since been president. This great financial corporation has a capital of $1,500,000 and a surplus of like amount. Aside from these interests he has been a dominant factor in other undertakings of importance. He was the prime mover in building, equipping and operating the Tap Railway, connecting Waxahachie with the Houston & Texas Central Railway at Garrett, and which road was eventually sold to the Houston & Texas Central. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Waxahachie Real Estate & Building Association, which figured prominently in the development of property interests at Waxahachie. One of his principal successes in Dallas has been the consolidation of the street car lines of the city under the name of the Dallas Consolidated Street Railway Co., of which he was president for a number of years. It was through his insistence that this company began the use of electricity for motive power. He is also vice-president of the Hughes Bros. Manufacturing Co., and of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, of which he has been a director for more than twenty years. He is past grand chancellor of the Texas grand lodge, Knights of Pythias; has served in the grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He was married Dec. 13, 1882, to Lulu, daughter of John T. Brown, of Atlanta; she died in 1883. He married (II) at Weatherford, Tex., Oct. 3, 1894, Mary Louise, daughter of Rev. Chas. Brown, of Weatherford; they have one child: Royal A. Ferris, Jr. His residence is in Highland Park, Dallas.

WASHBURN, Frederick Leonard, biologist, entomologist and educator, was born at Brookline, Mass., Apr. 12, 1860, son of Nehemiah and Martha (Parmelee) Washburn. His father, a native of Livermore, Me., and a merchant, was a cousin of Charles Ames Washburn, editor, historian, novelist and diplomat, and of William Drew Washburn, the empire and railroad builder, and miller, of Minneapolis. He received his preliminary education at the famous Roxbury latin school at Boston Highlands, Mass.; was graduated at Harvard University in 1882, with the degree of A.B., receiving the M.A. degree from that institution in 1895, and was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, during 1886-7, in the biological department. In 1888 he returned to Harvard for special work in biology. Meanwhile, he had been instructor in zoölogy, University of Michigan, during 1887-8. Upon finally leaving Harvard, in 1889, he went to the Pacific coast as professor of zoölogy at the Oregon State Agricultural College and entomologist to the Experiment Station, Corvallis, Ore. After six years of acceptable service in that capacity he was elected to the chair of biology in the State University. In 1899 the state legislature of Oregon created the office of state biologist, and he was the governor's appointee to the position, remaining in that capacity until 1902, and doing much to bring the animal resources of Oregon into prominence. He was especially interested in the attempt to establish the eastern oyster industry on the Oregon coast. In 1902, he became state entomologist of Minnesota, also professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, and entomologist to the experiment station maintained by the state. He is past president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists; past president American Association of Horticultural Inspectors; Fellow of American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of various other scientific societies and associations, and clubs. He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 27, 1887, to Frances, daughter of Ozias Wilcox, of Minneapolis. They have two children: Martha, who married Cephus D. Allin, and Alice.

SPITZER, Sidney, banker, was born near Medina, O., Feb. 15, 1875, son of Aaron Bover and Anna Maria (Collins) Spitzer. The first of the family in America was Ernestus de Spitzer (q.v), a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, who came to this country in 1747 and settled in Schenectady, N. Y.; from him and his wife Bar-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

B. A. Washington

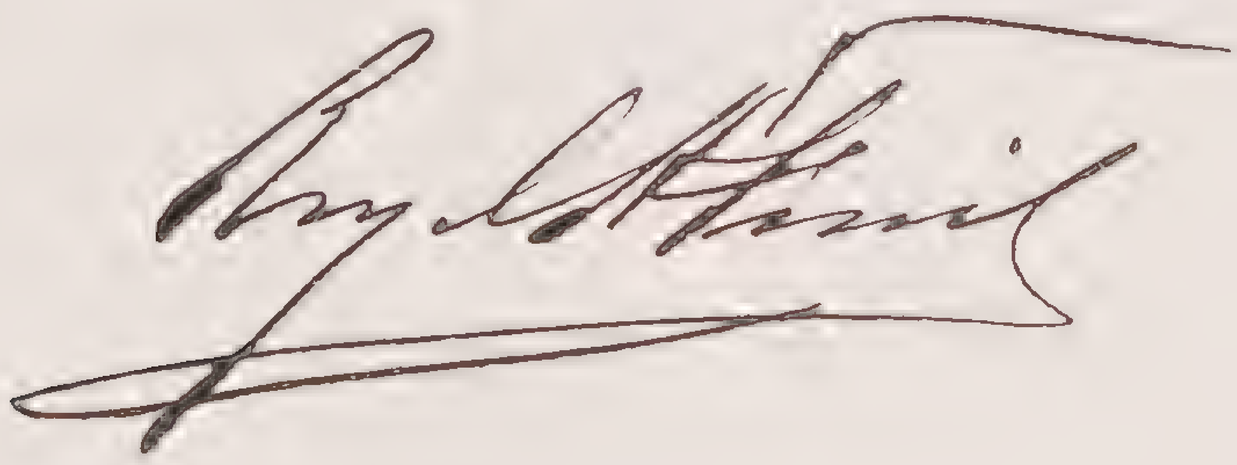


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Sidney Spitzer

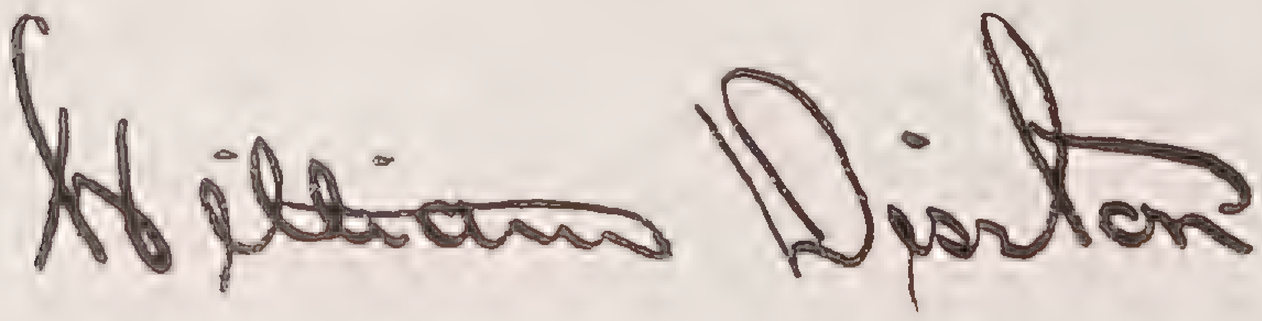


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



bara Wilfelin the line of descent is traced through their son Garrett and his wife Annatje Sixbury; and their son Nicholas Spitzer and his wife Nancy Bover, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father (q.v.) was a banker of northern Ohio, and was considered an expert in matters of credit and value. Sidney Spitzer was educated in the public schools and at Medina High School, where he was graduated in 1895. Shortly thereafter, in association with his brother, Frank Spitzer, he organized the Citizens' Savings Bank of Pemberton, O., of which he became one of the managing directors and cashier. In 1899 he resigned his position as cashier, removing to Toledo, O., where for fourteen years he served as head of the buying department of Spitzer & Co., investment bankers and bond dealers. For six months in 1911 he, with his wife, visited all of the leading countries of the world. Returning to Toledo in 1912, he organized the present firm of Sidney Spitzer & Co., with home offices in the Spitzer Building, and branch offices in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and Montgomery. He is also a director of the Guardian Trust and Savings Bank of Toledo. Since engaging in the investment business, Mr. Spitzer's firm has bought and sold country, city and school bonds in various sections of the country amounting to several hundred million dollars, operating extensively in the United States and Canada. The firm also holds membership in the Investment Bankers' Association of America. In politics he is a Republican and his religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church. He finds his chief recreation in travel. He is a member of the Toledo Museum of Art, and of the Toledo, Toledo Country, Toledo Commerce, Toledo Automobile and Inverness clubs; the Bankers' Club of New York and the Ohio Society of New York. He was married Apr. 22, 1903, to Alice Louise, daughter of George B. Horton, of Adrian, Mich., the latter having served as a state senator. Mrs. Spitzer is a graduate of the University of Michigan and prominent in Toledo's social life. They have one son, Sidney Horton Spitzer.

DISSTON, William, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1859, son of Henry and Mary (Steelman) Disston, and grandson of Thomas and Ann (Harrod) Disston. His mother was a granddaughter of Maj. John Steelman, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a descendant also of Daniel Leeds, who came to this country from Leeds, Eng., in 1677, and settled in New Jersey. Henry Disston, father of our subject, and a native of Chipping Norton, Gloucestershire, Eng., came to this country with his father in 1832, settling in Philadelphia, where the latter died within a few days after landing; for eight years thereafter Henry worked for the saw firm of William and Harvey Johnson, of that city, until the failure of the firm in 1840, when he took over the business for back wages. He then founded the Disston Keystone Saw Co., and was the first in America to compete successfully with the English in the manufacture of hand and back-saws. William Disston was educated in the Episcopal Academy at Philadelphia, and in 1875 became associated with his father in the saw business. Upon the death of the latter in 1878 the son Hamilton Disston became president, and after his death in 1896, William Disston succeeded to the presidency and directed the affairs of the company with wisdom and foresight. In 1880 he removed to Tocony, that he might be in closer touch with all the business interests, particularly desiring to promote that sense of fellowship and efficiency with the men in his employ by personal association. Still later he removed to Chestnut Hill. He was also head of the Henry Disston & Sons File Co., and the Henry Disston & Sons Steel Works. Besides being president of the largest saw manufactory in the world, Mr. Disston was prominent in the social and business affairs of Philadelphia, and was chairman of the board of directors of the German American Title & Trust Co.; director of the Tacony Trust Co. He was also a member of the Union League (former director), and the Manufacturers' Country, Philadelphia Country, Corinthian Yacht, Sunnybrook Golf, Whitemarsh Golf and Whitemarsh Hunt clubs. He was at one time owner of a large string of trotting horses, and was a very active horseman until about 1900, when he sold his stable. One of his diversions was a fine orange plantation at Palm Beach, Fla. He was fond of golf, automobiling and literature, and was a lover of nature. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. He was of a nervous temperament, though possessed of an affable and sympathetic nature. He was married July 23, 1886, to Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Washington Dunlop, of Chicago, and had two children: William Dunlop, vice-president of Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., and Pauline Disston. He died at his summer home in the Whitemarsh valley, Pa., Apr. 5, 1915.

WILLIAMS, Howard James, physician and surgeon, was born at Talbotton, Ga., Oct. 6, 1858, son of William Dismukes and Nancy (Callier) Williams, and grandson of Jehu and Sarah (Dismukes) Williams. His father, a pioneer educator of the blind, was for forty years president of the Georgia Academy for the Blind. Dr. Williams was graduated at Mercer University in 1878 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1881, and the degree LL.D. in 1916. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1881 with the degree M.D. and honors. After a year as resident physician Jefferson College Hospital, Philadelphia, he began the practice of his profession at Macon. For eighteen years he was engaged in general practice. In 1892 he formed a partnership with the noted Dr. Henry McHatten, in which the larger part of his work was surgery. He withdrew from the partnership in 1900, and thereafter specialized in surgery. In general practice he had had distinct success in the treatment of typhoid, Bright's kidney disease, and the diseases of children, also in gynecological cases. For years, and until 1913, he was surgeon for the Southern Railway Co.; was chief surgeon for the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co. from 1897; surgeon for the Georgia Railway from 1890, and surgeon for the Central of Georgia Railroad Co. from 1891, also surgeon to many of the large industrial plants of Macon, and visiting surgeon to Macon Hospital during 1895-1910, and consulting surgeon to that institution from 1911. Because of the need of suitable facility and equipment for the care of patients who came to him from South Georgia and Florida, he built and established, in 1911, Williams' Private Sanitarium, and was surgeon in charge until his death. For years he was actively interested in public sanitary science. For a score of years he was a member of the Macon board of health, and its chairman during 1910-15; during this period he introduced many methods for sanitary living. He was a member of the Georgia state board of health from its organization in 1903, and its president from 1914. He was a member of the Georgia

medical preparedness committee of the national council of defense, and contributed much toward the medical work of that body. He was fellow of the American College of Surgeons; past president (1897) Medical Association of Georgia; past president (1890) Macon Medical Society; past president (1895) Central of Georgia Railway Surgeons' Association; past president (1917) Association of Georgia Railway Surgeons, and member also American Medical Association, Bibb County Medical Society, Southern Medical Association, Southern Surgical Association, Clinical Congress of American Surgeons, and National Public Health Association. Dr. Williams was twice married: first, in January, 1884, to Kitty Jewett, by whom he had four children: Henry Jewett Williams, who was killed in action in the war against Germany in 1918, Martha, Dutchie and Hannah Williams; and, second, in March, 1909, to Mrs. Nellie (Spence) Boardman. He died in Macon, Ga., Mar. 1, 1918.

TALLMAN, Boyd J., jurist, was born near Latrobe, Westmoreland co., Pa., Oct. 4, 1858, son of John and Ruth (Boyd) Tallman; grandson of Isaac and Dortha (Ely) Tallman, and great-grandson of John Tallman, who came from Wales in the 18th century, settled near Shamokin, Pa., and served in the American army during the war of the revolution. John Tallman, father of our subject, was a farmer, and in 1862 established the family homestead near old Fort Ligonier, Pa. Boyd J. Tallman received his preliminary education at Independent Academy, near Fort Palmer, and at Ligonier Academy, both in Westmoreland county. He taught and attended school alternately until he was twenty-five, when he spent two years at Washington and Jefferson College. He studied law at Greensburg, Pa., under the preceptorship of John N. Boucher, and at Walla Walla, Wash., with Allen, Thompson and Crowley. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar of Washington territory and began practice at Walla Walla, settling in Seattle the following year, where he has since resided. In 1889, without being consulted, he was nominated as a candidate from King county for the territorial legislature; he declined to accept, although nomination was equivalent to election. He was elected, as a Republican, in 1900, judge of the superior court of the state of Washington for King county, which position he has continuously held since, having been five times reëlected. During much of this time he has had charge of the equity courts. His work as a judicial officer has covered a longer period of time than that of any other judges except two of the superior court in the state, and his work has been highly satisfactory. He is frequently called upon to preside in other counties. His decisions are to be found in more than seventy-eight volumes of the supreme court reports, beginning with 23 Wash., and they embrace a greater variety of questions than have been passed upon or decided by any other judge in the state. For four years he served as private in the Washington national guard. With his brother he owns a small fruit farm in the famous Wenatchee valley, and there, when on summer vacations, he finds his chief recreation.

HAYWOOD, Ernest, lawyer, was born at Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 1, 1860, son of Edmund Burke (q.v.) and Lucy Ann (Williams) Haywood. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Haywood (q.v.), who came from Lancashire, England, in the early part of the 18th century and settled in Edgecombe county, N. C. His wife was Mary Lovett, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William (q.v.) and his wife Charity Hare, to their son John Haywood and his wife Eliza Eagles Williams, who were the grandparents of Ernest Haywood. Ernest Haywood received his preliminary education at Lovejoy's Academy, Raleigh, and Horner's Military Academy, Oxford and Hillsboro, N. C. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1880 with the degree A.B., and as both medalist and first honor man. He was graduated at Dick & Dillard's Law School, Greensboro, N. C., in 1882. In that year he was admitted to the bar of North Carolina and began the practice of his profession at Raleigh, forming a partnership with his brother, Alfred W. Haywood, under the firm style of Haywood & Haywood; this relation continued until 1895, when his brother relinquished practice. He has since practiced independently, specializing in commercial, insurance, corporation, real estate and probate law. Politically, he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the American Bar, North Carolina Bar, Wake County Bar, and North Carolina Literary and Historical associations, Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, Raleigh chamber of commerce, and the Capital and Country clubs, Raleigh. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and riding. He has always studiously avoided politics and has abstained from holding public office. He is unmarried.

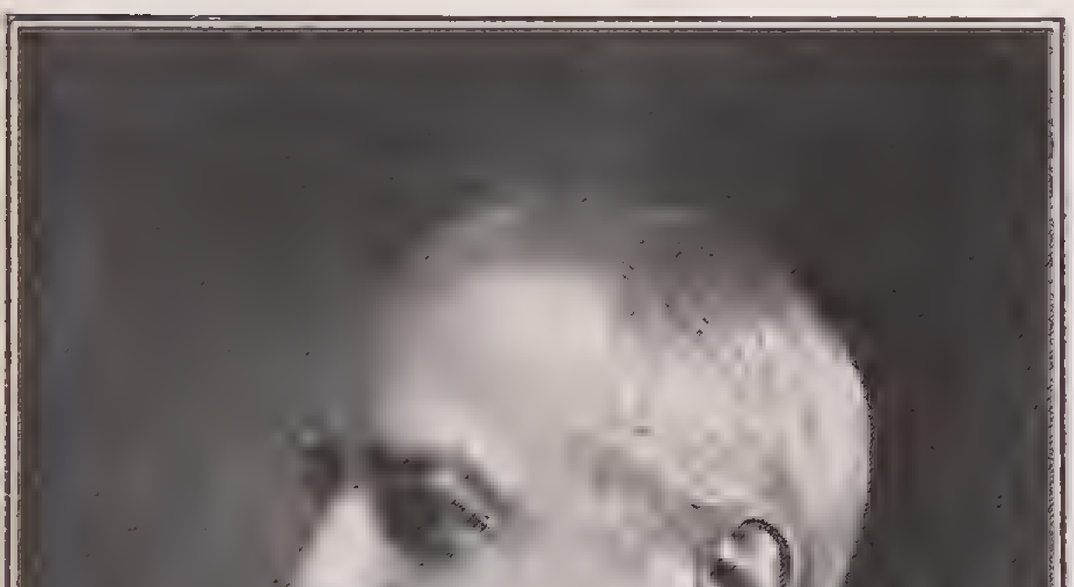
WELCH, Joseph, comedian, was born in New York city, May 15, 1873, son of Louis and Pauline (Blumberg) Wolinski. His father, a native of Russia and an architect, came to this country in 1870 and settled in New York city; he was the inventor of a wheat-threshing machine. Joseph Welch was educated in the public schools of New York, and during his school days spent all his holiday afternoons in the galleries of the Bowery theatres and appeared many times in amateur performances. After leaving school he determined to enter upon a life-career as an actor, and for some years worked as a "filler" in small towns and at seaside concert halls. When he was twenty-five years old his opportunity came while he was doing a turn in a hall at Brighton Beach. Some person who had seen him mentioned him to Tony Pastor, and Pastor made a special trip to the beach one Sunday afternoon to take the young comedian's measure for himself; he was so well pleased with the performance that he went behind the stage and engaged the young artist for a year. Mr. Welch continued as a member of Pastor's company until the latter's death, when he was engaged by Messrs. Keith & Proctor and appeared in that firm's theatres throughout the United States. He also played in all the English-speaking countries of the world, including Australia. He thoroughly understood the psychology of the Jewish immigrants and interpreted them inimitably. Invariably his audiences were composed largely of men and women of the Jewish faith, who never felt aggravated or humiliated while he was depicting a real human type of their people. "There was always a tear in Joe's comedy," said a well-known Jewish worker; "the poor Jews laughed with him, and cried when he had finished; and the rich Jew felt sorry for his less fortunate brethren, because Joe portrayed to them the pathos of poverty." Hundreds of imitators of his Hebrew monologues sprang up all over the world, though none could approach the original. Mr. Welch also played an Italian character equally as well as the Hebrew, and in 1908 appeared in an Italian sketch entitled "At Ellis Island." Always dis-



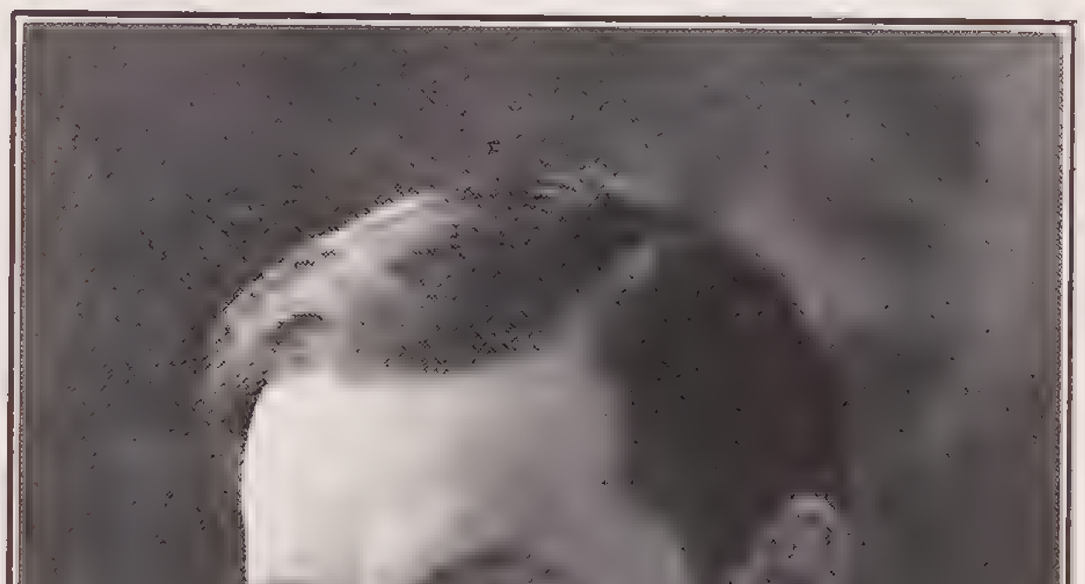
HOWARD J. WILLIAMS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



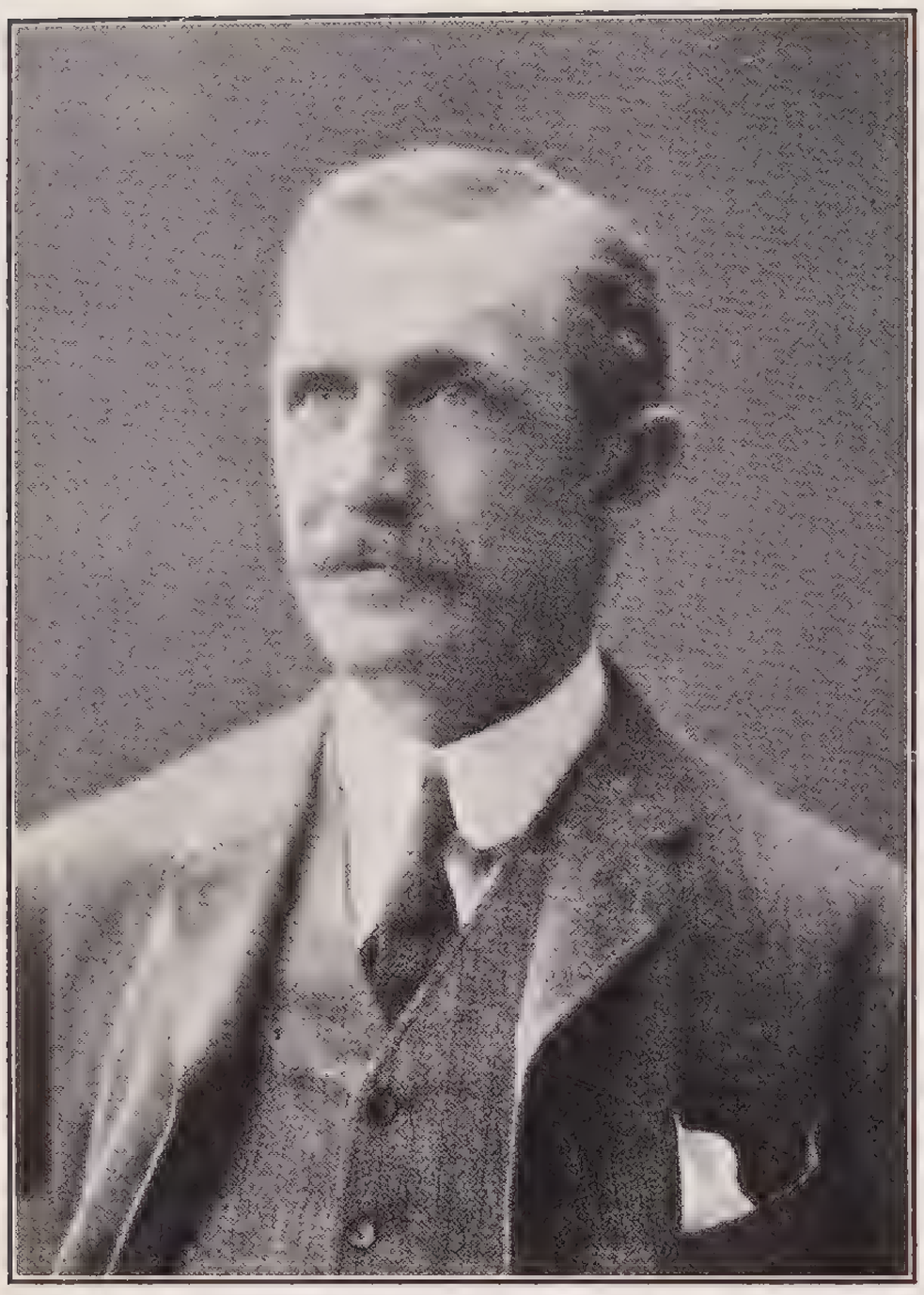
BOYD J. TALLMAN
JURIST



ERNEST HAYWOOD
LAWYER



JOSEPH WELCH
COMEDIAN



CHARLES M. HEALD
RAILROAD PRESIDENT



WILLIAM H. VINCENT
LUMBERMAN



HARRY J. SMITH
AUTHOR



CURTIS N. KIMBALL
MANUFACTURER

tinctive in his style of make-up, whether playing in the Hebrew or Italian rôle, he was true to the type in manner, dialect and dress, and never exaggerated or burlesqued the character. He was married Aug. 6, 1902, to Sadie Bromberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two daughters: Sylvia and Dorothy Welch. He died at Westport, Conn., July 15, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 95.)

HEALD, Charles Mercer, railroad president, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1849, the son of William and Belinda Eleanor (Simmons) Heald. The death of his father, a prominent and successful merchant of Baltimore, caused the son to leave Yale College in his junior year and to return to Baltimore, where he shortly afterwards embarked in mercantile life. In 1872 he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., in which he was rapidly promoted until he became general agent at Locust Point, Baltimore, the marine terminal of the Baltimore & Ohio system. He left the company in 1876, and was for a time business manager of the Baltimore "Gazette," and later engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1878 he was appointed cashier to the receiver of the Long Island Railroad Co., and two years later the title and duties of general ticket agent were added. In 1881, when the road was sold and an entire change was made in the management he returned to the service of the Baltimore & Ohio, but remained only a few months, when the new management of the Long Island Railroad Co. tendered him the place of general traffic manager which he accepted and continued to fill until November 1886. He was then appointed assistant to the general manager of the Philadelphia & Reading Co., and afterwards freight traffic manager of that company. In 1889, he was elected president of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co., but retired from office to become general manager of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and the Chicago & West Michigan railways in the state of Michigan, which comprised about 1,000 miles of railroad. In 1894 he was elected president and general manager of the above named railways. On Jan. 1, 1900, he was elected the first president of the Pere Marquette system of railways, which represents a consolidation of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, the Chicago & West Michigan, the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron railways of Michigan, having a mileage of over 1,800 miles with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Three years later he retired from the presidency of the Pere Marquette system, and organized the Mutual Transit and Mutual Terminal companies of Buffalo, N. Y., under the control of the New York Central, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Lehigh Valley railroads, and was elected president and general manager of said mutual companies. These companies own elevator and dock property at Buffalo, N. Y., and operate a fleet of twelve steel freight vessels plying between Buffalo and Duluth, Minn., and intermediate ports. In November 1915, he was elected one of the four commissioners to have municipal charge of the city of Buffalo under the newly adopted form of government. Mr. Heald's headquarters and residence are at Buffalo, N. Y. He was married in December, 1871, to Lizzie L., daughter of Matthew B. Clark, of Baltimore, Md.

VINCENT, William Henry, lumberman, was born in Worcester co., Md., Sept. 28, 1859, son of John H. and Caroline (Pollitt) Vincent. He was brought up on his father's farm and began his business career in the lumber firm of Jackson & Co., at Whaleyville, Va., in 1881. Eight years later he formed a partnership with G. W. Truitt, at Capron, Va., under the name of G. W. Truitt & Co., and was actively engaged in the lumber business until his death. He was connected with various commercial, industrial and financial concerns, among them the Ballentine Realty Corporation of Norfolk, Va.; McKaun Lumber Co. of Norfolk, Va.; Emporia Machine Co., Emporia, Va.; Capron Box Co., president of the Bank of Capron, Capron, Va.; Mecklenburg Bottling Co., Chase City, Va.; director of the Richmond Virginian, Richmond, Va.; and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Saloon League of America. He had a fine sense of civic duty, was prominent in the temperance movement, a leader in the successful state-wide prohibition campaign, and active in charitable and philanthropic work. He was president of the board of trustees of the Virginia Conference Orphanage, of which institution he was an organizer, and it always enjoyed his most liberal personal support. He was an attendant of the Methodist church, and active in Sunday School work. He was a member of the board of trustees of Randolph Macon College, of Blackstone College, and State Normal School at Farmville, Va. He won a large place for himself in the lumbering field and was one of the notable men of his time in the Old Dominion. He was married, Aug. 14, 1882, to Lizzie, daughter of William H. Carey, a farmer, of Salisbury, Md., and died at Capron, Va., Jan. 9, 1919.

SMITH, Harry James, author, was born at New Britain, Conn., May 24, 1880, son of John B. and Lucy F. (Nichols) Smith. His father was an active prohibition advocate. He was graduated at Williams College in 1902 and in 1904 received the degree A.M. from Harvard University. He was assistant in the biological laboratory of Williams College during 1902-03, and instructor in the English department of Oberlin College during 1904-05. After one year on the editorial staff of "Atlantic Monthly," he engaged in miscellaneous literary work, including book reviewing and writing short stories and poems. He wrote two novels, "Amédée's Son," (1908); and "Enchanted Ground," (1910), and a number of plays, the most successful of which was "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," produced by Mrs. Fiske; "Blackbirds," (1913); "A Tailor-Made Man," (1917), and "The Little Teacher," (1918). He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the Gargoyle Society, and the Williams College and Players' clubs, New York. During the European war he became an agent of the Bureau of Development of the American Red Cross, and devoted his time to gathering and preparing sphagnum moss as a substitute for absorbent cotton, large fields of which he had discovered near his summer home in Nova Scotia. During one of his exploration trips in search of the sphagnum moss, the automobile in which he was driving met with the accident which ended a career of much promise for the American drama. He had a charming personality, and enjoyed the enduring friendship of all who came within his sphere of influence. A collection of his letters was published in 1919. He was unmarried, and died near Murrayville, B. C., Mar. 16, 1918.

KIMBALL, Curtis Nathaniel, manufacturer, was born in Wayne township, Mitchell co., Ia., Jan. 4, 1862, son of David W. and Sarah (Moore) Kimball. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Richard Kimball, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. Richard Kimball, the settler, became the progenitor of

a family widely represented in the states and notable in peace and in war. Several of his descendants participated in the war of the revolution, among them Moses Kimball, who on the return of peace located in Maine, engaging in agricultural and lumbering activities in Oxford county. David Kimball, father of the subject, was an Iowa farmer. Curtis N. Kimball received his education in private schools and at Bryant and Stratton Business College, Chicago. Until 1879 he was engaged on the paternal farm. He was then called to Chicago by his uncle, William Wallace Kimball (q.v.) to learn the business the latter had established in that city, beginning with a piano and organ warehouse in 1857. In 1882 the business was incorporated as the W. W. Kimball Co., the manufacture of organs having meantime been added to his extensive wholesale trade. Within five years from the commencement of organ manufacture the Kimball parlor organ was found in every part of the union, and formed an important item in export trade. In 1887 the manufacture of pianos was first undertaken. From humble beginnings, under apparently unpropitious conditions, the splendid business qualifications and enterprise of the Kimballs created the largest organ and piano manufactories in the world, the business mounting into the millions of dollars annually, and being rated among the best American products of their kind. Curtis N. Kimball applied himself to the systematic study of the details of factory management, the distribution of the factory products, the ramifications of the agency system, and the complexities of financial operation and management. He acted as treasurer of the corporation for some time. He became vice-president in 1898, and in 1905 succeeded his uncle as president. The Kimball plant is a modern one, very complete, employing millions of capital and thousands of people in the manufacture of the modern upright and grand pianos, both natural and player variety. In addition the firm has a perfected pipe organ plant in which is produced the modern pipe organ in the largest units, and employing the use of electricity, and pneumatic construction in its operation. These instruments, pianos and organs, received the award of superlative merit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, and numerous other awards, including the highest award at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, in 1915. The Kimball firm also manufactures phonographs of modern design in large numbers. The company's annual sales approximate $6,000,000. It owns New Kimball Hall, Wabash avenue and Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, where are located the firm's general offices, the American Conservatory, Chicago Piano College, and numerous other schools of music and music studios. Curtis N. Kimball has directed the affairs of the W. W. Kimball Co. in a masterful manner, ever on the alert to improve the products of the great factories. He finds his chief recreation in improving "Ridgewood," his palatial country seat at Highland Park. The horticultural and floricultural development of this estate have made it one of the show places of suburban Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago, Bob o'Link Country, and Highland Park clubs. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Nov. 3, 1894, to Fannie C. B., daughter of George W. Hadley, of Chicopee Falls; they have four children: William Wallace, David Wheeler, Mary Hadley and Elizabeth Moore Kimball.

ARTMAN, Enos Reeser, merchant, was born at Quakerstown, Bucks co., Pa., April 6, 1838, son of Enos and Margaret (Reeser) Artman. At the age of fourteen he left home to seek his fortune, and secured employment in a mercantile house in Philadelphia. In response to Lincoln's first call for troops he volunteered his services, and was made second lieutenant of the 104th Penna. infantry. He served with the 4th corps under Gen. Keyes during the campaigns of the Peninsula, and was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, and the engagement at White Oak Swamp and the Seven Days' Retreat. Subsequently he was with Gen. Foster in South Carolina. While stationed there he was detailed under orders of the secretary of war as assistant provost marshal of the Fifth Pennsylvania district. In March, 1865, he recruited a company for the 213th Penna. infantry, and served with that organization until the regiment was mustered out, Nov. 18, 1865. He was promoted to be captain Feb. 28, 1865, and major March 4, 1865. After the war he returned to Philadelphia and established a wholesale carpet business in partnership with his brother Mahlon and Mr. C. Henry Dillinger, the firm name being Artman, Dillinger & Co. The business was successful from the outset, and continued without interruption for several years. It should be recorded to the credit of the young firm that it was organized right after the frightful ravages of the civil war, and in addition to meeting and contending with the usual competition that such a business naturally encountered, it was forced to struggle with the problem of an irredeemable currency and with wild and uncontrolled speculation, which culminated in the financial panic of 1873, when two-thirds of the merchants of the country went into bankruptcy. It was largely due to the business acumen of Mr. Artman that his business survived these trying times and came out of the period stronger than ever. Later the firm divided, his brother Mahlon withdrawing and with M. K. Treichler engaging in a similar business. When Mahlon Artman died in 1890 the two competing firms were consolidated and the joint business was incorporated under the name of E. R. Artman-Teichler Co. This name was again changed to its present style, Artman-Treichler Company, in 1899. As agents for the leading domestic carpet manufacturers, the firm of Artman-Treichler Company conducted an extensive business in carpets, oilcloths, mattings, etc. In 1892 Mr. Artman was instrumental in establishing the Putnam Mills Carpet Co. for manufacturing carpets, and under his presidency the mills were very successful. His whole life was devoted to unostentatious philanthropy, and at his death he left large sums to various charitable institutions in Philadelphia, many of them connected with the Lutheran church. He also bequeathed $100,000 for the establishment of a home for poor and deserving Lutherans of both sexes and all ages. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union League of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Country clubs. He was twice married; first in 1874 to Deborah Louisa, daughter of Dr. D. Lewellan Beaver, of Reading, Pa., by whom he had one daughter, Pauline; and second, Dec. 5, 1908, to Caroline, daughter of Frederick Fischer, of Philadelphia, and widow of Robert H. Foerderer. Mr. Artman died while on his way to California, at Yellowstone Park, Sept. 3, 1912.

FOERDERER, Robert Herman, manufacturer, was born in Frankenhausen, Germany, May 16, 1860, son of Edward and Augusta J. Foerderer. His father came to the United States in 1855, and settling in Philadelphia, Pa., established himself in the business of manufacturing leather.



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E R Johnson



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Robt. H. Townsend

His marked characteristics of strict integrity, prompt and energetic business habits were early developed in his son, whose birth occurred while his parents were temporarily visiting their former home. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and at a private academy. At the age of sixteen he entered the morocco leather establishment of his father, who was then one of the best known men in the leather trade of that city. Beginning as an apprentice he mastered every department of the business, and by the time he had attained his majority had learned the mechanical as well as the executive details of the business in all its branches. In 1885 he established a similar business in his own name in Philadelphia. He was the first to successfully make leather with the chrome tannage process, and to mark his achievement he adopted the word "Vici" as a trade-name for the newer product. His trademark, consisting of the word "Vici Kid," inclosed in a horseshoe with the name "Robert H. Foerderer, Philadelphia," is now known throughout the civilized world. In 1892 a large factory was built at Frankford, Philadelphia, to manufacture these goods. This, the largest plant of its kind in the world, now covers over twenty acres, contains about 800,000 square feet of floor space and employs over 2,000 hands, with a capacity of daily converting over 50,000 goat skins into "Vici" kid for shoe manufacture. Besides the manufacture of leather, the by-products of the leather plant are converted into commercial articles, so that the business manufactures not only leather but produces the finest quality of hide glue and prepares the goat hair for its many uses. The glue plant is situated in Bridesburg, while the hair factory is near the leather plant. After Mr. Foerderer's death in 1903, the business was incorporated under its present name. He was also president and a director of the Keystone Telephone Co., director of the Tenth National Bank, the Columbia Avenue Trust Co. and the Quaker City National Bank. He was also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Manufacturers' Club, the Columbia Club, the Five O'Clock Club, the Philadelphia Bourse and the Trades League, the Manhattan Club of New York, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1900 he was elected to the fifty-seventh national congress as congressman-at-large for the state of Pennsylvania and served on the committees on banking and currency, enrolled bills, and ventilation and acoustics. He was re-elected in 1903, but died prior to the convening of the first session of that congress. Mr. Foerderer was married June 8, 1881, to Caroline, daughter of Frederick Fischer, of Philadelphia, who survived him with two children, Florence A. and Percival E. Foerderer. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1903.

McCURDY, Richard Aldrich, lawyer, insurance president, was born in New York city, Jan. 29, 1835, son of Robert Henry and Gertrude Mercer (Lee) McCurdy, grandson of Richard and Ursula (Griswold) McCurdy, and great-grandson of John McCurdy and his wife Anne Lord, who came to this country from Ireland in 1746. In 1820, his father and Herman D. Aldrich founded the dry-goods commission firm of McCurdy & Aldrich, which became McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer in 1840. Robert H. McCurdy was commissary general in New York state during the civil war, and one of the early trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. and of the Continental Fire Insurance Company; a director of the Merchants' Exchange and the American Exchange National Banks, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and one of the founders of the Union League Club. Richard A. McCurdy was educated in New York and entered the class of 1856 at Harvard College, but left after two years to pursue a course in the Harvard Law School where he was graduated in 1856. He was admitted to the bar that same year and for some time practised law in New York, in partnership with William Betts, Jr., and Lucius Robinson. As a young man he collaborated in the editing of "Kent's Commentaries," and wrote papers on pertinent public issues with a ready pen. In 1861 he was appointed transfer agent for the issuing and countersigning of the stocks of New York state, and, at the time of the civil war, was one of the U. S. commissioners of the draft in New York city, and a leader among the younger men of that day; he was also made a secretary of the Sons of Connecticut, then newly founded. In 1860 he was appointed attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Co., in 1865 was made a director and vice-president and in 1885 president. During an administration of twenty years, he developed the company into one of the strongest insurance organizations in the world, whose assets nearly equalled those of the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Bank of Germany combined. In that period (1883–1905) the assets of the Mutual Life grew from $103,627,812 to $470,861,165, the company more than tripled its one hundred and odd millions of assets, increased its income more than fourfold, and increased its insurance in force from $351,789,285 to $1,589,549,000. When he erected the present Mutual Life Building on the site of the old New York post-office it was the largest office structure in the world. In 1905, the year of his retirement, the company's account with its policyholders indicated $1,012,017,798.26 received from policyholders since organization, as against $665,723,465.80 paid to policyholders, and $440,978,371.16 held for future payments to them, or an accumulation for the benefit of policyholders over the money received from them of $94,684,038.70. Mr. McCurdy founded the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and, among many others, was associated with the following institutions: Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey; Continental Insurance Co.; International Bell Telephone Co. (president and director); Morristown Safe Deposit Co.; Morristown Trust Co.; Morton Trust Co.; New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Girard Trust Co.; Mutual Alliance Trust Co.; New Amsterdam Bank; Lawyers' Surety Co.; and the National Bank of Commerce. A factor in national and international finance for more than two decades, he contributed largely to the economic growth of America. He anticipated broad developments, and had real visions of progress to come. After visiting Europe for three years, he spent the last years of his life in Morristown, N. J. He was a cultured, courteous, kindly, and charming gentleman, possessed of marked literary ability, and was of a studious and scholarly temperament. His clubs were: Metropolitan, Lawyers, Morristown, Morris County Golf, and St. Stephen's of London; he was also associated with the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. He was married, Oct. 22, 1856, to Sarah Ellen, daughter of Charles Coffin Little of Boston, Mass., and had two children: Robert H. and Gertrude Lee, wife of Louis A. Thebaud. He died in Morristown, N. J., Mar. 6, 1916.

DOWD, Olney Baldwin, merchant and inventor, was born at Madison, Conn., Sept. 15, 1839, son of David and Dency (Baldwin) Dowd. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Doude, who came from Guilford, Surrey, England, in 1639, with the party of Rev. Henry Whitfield, and settled in the Connecticut colony. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Ruth Johnson; their son Abraham and his wife Jane Dowd; their son Thomas and his wife Patience Foster, to their son Job Dowd and his wife Lydia Wilcox, who were the grandparents of Olney Baldwin Dowd. He attended Yale College, but did not complete the course. As a youth he engaged in the lumber business in New York city, and became one of the leading lumbermen of the metropolitan district, retiring from active business cares in 1898, but retaining his interest in the real estate occupied by the Dowd Lumber Co., the title by which the retail business of O. B. Dowd was incorporated in 1898. He was one of the old school of New York merchants who through high integrity and business ability contributed in large measure to establishing the lumber industry on a substantial plane. He was, with Patrick Moore, the first to draft a system of inspection rules for lumber sold in New York, and was an active worker in the ranks of the New York Lumber Trade Association, of which he was a charter and honorary member. Becoming interested in scientific forestry he made scientific plantings on the family estate at Madison, Conn., and lived to realize in good measure its fruits. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Geographical Society. His inventive ingenuity was displayed in the construction of an instrument for measuring the contraction and expansion of both wood and iron, and in 1875 he wrote a pamphlet on "Safe and Rapid Mode of Tunnelling the Hudson and Similar Rivers," in which he advocated twin tubes and the use of cylindrical iron shields or tubes, with compressed air, for which he received a patent Sept. 7, 1875, predicting that a series of tunnels under the Hudson would some day be built by this method. Mr. Dowd was married in Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1885, to Emma, daughter of Nathan Rathbun, a lumber merchant, of Chicago, and left two daughters: Florence Helen and Agnes Marie Dowd. He died at his summer home at Quonochontaug, R. I., Sept. 24, 1918.

SNOW, Charles Wesley, banker, was born at Peterboro, Madison co., N. Y., Mar. 11, 1835, son of Hiram and Alidar A. (Squire) Snow. After a public school education he became clerk in a Syracuse drug store, learned the details of the business, and at nineteen launched in the drug business for himself, under the firm style of Tobey & Snow. The firm was dissolved in 1866 and he then organized a business on his own account, which became C. W. Snow & Co., wholesale and retail drugs. This house was one of the most important in the trade in Central New York, and continued to flourish until Mr. Snow's death. He was vice-president and later president of the First National Bank of Syracuse, and after 1914 chairman of the board. In 1913 a new and modern banking house was erected and the capital stock increased from $250,000 to $1,000,000. He was an incorporator of the Syracuse Business Men's Association and Exchange, from which evolved the Chamber of Commerce; was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1893, director and treasurer of the Onondaga Hotel Corporation, and chairman of the building committee which had charge of the erection of Central High School. He was chairman of the board of trustees of May Memorial Church and of St. Joseph Hospital; trustee and vice-president of Oakwood Cemetery Association; trustee of the Onondaga Historical Society; counsellor of the Syracuse Home Association; director Associated Churches and Charities of Syracuse, and he was a 33d degree Mason and charter member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Central New York. He had great energy and vitality. He found his chief recreation in travel. Politically he was a Republican. He kept pace in his personal advancement and prosperity with the city's social, economic and industrial evolution. Mr. Snow was married Oct. 20, 1863, to Harriet L., daughter of Nelson C. Powers, a physician of Syracuse; she survives him, with two children: Nelson Powers, who succeeded to his father's business interests, and Carrie L., wife of Orving S. Merrill, Syracuse. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1918.

McFARLAND, Thomas Bard, jurist, was born near Mercersburg, Franklin co., Pa., Apr. 19, 1828, son of John and Eliza (Parker) McFarland, grandson of Robert and Jean (Cochran)) McFarland and great-grandson of Joseph McFarland, of Scotch descent, who came over from Ireland in 1732 and settled in Bucks county, Pa. Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors and governors of the Province of Pennsylvania, issued to Robert McFarland in 1769 a patent for a large tract of land in the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania called "McFarland's Delight," and it is still in the McFarland family. On it Thomas Bard McFarland was born. His maternal grandfather was Col. Robert Parker, an officer in the war of the revolution, a personal friend and counselor of Washington, who served on the staff of the latter at the siege of Yorktown. Capt. John McFarland, his father, received his title from service in the war of 1812. Thomas B. McFarland was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1849, after which he began the study of law at Chambersburg, Pa., under Robert M. Bard, his cousin, and father of United States Sen. Thomas R. Bard, of California. So rapid was his progress and so close his application that he was admitted to the bar of Franklin county in November, 1849. In 1850 he crossed over the plains with an ox-team to California, but whatever dreams of sudden wealth he may have had were early dissipated, and in 1853 he located at Nevada City to engage in the practice of law. Among such associates as Judges Niles, Sawyer, Searls and Belden, and United States Sens. Stewart and Sargent, he practiced with success and distinction, taking a front rank among as brilliant a coterie of legal lights as ever graced the bar of any county in the state. He was a member of the California legislature in 1856-58. In 1861 he was elected judge of the fourteenth district court, and after serving eight years removed to Sacramento. In 1872 he was appointed registrar of the United States land office for the Sacramento district. He resigned this office in 1878, and the following year was elected to the constitutional convention, in which his persuasive eloquence and vigorous reasoning were heard on all leading questions. Meanwhile his duties as a citizen were not neglected. He actively participated in social and political matters, and the people sought to retain him constantly on the board of education. As a speaker before educational assemblies and schools of learn-



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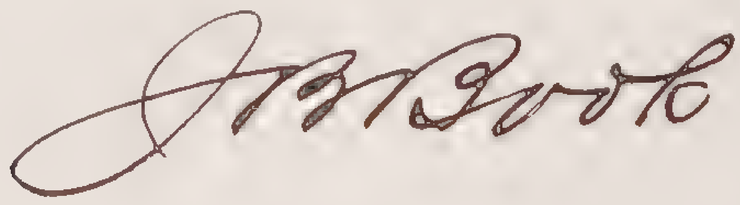


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C. M. Depew



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ing he was in frequent demand. Owing to his lifelong friendship with Sen. Stanford he was selected as a charter member of the board of Leland Stanford Jr. University, and to the time of his death he continued to give to its management the wisdom of his wide experience and far-seeing judgment. In 1882 Gov. Perkins appointed him to fill a vacancy in the superior court of Sacramento county. At the expiration of his term, in 1884, he was elected for a full term of six years. In 1886, however, he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of California, and being re-elected, served continually in that court until his death, a period of twenty-two years. Justice McFarland brought to this exalted tribunal the ripe experience of a mind trained by years of assiduous labor in legal lore. His student habits had never been laid aside, and his distinguished service as a judge of the lower courts eminently fitted him to share the responsibilities of the supreme court. He was an unimpeachable jurist, an honest, rugged, honorable man, and in his whole career he was as true to the constitution in the impartiality of his decisions as the needle to the polar star. He participated in more reviews and wrote more opinions than any of his associates, and he was a master of the intricacies of the mining laws. He was likewise an authority in corporation law, and while practicing his profession had represented the Central Pacific Railroad and other equally important clients. He had the gift of using homely illustrations in a dignified, almost Homeric manner, and his opinions are models of pure English. In politics, originally a Whig, he became a Republican when that party was organized. His home was the center of a refined and cultivated domestic and social life, and his private life was singularly pure and amiable. He had a ready fund of wit, of story and anecdote, and the circles of the learned and cultured were proud of his friendship. Judge McFarland was married at Nevada City, Calif., Nov. 20, 1861, to Susie, daughter of Caleb C. Briggs, of Cortland county, N. Y., and left one daughter, Jennie Hunt McFarland. He died at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 16, 1908.

CONANT, Harry Armitage, diplomat and banker, was born at Monroe, Mich., May 5, 1844, son of Harry and Maria (Stewart) Conant, and a direct descendant of Roger Conant (q.v.), an early governor of Plymouth colony, the line being traced through his son Exercise and his wife Sarah Leach; their son Josiah and his wife Joanna Dimmick; their son Shubael and his wife Ruth Conant, a cousin; and their son Eleazer, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife Eunice Storrs, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, Harry Conant, was a physician who was appointed by Gov. Lewis Cass commissioner and sheriff of Monroe county in 1826. He was appointed by Gov. Woodbridge surgeon of the 2d Michigan Territorial Militia and judge of probate of Monroe county. Harry A. Conant was educated in the Monroe public schools, the Michigan Normal College at Ypsilanti and the University of Michigan. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1873, but never practiced his profession. After leaving college he engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits for some years, but sold out these interests in 1870, and since that time has engaged in no commercial pursuits other than as stockholder or director in mercantile corporations. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Monroe, Mich., director and member of the executive committee of the Union Trust Co., of Detroit, and director in several industrial and manufacturing concerns in Michigan. In 1879 he was elected a member of the state senate, and for two terms (1883-87) served as secretary of the state of Michigan. He was American consul at Naples, Italy, for seven months in 1880, and consul at Windsor, Ont., during 1905-17. In 1901 he was chairman of the Michigan State Board of Arbitration. In politics he was Republican and possessed the confidence of his party in a remarkable degree. He is a member of the Yondotega and Detroit clubs of Detroit, the O. L., Monroe and Monroe Yacht clubs of Monroe, and is a life member of the Windsor Club of Windsor, Ont. His favorite recreations are yachting and shooting. He was married May 27, 1868, to Mary Morris, daughter of Horace C. Thurber, of Pontiac, Mich.; Mrs. Conant died in 1915, leaving one daughter, Marguerite, who married Charles Shepard Withey, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

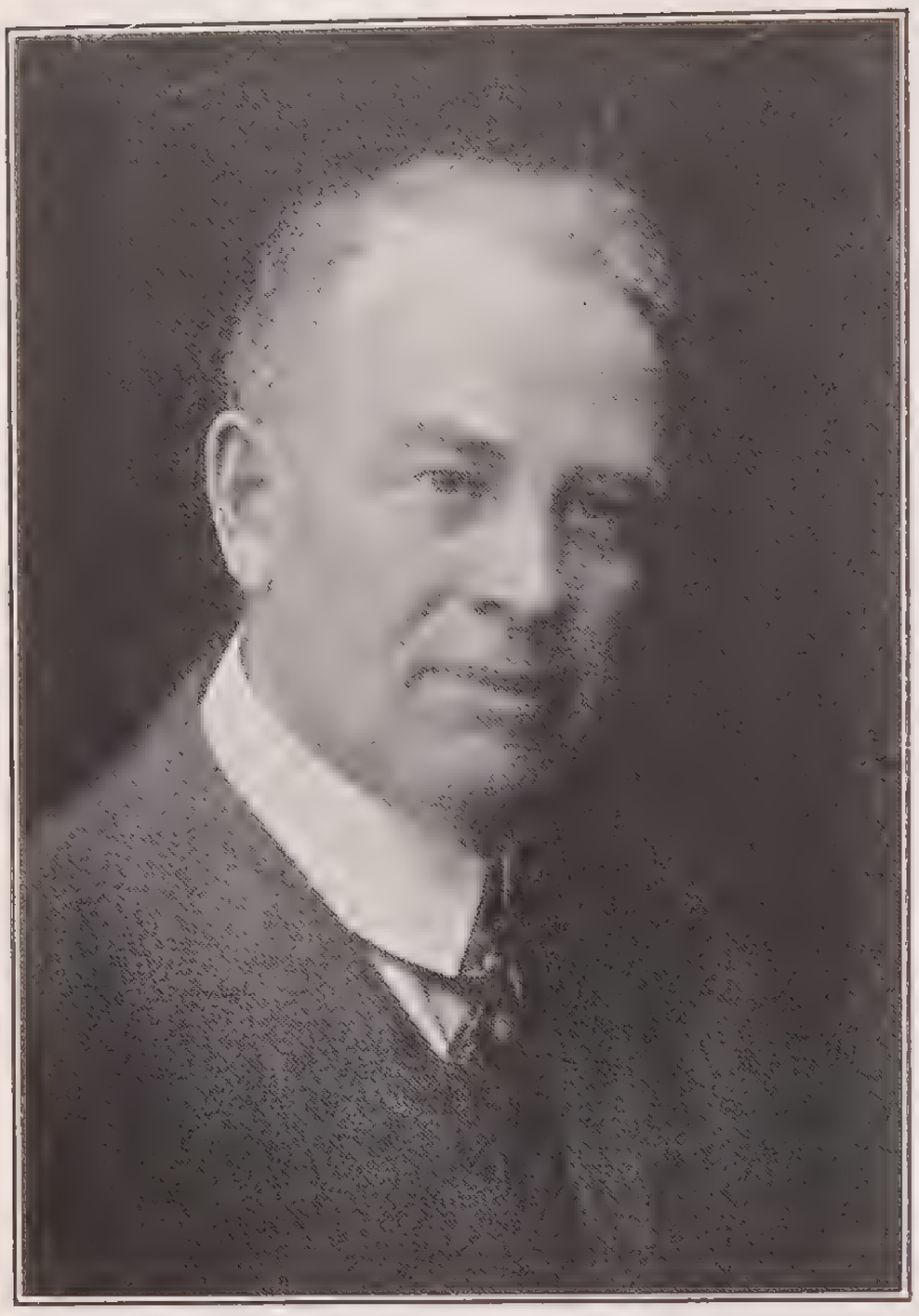
BOOK, James Burgess, physician and financier, was born at Palermo, Ont., Nov. 7, 1843, son of Jonathan Johnson and Hannah Priscilla (Smith) Book, of Dutch descent. He attended Toronto University where he began the study of medicine, and was graduated M.D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1865, and upon his return to Toronto obtained the medical degree from Toronto University. He began the practice of his profession in Windsor, Canada, but soon removed to Detroit, Mich. In 1867 he went to London, Paris and Vienna for further medical studies. In 1882 he became surgeon to the Detroit Police Department and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad. He was professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the old Michigan Medical College, and when that institution was consolidated with the Detroit Medical College, forming the Detroit College of Medicine, he was professor of surgery. He was surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital during 1872-76, chief surgeon of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, medical director of the Imperial Life Insurance Co., and headed the surgical staff of Harper Hospital during 1876-89. Dr. Book conducted a series of original experiments on "Nerve Stretching," which attracted wide attention in the profession. He was a frequent contributor to the medical journals, his most important papers being "Old Dislocations; With Case and Result;" the "Influence of Syphilis and Other Diseases;" "Fever Following Internal Eurethrotomy;" "Idiopathic Erysipelas;" "Malarial Neuralgia;" and "Inhalation in Diseases of the Air Passages." He was specially noted for his skill and boldness as an operator, a striking illustration of his dexterity being an operation in 1882 before the students of the Michigan College of Medicine for the removal of the Meckels ganglion for the first time in the west. He retired from active practice in 1895, devoting his last years to the management of his business interests. He was director of the First and Old Detroit National Bank; Wayne County and Home Savings Bank; Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; Standard Life & Accident Insurance Co.; Anderson Carriage Co.; Andersen Electric Car Co.; Wayne Automobile Co.; the Everitt-Metzger-Flanders Co., which he financed and later sold to the Studebaker corporation, and he also financed and was director of the various Walter E. Flanders companies in Detroit. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, Wayne County Medical Society,

the Board of Commerce, American Bankers' Association, and the Bankers', Detroit, Country and Detroit Boat clubs. Dr. Book was married Aug. 28, 1889, to Clotilde, daughter of Francis Palms, and their children were: James Burgess, Jr., Francis Palms and Herbert Vivian Book. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31, 1916.

COTTINGHAM, Arnold Douglas, merchant, was born in Carroll county, Mo., Jan. 9, 1861, son of John Marion and Olive (O'Neal) Cottingham, and grandson of John Cottingham, who came from England and settled at Snowhill, Md., and who married Nancy Truitt. His father was a stock raiser and served as a captain in a Missouri regiment in the Confederate army. All of the early life of Arnold Douglas Cottingham was spent upon a farm, and his fondness for nature and stock was the dominant beauty of his character. The son received his education in the public schools of Carroll county, and much of his subsequent education was largely the result of self-effort. In the early '80s the Cottingham family removed to Kansas City, and he and a younger brother, John R. Cottingham, then started out to earn a living and make a place in life. They wandered from place to place, trading—or "gypsying," as they loved to term it. In 1886 they returned to Kansas City and engaged in business with their father, who had founded a feed and sales stable, the trade of which had grown to enormous proportions, necessitating consecutive moves to larger quarters. The death of his father and brother left him sole proprietor of the business which, in 1899, he removed to the stock yards, and it was here that he gained for himself an unequaled reputation as the largest individual mule dealer in the world. He had dealings with firms in every state in the Union; did a large government contract business during the Spanish-American war; with England during the Boer war, shiping mules to South Africa, and with many European governments. Besides the city business he owned and operated an extensive farm in Jackson county eleven miles from Kansas City, which estate contained barns of sufficient capacity to house thousands of mules. He was a director in the Fidelity Trust Co., and the National Reserve Bank, and was connected as officer or stockholder with various other financial as well as commercial and industrial institutions. He was a director of the Royal Cattle Show Association, and of the Hoof & Horn, Rotary, Commercial, and Automobile clubs, Kansas City, was chairman of the building committee which erected the country home of the latter club, and at his death was vice-president and director. He was past exalted ruler (1911-12) of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, treasurer of the charity trust, and past member of the auditing committee of the grand lodge. He was a man who drew others to himself by his personal characteristics. He was unassuming, cherished honor and truth, was hopeful, courageous, gracious, devoted to his home, and diligent in business. He was married Sept. 16, 1891, to Gettie, daughter of Samuel S. Ralls, of Kansas City, Mo.; she survives him. He died in Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1915.

HUBBARD, Elijah Kent, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1835, son of Elijah Kent and Elizabeth (deKoven) Hubbard, one of the first white children born in that city. He was descended from George Hubbard, a native of England, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1639, and moved to Middletown, Conn., in 1650. George Hubbard's son Joseph married a daughter of Pres. Noah Porter, of Yale College, and Elijah Hubbard (q. v.), our subject's great-great-grandfather, was governor of Connecticut. His father, who removed to Chicago from Middletown in 1834, was one of the pioneer builders of that city, identified with the construction of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, the first railway line out of Chicago. When Elijah K. Hubbard was but a child he was taken by his widowed mother to Middletown, and there passed his boyhood and youth. After spending two years at Dartmouth College, he entered the employ of the Russell Manufact'g Co. of Middletown, Conn., which was established by Henry G. Hubbard, his uncle, who was its president from the time of its incorporation in 1834 until 1891. He conducted a coal, grain and lumber business in Chicago during 1855–85, and returning to Middletown, succeeded his uncle as president of the Russell Manufacturing Co. Elijah K. Hubbard was for many years identified with the life and business interests of Connecticut, and especially of the town where his industries are located. He was known in New York, however, almost as well as in Connecticut. In his active days he lived much, and intensely, in the heart of the trade center of the East. He was there, not to speculate in stocks, but to study the market of the great textile interest. He knew the textile business as few men in America knew it, and that, in its infinite detail, was no small knowledge. He found a substantial textile industry in Middletown; he made it a nationally great one by his energy, skill and executive ability. With all his business keenness, he possessed the fine inner character of the superlative gentleman. To know him in business was training; to know him elsewhere was an inspiration as well. He was vice-president of the Middletown National Bank, a trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, and president of the Russell Library. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1892 was presidential delegate-at-large from Connecticut. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 4, 1864, to Anna Jones, daughter of Elish Dyer, governor of Rhode Island, and they had the following children: Elijah Kent, Louis deKoven, Anna J., wife of Carl S. Stillman of Wellesley, Mass.; Katherine F., wife of Clarence S. Wadsworth of Middletown, and Elisha Dyer Hubbard. Mrs. Hubbard died in November, 1884, and he was married (2), Feb. 11, 1897, to Margaret Sill, daughter of Henry G. Hubbard. He died in Middletown, Conn., June 26, 1915.

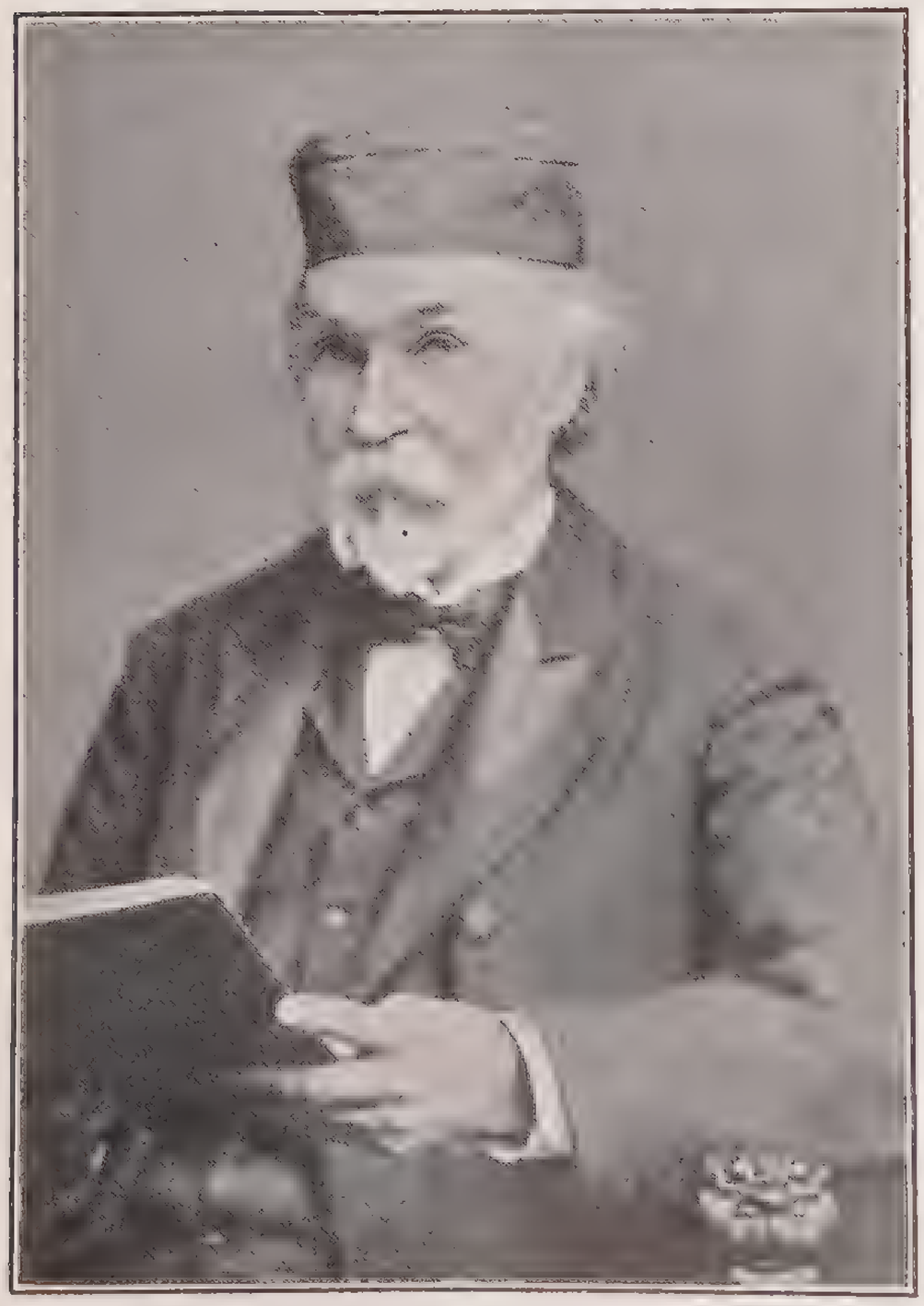
McNEELY, James, lumberman, was born at Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada, June 21, 1861, son of Nathaniel D. and Laura (Woodward) McNeely. His father, a native of Canada, was a blacksmith, and died during the son's childhood. He was educated in public schools until ten, when he went to work in a sawmill, assisting in supporting a widowed mother and nine brothers and sisters. At thirteen he was a logger and millhand at New Lisbon, Wis., whither the family had removed. Upon attaining his majority he became foreman of a logging camp. In 1888 he removed to Buckley, Wash. Ter., where he became a shingle weaver in the service of the White River Shingle Co. Shortly thereafter he was sent into the woods in an effort to reduce the logging expenses of the company. The result was a saving of thirty per cent., and he was returned to the mill as manager and given a one-third interest in the business. He invested his earnings in timber land and eventually became head of the McNeely Lumber Co., Buckley, and later a dominant factor in the im-



JAMES McNEELY
LUMBERMAN



CHARLES F. HOERR
BANKER



LYMAN P. SPENCER
ARTIST AND PUBLISHER



ROBERT McA. LLOYD
ENGINEER

portant Defiance Lumber Co., Tacoma. As master lumberman he was also humanitarian, and for more than a quarter of a century of activity as an employer of labor in camp and mill, he was never sued for a personal injury to an employee. For years he was an earnest advocate of the economical and early construction of permanent highways. He became a member of the Washington legislature for the express purpose of bringing about some needed legislation on roads. As chairman of the house roads and bridges committee, he was author of the permanent highway law under which a large part of the state's permanent highways have been built. In 1916 he was Republican candidate for governor of Washington. He was a member of the Tacoma Commercial Club and the Masonic fraternity. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was married at Pittsville, Wis., Apr. 26, 1888, to Minna, daughter of Andrew Kettring, a farmer of Grand Rapids, Wis.; she survived him, with an adopted son, James Milton McNeely. He died in Tacoma, Feb. 19, 1918.

HOERR, Charles Ferdinand, banker, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1869, son of Daniel and Barbara (Frees) Hoerr. His father, a native of Georgenhausen, was a meat merchant of Chicago. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, the Chicago Atheneum, the Metropolitan Business College and the Chicago College of Law. He also took a number of special courses at the University of Chicago. After clerking in his father's market, he entered the First National Bank of Chicago in 1893, serving in various departments and taking charge of the institution's new business department, which he had been largely instrumental in creating. In 1905, upon the organization of the West Side Trust & Savings Bank, he was made cashier, serving until 1911, when he became an organizer and vice-president of the Home Bank & Trust Co. He was made its president in 1914, continuing in that capacity until his death. He was president of the Chicago Association of Credit Men during 1915-16. As chairman of the national credits department methods committee of the National Association of Credit Men, he prepared a statistical report of 21,000 persons on what the retailer knows about his business. He was a member of the American Institute of Bankers, Western Economic Society, Chicago Society for Ethical Culture, American Academy of Political Science, Vocational Educational Institution of the Middle West, National Security League, Chicago Art Institute, and the Y. M. C. A. He belonged to the Unitarian church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party, although he was liberal in his political beliefs and a non-partisan in all local matters. During the European War he was active in every form of charitable work and in behalf of the several loans. He found his recreation in every variety of out-of-doors sports, in golf, quoits, handball, riding, walking; also in botanizing, and music. His distinguishing characteristics were his analytical mind, his persistence, and his life-long efforts to add to his fund of general information. He was a self-made man, self-reliant, logical, and philosophic, who knew how to get down to the first principles of the work in hand. He was frank and honest, and genuinely interested in the welfare of others. He married at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8, 1900, Lillie Sophia, daughter of Hermann Oberman, a stone cutter of Joliet, and left three children: Lucile Marie, Mildred Lillian, and Stanley Oberman Hoerr. He died at Rochester Minn., Feb. 12, 1919.

SPENCER, Lyman Potter, artist and publisher, was born at Geneva, Ashtabula co., O., May 11, 1840, son of Platt Rogers and Persis (Duty) Spencer. His father (q.v.) was an educator and author, and originator of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, and up to the time of his death he continued the authorship and publication work of the Spencerian Copy Books, assisted by his sons. Lyman Potter Spencer received his preliminary education in Jefferson, O. He was graduated at Hiram (O.) College in 1861 with the degree M.S., and though he did not finish at Oberlin (O.) College, he pursued a classical course and specialized in languages for almost three years. While a student at Hiram College one of his instructors was James A. Garfield, and from this association there sprung a friendship of long standing. He enlisted in 1863 for the civil war as private in the 22nd regiment Ohio volunteer heavy artillery, Co. F, and at the time of his discharge, June 3, 1865, was serving as lieutenant. During this period of service he made many interesting sketches and maps in southern localities, chiefly in Tennessee. As an artist he possessed talent and great patience; he always took plenty of time to plan and perfect his designs. From 1870 the work on the Spencerian Copy Books was continued by him. In the offices of the American Book Co., Broadway, New York city, may be seen a masterpiece of his pen work: "The Declaration of Independence," most of which is his work, and was executed during 1875-76 and exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. Aside from his artistic ability he was a man of more than ordinary literary attainments. He had a well-stored mind, and was a man of spotless reputation and nobility of character. He was married at Geneva, O., June 9, 1863, to Fidelia, daughter of Calvin Bartholomew, a prosperous farmer. She survived him with six children: Helen, who became the wife of Halsey Knapp Carpenter; Paul de la R.; Virginia, who married Albert Theodore Bass; Platt Rogers; Ruth, widow of Dr. Frederic Hayes Warren, and May Eugenie, who married Frederick W. Hahn. Lyman Potter Spencer died at his home at Sunbury, Pa., June 10, 1915.

LLOYD, Robert McAllister, engineer, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., June 14, 1864, son of Wilson and Sarah (McAllister) Lloyd. His ancestors were Quakers who emigrated from Wales about the year 1700 and settled in Philadelphia, where they were prominently identified with the business and social life of that city. On the maternal side he is descended from a family of McAllisters who emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and subsequently to America in the seventeenth century. Hugh McAllister, his great-grandfather, settled in Juniata county, Pa., about 1749, and served throughout the war of the Revolution, holding a major's commission. Gen. Robert McAllister (q. v.), his grandfather, was brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia and commanded a New Jersey regiment in the civil war. Robert McAllister Lloyd was educated at the Germantown Academy. His studies were interrupted because of an affliction of the eyes and in 1881 he entered the Philadelphia banking house of W. H. Lloyd & Co., which had been organized by his father and his uncle. In 1882 he secured a position with an architect and civil engineer of Allentown, Pa., under whose direction he became an expert architectural draftsman. In 1885 he entered the first class in "advanced electricity" at Lehigh University and was graduated in 1886. Adopting the profession of electric engineering,

then in its infancy, he became associated with the Daft Electric Co., pioneers in experimenting with electric power on street railroads, and had charge of their railway installations in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mansfield, O., and other places, returning to their Jersey City factory in 1889. Subsequently this company was consolidated with the United Electric Traction Co., of which Mr. Lloyd became chief electrical engineer. The latter company controlled the Consolidated Storage Battery Co., which had absorbed the Julien Storage Battery Co., and through this connection he first came in touch with the development of storage batteries. The failure of the United Electric Traction Co. in 1890 decided him to start in the storage battery business. He went to Europe to make a thorough investigation of storage battery manufacture, and in 1891 he was retained by the Accumulator Co. as consulting engineer. He devised another method of manufacturing storage battery plates which did not infringe any existing patents and organized the Plante Co., with a factory in Jersey City, for their manufacture, of which company he became president. The Accumulator Co., the Plante Co. and others were merged with the Electric Storage Battery Co. of Philadelphia in 1894, and Mr. Lloyd went with the new concern as consulting engineer. During 1895-1900 he devoted much time to the study of the application of storage batteries to various classes of work. With Isaac L. Rice he helped organize the Electric Vehicle Co., the Electric Boat Co. and other enterprises. His services were sought by the Holland Torpedo Boat Co. and he was largely instrumental in bringing about the construction and sale of the first submarine boat to the United States navy. When the Holland company was merged with the Electric Boat Co. h became secretary and treasurer of the latter. He also organized the Appert Glass Co., one of the original manufacturers of wire glass in America, and was its first president. The company was merged with others in 1904 into the Mississippi Glass Co. During 1899-1900 he was president of the Electric Vehicle Co. and the Siemens & Halske Co. of America. The former was then liquidated and the latter was taken over by the General Electric Co. In 1901 Mr. Lloyd and Lucius T. Gibbs organized the Vehicle Equipment Co. It was reorganized as the General Vehicle Co. in 1906, and he remained its vice-president and chief engineer until 1912. Since then, with the exception of a brief period in the service of the International Motor Co., he has been practicing independently as consulting engineer. In addition to his business and scientific work, Mr. Lloyd has spent much time in the pursuit of outdoor sports, taking particular interest in horses. He has been a member of the committee of management of the Young Men's Institute, and was several times president of the Young Men's Society of the University Place Presbyterian Church, New York, and conducted a large Bible class for Chinese men. During 1895-1900 he served with the 1st troop, squadron A, N. G., N. Y., and is an honorary member of the Squadron A Association. He is also a member of the Piping Rock, Seawanhaka Yacht, Downtown and Automobile clubs of America, Electric Vehicle Association, the Institution of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain and a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married at Huntington, Long Island, Sept. 30, 1896, to Jennet Maitland, daughter of Robert Lenox Belknap of New York, a granddaughter of Henry Rutgers Remsen and a great-granddaughter of Robert Lenox. They have three children: R. McAllister, Jr.; Jennet Remsen and Gwendolyn Lloyd.

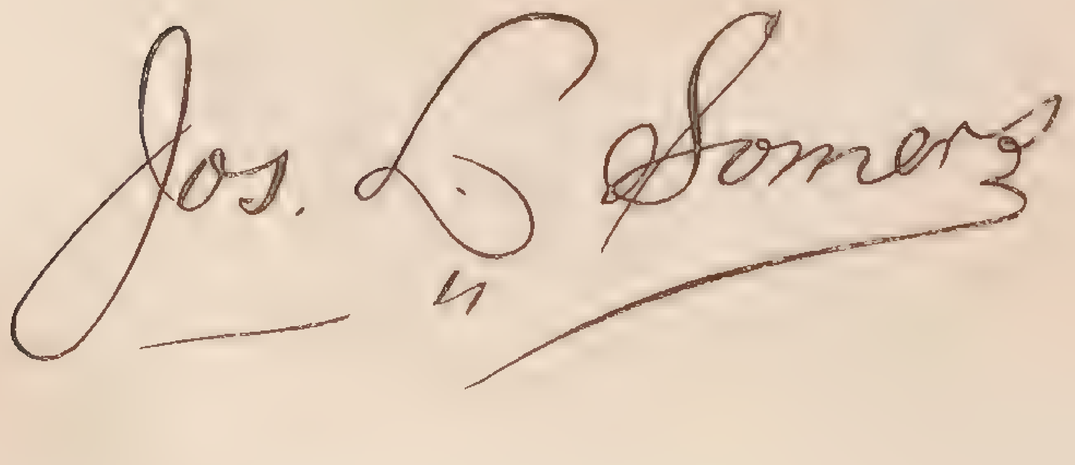
TEMPLE, William Chase, merchant and financier, was born at Starke, Bradford co., Fla., Dec. 28, 1862, son of William Clemmons and Mattie Josephine (Chase) Temple. His first American ancestor was William Temple, who came from England in 1714, and from him and his wife, Hannah Taylor, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas who married Jane Brinton; their son Samuel who married Elizabeth (Clemons) and their son Samuel, who married Hattie Johnson, who were the grandparents of William Chase Temple. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, Del., and was graduated at the Delaware State Normal School in 1879. He was only twelve years of age when he began work on a Wilmington newspaper between school hours. In 1879 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was successively employed by the packing house of Plankington & Armour, and in the Alexander Mitchell Bank. He spent two years in Florida in the lumber business, and as manager of the Alexandria orange groves on the St. John's river; organized the business of the Johnson Automatic Temperature Control, commonly known as the Johnson heat regulating system, in Chicago, Ill., and spent the years 1885–89 in electrical engineering activities in New York city, particularly in the organization of the Metropolitan Electric Service Co., of which he was president and general manager. He was manager of the Pittsburgh district for the Babcock & Wilcox Co. (steam boilers), for six years and during 1895–1905 was engaged in general lines of manufacturing, organizing and promoting steel, iron, machinery, coal, plate-glass, telephone and railroad enterprises. In 1895 he organized the Cahall Sales Department to market water-tube steam boilers produced by the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., of Mansfield, O., building up for that concern the finest sales organization and the largest trade in their line in the world. While in Pittsburgh Mr. Temple was a director in more than a score of industrial, mining and financial enterprises, including the Guarantee Title & Trust Co., Iron City National Bank, Moreland Trust Co., the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Bankers' Association, Point Loma Chemical Co., Davidson Lumber Co., Hastings Lumber Co., Atlas Mining Co., St. Louis Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh & Washington Coal Co., Pittsburgh & Hecla Copper Co., and the Rex Carbon Co., and many of these interests he retained until his death. He retired from active business in 1905, but in 1909 he established the Florida Citrus Exchange, and as its general manager during 1910–13, increased the business from $200,000 to $5,000,000 a year, paid an indebtedness of $80,000 and accumulated a surplus of approximately $125,000. Besides being general manager of the exchange he helped organize and was first president (1915) of the South Florida Chamber of Commerce, which covered twenty-two counties, and he was an organizer, vice-president and treasurer of the South East Mayors' Association, of which there are 650 members. He was mayor of Winter Park for three different terms. In 1913 he was suggested for nomination to the U. S. senatorship, but he had no taste for practical politics and declined that honor. While in Pittsburgh he evinced his interest in sports and athletics by becoming owner of the Pittsburgh National League baseball club of which he was president and owner during 1891–93. In 1894 he originated the idea of a series for the world's championship



WILLIAM CHASE TEMPLE



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in baseball between the clubs in the national league which finished in first and second place each year and was the donor of the Temple Cup. The games to decide this trophy annually attracted the largest crowds that had witnessed baseball up to that time, and the Temple Cup gave an added stimulus to the national game, and was indirectly responsible for the establishment of a second major league, and incidentally for higher salaries to players and better baseball. In 1914 he was called to become general manager of the now celebrated Gasparilla Carnival, Tampa, which that year was launched in the form that it has since taken. Carnival and free exhibition features were added to the regular landing of the Mystic Krewe in such a way as to immensely add to the popularity of the annual celebration, and to draw thousands of visitors to Tampa, which city he loved, and where he had a myriad of friends. Mr. Temple was a life member (and past president) of the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh; the Automobile Club of America, all important Masonic bodies, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Sons of America, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Duquesne Club, Cuyamaca Club, San Diego, and the Rotary Club, Tampa. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Jacksonville, Fla., Apr. 13, 1884, to Carrie Lee, daughter of James Wood, a merchant, of Chicago; she survives him with one child: Dorothy, wife of Adelbert W. Mason. He died at Winter Park, Fla., Jan. 9, 1917.

SOMERS, Joseph L., manufacturer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 8, 1844, son of Joseph Risley and Mary Carlton (Atkinson) Somers, and brother of Daniel McLean Somers. His family traces descent from John Somers, lord chancellor of England during the period of the war of the roses. The founder of the family in America was John Somers, who settled in New Jersey in 1681. He had obtained a grant of land embracing Great Egg Harbor, to which he gave the name of Somers Point. The wife of John Somers was Hannah Hodgkins, and the line of descent is traced through their son James, who married Abigail Blackman; their son John, who married Esther Risley; their son John, who married Hannah McLean, and their son, Joseph Risley Somers, the father of our subject. Other members of the family were Col. Richard Somers (q. v.), an active Whig during the revolutionary war, who removed to Philadelphia about 1780, and his son Com. Richard Somers (q. v.), who blew up the ship Intrepid to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and with twelve comrades was killed by the explosion. Joseph L. Somers was educated at the Alexandria (Va.) High School, and was a student at the University of Virginia until the outbreak of the civil war compelled him to leave college. Removing to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, he was joined by his brother, Guy A. Somers, in the manufacture of tin tags, under the firm name of Joseph L. Somers & Bro. In 1869 a third brother, Daniel M. Somers, joined them, and the name became Somers Bros. The firm's specialty was a variety of metal boxes stamped out of sheet brass and tin plate, used as containers for such proprietary articles as tobacco, powder, etc. It also originated the process of decorating tin in colors, thus doing away with paper labels. Daniel M. Somers, who possessed an inventive turn of mind, had charge of the mechanical end, and Joseph L. Somers had charge of the financial, manufacturing and sales end of the business. It was largely owing to his executive ability, keen foresight and business acumen that the company was so successful from the outset and enjoyed a long term of prosperity. He possessed a capacious and energetic mind, with a strong memory capable of great application, conspicuous traits that enabled him to accomplish a great deal of business and to attend to a variety of details. In 1884 the company built a new factory in Brooklyn, covering almost three acres, which it operated successfully until 1901, when it was taken over by the American Can Co., and is today probably one of the most productive plants of that organization. Mr. Somers was so closely identified with the details of the business that the American Can Co. offered him special inducements to retain the general management, and he continued in that capacity until 1903. He endowed the Free Public Library of Mendham, N. J., and contributed numerous choice books to its shelves, rebuilt or improved the roadways of the village, and was otherwise active in both the civic and physical improvement of the place. Here he had an extensive country estate, where he usually spent the greater part of each year. He was much devoted to his family and to his home, which was a center of refinement and cultivated taste. Mr. Somers was married Oct. 16, 1872, to Helen Augusta, daughter of Neely Lockwood of Brooklyn. They had four sons, Joseph, Walter, Clarence and Harold Somers. He was married, second, in 1908, to Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Hammond Lockwood, a cousin of his first wife. Harold Somers, the only surviving son, is a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic in 1902, with the degree of A.B., and of Columbia University in 1903, with the degree of A.M. He inherited his father's genius for commercial pursuits, and is the head of the manufacturing company in Brooklyn which handles the famous Daisy fly killer, which is one of the most successful appliances of its kind, and enjoys a very extensive sale throughout the civilized world. He was married in 1904 to Lillian, daughter of Thomas Alderson of London, Eng., and has two children: Genevieve and Helen Somers. Joseph L. Somers was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Club, the Merchants Association of New York, and the Summerset County Golf Club of N. J. He died at Mendham, N. J., Sept. 11, 1914.

HERTY, Charles Holmes, chemist, was born in Milledgeville, Ga., Dec. 4, 1867, son of Bernard Ritchie and Louisa T. (Turno) Herty. Charles H. Herty was educated in the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College at Milledgeville, Ga., and the University of Georgia, Athens, where he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1886. In the same year he entered Johns Hopkins University, where he studied principally chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and in 1890 this institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., for which the dissertation submitted was entitled "The Double Halides of Lead and the Alkali Metals." He continued his advanced scientific studies in Europe, spending the years 1899 and 1900 at the Universities of Berlin and Zürich. He had an extensive and varied career as teacher and practical chemist, starting as assistant chemist for the Georgia State Experimental Station (1890-91), and later becoming affiliated with the faculty of the University of Georgia, where he was instructor in chemistry in 1891-94, physical director in 1893-99, and adjunct professor of chemistry in 1894-1902. Dr. Herty was associated with the government service in 1901 as collaborator in the Bureau

of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1902 he entered the service of that bureau as an expert. This post he resigned in 1904 to become associated with the Chattanooga Pottery Co., where he remained one year. The chair of chemistry having been offered him by the University of North Carolina, he resumed his pedagogical career in 1905, and distinguished himself as a teacher of progressive and practical ideas in chemistry until 1916. In 1908 he was dean of the School of Applied Science. During the summer of 1901 Dr. Herty was engaged in the investigation of the turpentine industry in southern Georgia for the Bureau of Forestry, the results of which are contained in a circular entitled "Practical Results of the Cup and Gutter System of Turpentining." In 1906 he made an investigation of the constitution of complex platinum compounds. He is the author of "Tables for Cottonseed Oil Products" and "Relations of Light Chipping to the Commercial Yield of Naval Stores" (1911), and numerous scientific papers on resin acids, resins, turpentine, soaps and cottonseed products. In his presidential address before the American Chemical Society in 1915, he urged the closer coöperation between pure or theoretical chemistry and applied or practical chemistry, and insisted that the primary aim of both was the uplift of humanity. He has been chairman of the advisory committee of the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, since its inception, and each year has delivered the opening address. Being a man of foresight and broad vision, he advocated long before America's active participation in the world conflict, the accumulation by the government of extra supplies of sodium nitrate, to assure in the event of war the maximum activity of explosive manufactories until sufficient plants could be erected for the adequate manufacturing of nitric acid from the air. Realizing the close relation of the dye industry with that of high explosives in this country, he encouraged the enactment by congress of a high protective tariff and an "anti-dumping" legislative clause which guaranteed a prosperous life for the young industry. He urged that coal-tar medicinals should be equally protected by adequate legislation as coal-tar dyes. In 1917 he became editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" of New York. Dr. Herty is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the London Chemical Society, and is a member of the American Chemical Society, of which he was president in 1915 and 1916; the Society of Chemical Industry; Société Chimique de France; Société Chimie Industrielle; American Electrochemical Society; Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society; American Forestry Association; Society of American Foresters; Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; Franklin Institute; American Philosophical Society; Washington Academy of Sciences, and the New York Chemists' Club. He was married Dec. 23, 1895, to Sophie, daughter of Frank Schaller, of Athens, Ga., and has three children; Charles Holmes, Jr., Francis B., and Dorothy Herty.

DYER, Albion Morris, curator, journalist, was born at Hamilton, Butler co., O., Jan. 16, 1858, son of Elbridge Gerry and Margaret Morris (Teyrer) Dyer, and a descendant of William Dyer, a native of England, who emigrated in 1665 and settled at Hingham, Mass. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. William Teyrer, a Welsh preacher and farmer, who emigrated in 1829 and settled in the Welsh colony at Radnor, Delaware co., O. His father, a native of Saco, Me., settled in Columbus, O., in 1840, and at Hamilton in 1847. He built at the latter place a water power plant and became a successful manufacturer of stoves, engines, sawmills and threshing machines. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Hamilton, and was graduated at Madison University, now Colgate, in 1884. He received the post-graduate degree of A.M. from Western Reserve University in 1906. He began his journalistic career in 18 4 as reporter on the "Plain Dealer," and subsequently was attached to newspapers in New York and other cities. He was director of publicity for the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Retiring from newspaper work in 1904 he was appointed curator of the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, of which he was a life member, and retained that position until a few months before his death. He made historical and bibliographical researches in Ohio history, and was widely known for his investigations along historical and archæological lines. His was a splendid achievement in advancing the cause of historical research in Cleveland, and he was an honor to the institution which his learning has enriched. He continued actively at his professional duties when many men of less courage and pride would have found comfort in freedom from care and work. He struggled until almost the last, as he had worked during his entire life, proud, courageous and anxious to measure up to his responsibilities. If he had pain and regrets in the contemplation of his early end they were born of concern and love for others and not for himself. He was a most devoted husband and father. He was a man of striking intellectual and personal characteristics, and in intellect stood above the shoulders of the great majority. His mind was vigorous, active and strong. His judgment of men, of events, of subjects, was broad and accurate. He was narrow in no sense, but liberal and tolerant. There was none of sham and pretense in his make-up. His mind was dominated by a large intelligence which recognized the highest claims of professional duty, of citizenship, of friendship. He was married at Warren, O., June 23, 1886, to Ella Maria, daughter of Truman and Angeline Eliza (Griswold) Dunham, of Elbridge Gerry, Sidney Dunham, Dorothy and Truman D. Dyer. He died in Cleveland, O., May 18, 1912.

SHIPPEN, Edward, president of the executive council of Pennsylvania, was born at Methley, near Leeds, England, in 1639, son of William and Mary (Nunnes) Shippen. His uncle was Rev. Dr. Robert Shippen, vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. He followed a mercantile career, and coming to America in 1668, settled in Boston, Mass., where he continued his business pursuits. In 1669 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. Having married a Quaker he was subjected to severe persecution; in 1677 was twice "publicly whipped," and finally determined to take refuge in Pennsylvania. Disposing of his property he removed to Philadelphia in 1694. His high character, wealth and talents obtained for him such position and influence that on July 9, 1695, he was elected speaker of the assembly and in the following year became a member of the provincial council and continued to be chosen, by election, until 1701. The same year, 1696, he became a justice or judge of the Philadelphia court of common pleas and a year later presiding judge of all the county courts and a judge of the supreme court. He preserved so fair and independent a mind in the struggle of



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

ALBION M. DYER



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John R. Larson

the Lloydeans to secure the constitution or charter of 1696, that he won the trust and confidence of both the Lloydeans and William Penn. The latter called him to his council in 1700, and in the new Philadelphia charter of Oct. 25, 1701, named him as the first mayor of Philadelphia. He was also named as the first member of the new appointive council under the new government, but in 1700 the people chose him to the assembly and constrained Penn to release him while he was in that service. In 1702 he became president of the council, during the uncertainty of the legal tenure of the office of governor by Gov. Hamilton of New Jersey, and on the latter's death, the council becoming the executive, with Shippen as its president, he served from April, 1703, to February, 1704, when he gave way to Gov. John Evans. In 1704 he was alderman of the city. In 1706, by a non-Quaker third marriage, he ceased to be a member of the Quaker body and retired from public life, except for the treasurership of the city, which he held until his death. Edward Shippen was married in 1671 to Elizabeth Lybrand of Boston, by whom he had eight children, three of whom grew to maturity and were the progenitors of the Shippen family in America; they were Edward, Joseph (1678–1741), who with Benjamin Franklin, was one of the founders of the "Junto," and Ann, wife of Thomas Story. His second marriage was on Sept. 4, 1689, to Rebecca, daughter of John Howard of Yorkshire, England, and widow of Francis Richardson, of New York; she died in February, 1704, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and he was married third in 1706 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilcox and widow of Thomas James, who survived him. By this last marriage he had two sons who died without issue. Edward Shippen died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1712.

CARSON, John A., lawyer, was born near Lurgan, County Down, Ireland, Nov. 30, 1860, son of John and Mary Jane (Preston) Carson. Practically all of the male members of the family, for three or four generations back, spent their young manhood (some of them their whole lives) in the British army, serving during several Irish rebellions, the Crimean war and in India. On his mother's side also the men saw service in the Crimea. His father, a linen manufacturer, removed with his family to Halton county, Ontario, in 1863, and thereafter engaged in farming. The son worked upon his father's farm, attended a private academy at Milton, Ont., was graduated and taught school at seventeen, in order to earn his way through college. He was graduated in the liberal arts and law departments of Trinity College in 1884, and after his graduation entered the law office of D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., at Barrie, Ont., where he remained until 1885, when he entered the law office of Sir Oliver Mowat at Toronto, and was called to the bar at Osgood Hall in 1886. He practiced in Toronto until 1889, when he removed to Salem, Ore., where he devoted all his time and energy to his law practice, and by close attention to business and earnest industry attained to the foremost rank of his profession in Oregon. He conducted some of the most important cases on the Pacific coast, and was a familiar and commanding figure in the courts from San Francisco to Alaska. His clientéle included many powerful syndicates, among which were the Guggenheim-Havemeyer corporations, which he represented on the coast and in Alaska for many years. He preferred civil to criminal practice, although he achieved distinction in both. During Pres. McKinley's administration he was tendered the office of U. S. district judge in the Philippines. He was a member of the Oregon senate in 1910-14, and was the author of the bills that resulted in the construction of the fine supreme court and library building, and furthered the legislation creating the girls' industrial school; also the permanent registration law was enacted through his efforts. Intense in his friendships, a kind father and an affectionate husband, he commanded not only the respect but the love of all who knew him. He was married Dec. 5, 1888, to Helen Fraser, adopted daughter of Col. William Allan of Acton, Ont., and their children were: Esther, Catharine, John, Allan and Wallace Carson. He died in Salem, Ore., Dec. 7, 1916.

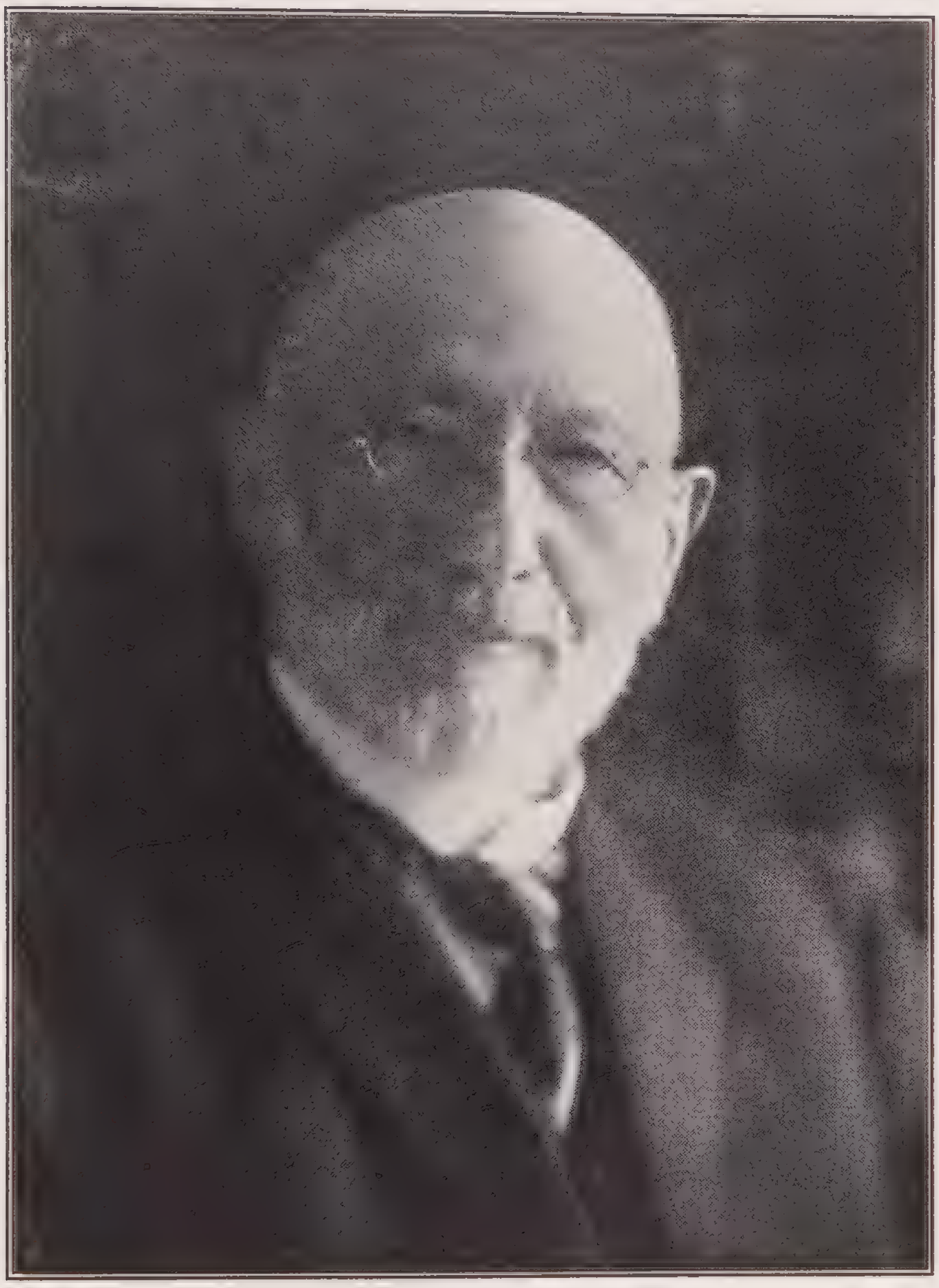
BURPEE, Lucien Francis, jurist, was born in Rockville, Conn., Oct. 12, 1855, son of Thomas Francis and Adaline (Harwood) Burpee. He was descended from Thomas Burpee, a native of England, who came to this country about 1644, and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1651, the line being through his son Thomas and his wife Hester Hopkinson; their son Ebenezer and his wife Miriam Pearson; their son Jeremith and his wife ——; their son Moses and his wife Elizabeth Kendall, and their son Thomas and his second wife Betsey Temple, who were the grandparents of Lucien F. Burpee. His father, a well-read and skillful tactician, was colonel of the 21st Conn. volunteers, and was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor in June, 1864, and died two days later. For a time the son was with his father's regiment in Virginia. He was graduated at Yale college, with honors in 1879. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Skull and Bones, and editor of the "Yale Record" and the "Yale Literary Magazine." After graduation he studied law at the Yale and Hamilton law schools, received his degree of LL.B. in 1880, and then returned to Yale college for another year in American history and law. He began the practice of his profession in Waterbury, Conn., in 1881, in partnership with Hon. S. W. Kellogg, the firm name at first Kellogg & Burpee, was subsequently Kellogg, Burpee & Kellogg until 1889. During 1890-96, he was corporation counsel of Waterbury; and 1897-99, was judge of the city court. In 1900 he entered into partnership with Terrence F. Carmody of Waterbury. In 1909 he was appointed a judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and still continues in that position. Judge Burpee was a member of the Conn. national guard during 1874-78. In 1886 he became second-lieutenant of company A, 2d Conn. national guard in Waterbury; was promoted first lieutenant in the following June; captain in June, 1887; major in February, 1890; lieutenant-colonel in May, 1893; and colonel in July, 1895, holding the command of this regiment until he retired in November, 1899. Under his command the 2d regiment was rated by United States army officers assigned to inspect state organizations as one of the best drilled and disciplined in the country. As the services of his regiment were not required in the Spanish war he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the United States volunteers and served thus on the staffs of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson during the campaign in Porto Rico. He was honorably mentioned for distinguished service and after his return to the United States, Gen. Wilson in his report said that Col. Burpee's conduct "reflected great credit on him, and that he was a man who would not have failed to reach the highest distinction had the war lasted." He received the medal given by congress for foreign service in the Spanish war. During the

European war he was president of the Military Emergency Board of Connecticut, to raise and organize a state military force for state protection and on Nov. 14, 1917, he was appointed major general, commanding the Connecticut State Guard, of over 15,000 men. He was also chairman of the committee on state protection of the Connecticut Council of Defense and a delegate to the National Council of Defense in May, 1917. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and he is a member of the Masonic order; Odd Fellows; Sons of Veterans; Society of Foreign Wars; Loyal Legion; Spanish War Veterans; Society of the Porto Rican Expedition; Military and Naval Order of the Spanish War, Sons of the American Revolution and the U. S. Military Service Institution of New York. His clubs are: Waterbury; Graduates and Union League of New Haven, and Army and Navy. Judge Burpee was twice married: (1) Sept. 25, 1881, to Lida Eliza, daughter of Stephen W. Wood of Cornwall, N. Y. by whom he had three children, Lida, wife of John S. Wellsworth of Simsbury, Conn.; Helen and Francis Burpee. Mrs. Burpee died in 1889, and he was married (2) April 28, 1904, to Irene A., daughter of Martin P. Fitch of Southfield, Mass.

NEWMARK, Harris, merchant, was born at Loebau, West Prussia, July 5, 1834, son of Philipp and Esther (Meyer) Newmark. Philipp Newmark was a maker of blacking and ink, and he and his son Harris traveled together through the Scandinavian countries, selling their wares. The latter received his education at the public schools of West Prussia and began his business career in 1853 with his brother, J. P. Newmark, in Los Angeles. In the following year he commenced business for himself. Later he was a partner successively in Rich, Newmark & Co., and Newmark, Kremer & Co. In 1865, hearing of a threat by one of the leading merchants "to drive every Jew out of business in Los Angeles", he made a secret partnership with Phineas Banning, the transportation agent and founder of the great Banning interests, including today the ownership of Catalina Island, whereby he saved a part of the cost of freight transportation, and established the wholesale and retail grocery and general merchandise business, first of H. Newmark and later of H. Newmark & Co. This house continued until 1885 when it sold out to M. A. Newmark & Co. In 1868 Harris Newmark established a branch office in New York, under the management of M. J. Newmark, later president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and a leading spirit in the development of Los Angeles. During the great boom in the eighties he was in the hide and wool business, for a time as a member of the firm of K. Cohn & Co., now A. Brownstein & Co. Mr. Newmark owned considerable property in Los Angeles, and was a pioneer in the material development of the city. Retiring from business in 1906, he organized the Harris Newmark Co., to manage the Harris Newmark estate, including realty, investments, etc. He was one of the organizers of the public library and the board of trade of Los Angeles and was an active leader in the movement to bring the Southern Pacific Railroad to Los Angeles. Later, he was the first to carry on a fight against the railroad company's arbitrary freight rates. He was also the founder of the town of Newmark, Los Angeles county. A man of intense public spirit, he participated during his active career in every important movement in Los Angeles, and the history of that city for over sixty years is conspicuously marked with the impress of his exceptional personality. He was one of the endowers of the Jewish Orphan Home in Los Angeles and his charities generally have been limited only by the extent of his resources. His political affiliation was first with the Democratic and later with the Republican party. At various times he has traveled extensively through Europe, the United States, Alaska and Mexico. Mr. Newmark was the author of "Sixty Years in Southern California: Leaves from the life of Harris Newmark, 1853-1913", edited by Maurice H. and Marco R. Newmark (1915). He was one of the oldest Masons in Los Angeles and was a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneers of Southern California, the Southwest Society of the American Archaeological Society (from which sprang the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles), and the California and Concordia clubs. He was married in Los Angeles, Cal., Mar. 24, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Newmark, and had five children: Maurice Harris, Marco Ross, Estelle, widow of Leon Loeb; Emily, wife of Jac Loew, and Ella, wife of Carl Seligman. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 4, 1916.

NEWMARK, Maurice Harris, merchant, was born in Los Angeles, Cal., Mar. 3, 1859, son of Harris (above) and Sarah (Newmark) Newmark. He received his education at private schools in Los Angeles, New York and Paris, and began his business career in 1876 with the firm of H. Newmark & Co., Los Angeles. In 1880 he became interested in the firm of M. A. Newmark & Co., of which for many years he has been vice-president and full partner. For a time he was a director of the Equitable Savings Bank, and he is now vice-president of the Los Angeles Brick Co. and of the Harris Newmark Co. Like the others of his family he has been prominently identified with the commercial and civic development of Los Angeles. He was a member of the harbor commission in 1910 and was a member of the commission that consolidated the harbor towns with Los Angeles. During 1899–1912 he was president of the Associated Jobbers. For the past ten years he has been president of the Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Board of Trade. In collaboration with his brother, Marco Ross Newmark, he has edited Harris Newmark's "Sixty Years in Southern California: Leaves from the Life of Harris Newmark, 1853–1913" (1915). He is an ardent collector of books, especially on Southern California, and possesses a notable collection of postage stamps which he has been gathering for about fifty years. At various times he has traveled widely in Europe, America, Australia and elsewhere. Mr. Newmark is a director of the Southwest Museum of Archeology, and a member of the Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America, the Los Angeles County Pioneers of Southern California, the American Philatelic Society, the Scottish Rite Masons, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (life member), the B'nai B'rith Society, the Book Club of California, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Jonathan Concordia and Los Angeles Athletic clubs of Los Angeles. He was married in San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1888, to Rose, daughter of Joseph P. Newmark, of San Francisco, and has one daughter, Florence, wife of S. S. Kaufman.

ATKINS, Henry Skillman, neurologist, was born in Lexington, Ky., Sept. 20, 1867, son of William Lewis and Mary (Moore) Atkins. His father was a noted Kentucky physician. The son



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Robert Hoe



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Herbert W. Morrison

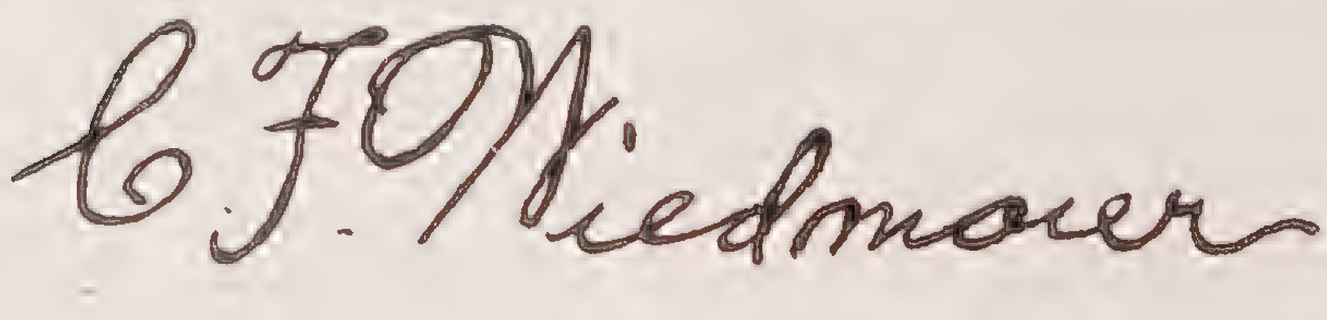


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was educated at Kentucky State College, and was graduated M.D. at Beaumont Medical College (afterwards the medical school of St. Louis University) in 1888. He at once became assistant physician of the Kentucky Insane Asylum, Lexington, an assignment that led to his specializing in mental and nervous diseases, and he settled in St. Louis for the practice of that specialty. During 1902-04 he was chief assistant physician to St. John's Hospital and during 1904-10 he was superintendent of the St. Louis Asylum for the Insane. He was also instructor general of medicine at Beaumont Medical College. In 1910 he founded the Glenwood Sanatorium, Glendale, St. Louis, and was its proprietor until his death. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, St. Louis Medical Society. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Atkins was an ardent sportsman, and maintained one of the finest kennels of setters in the western country. At one time he owned thirty of the best bred dogs in the Mississippi Valley, including prize winners in all the leading western field trial stakes. His untiring industry in teaching and in practice, his high-minded reserve, were but the outward manifestations of his character. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1893, to Anna M., daughter of Charles William North, a farmer of St. Louis; she survives him. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25, 1918.

MERRILL, Herbert Woodruff, mechanical engineer, was born at Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 5, 1874, son of William Merrill who was one of Saginaw's most substantial pioneer residents, and a partner in the extensive machine shop and foundry of Mitts & Merrill. The son was educated in the grammar and high schools of Saginaw, and was graduated at the college of engineering of the University of Michigan in 1896 with the degree M.E. He then became associated with his father in the firm of Mitts & Merrill. Upon the death of his father in 1907 he became the executive head of the business, holding the position of secretary-treasurer, and by his own energy, ability and individual efforts he more than doubled the business of what became perhaps the largest plant of its kind in the country. Aside from his chief business interest he was president of the Franklin Hotel Co. He served in the common council during 1909-10, and in 1912 was a member of the Saginaw charter commission; as a member of that body he was active in framing the new charter of 1913 and was responsible for many of the advanced and progressive ideas incorporated in it. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and held the 32d degree in Masonry. Politically he was a Republican. Saginaw never had a better citizen. From the first he made steady headway, for he was endowed in an exceptional degree with the qualities that command business success. He was industrious, prudent, methodical, courteous, and he was, above all, a man of strict commercial integrity. It was never his policy to try to take the short cuts to fortune—to pursue the precarious paths of daring speculation; he was content with modest progress along the safe route which he had marked out for himself. In his personal intercourse with his fellows he was one of the most lovable of men. He was devoted to his family, and was never too busy to stop and give information or to answer the questions of his children. He was a man of few words, but straightforward in his remarks, and a keen student of business. He was married at Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 12, 1907, to Anna, daughter of Austin Milett, a farmer, of Howell; they had five children: William, Herbert W., Jr., Jane, Roswell T., and John N. Merrill. He died at Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 26, 1919.

WIEDMAIER, Charles Franklin, mechanical engineer and politician, was born at Reading, Pa., Nov. 20, 1859, son of Frederick and Mary (Finfrock) Wiedmaier. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, and a contractor, served in the Federal army during the civil war, settling in Chicago in 1865. The son received his education in the public schools of Chicago. He early became the sole support of his mother's family, and when a mere youth learned the trade of machinist and engineer, working at his trade for a number of years in the mining camps of the silver states of the West. His early surroundings inured him to toil and adversity. He became a world traveler, and after visiting almost every country on the globe he returned to Chicago and accepted a place as superintendent with Coleman & Rhodes, steam-fitters. He became a factor in local politics in Chicago and formed the acquaintance of such widely known Republican leaders as Lowden, Deneen and Lorimer, and they were attracted by his natural gifts, his ability as an organizer, and his genius in cöoperation. He was made committeeman in the 29th ward of Chicago, and, in 1903, when Lowden first launched his campaign for governor, "Charlie" Wiedmaier's views and political strategy appeared in such favor that he was daily called into consultation by both Lowden and his lieutenant, Lorimer. In 1897 he was elected to the Illinois house of representatives from the 4th district. His desire for knowledge, meanwhile, had led him to attend night schools, and he became a proficient orator. In the legislature he was made a member of important committees, and he was a dominant factor in every party caucus. Upon the expiration of his term in that body he was made assistant chief clerk of the board of review. In the interim his business interests prospered and he met with considerable success. At his death he was president and owner of the Inter-Ocean Paving & Construction Co., and of the Wiedmaier Garage Co. He was a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, United Order of American Mechanics, and the Masonic fraternity. He maintained to the last his love for travel, and in this found his chief recreation. He was a great-hearted, whole-souled, public-spirited man, of broad and tolerant views, and loyal in every relation of life. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17, 1886, to Ida Margaret, daughter of Augustus Bothe, of Chicago; she survives him, with one child: Hazel Helen, who became the wife of Alexander McGregor Gentlemen, a live stock commission merchant of Chicago. Charles Franklin Wiedmaier died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1918.

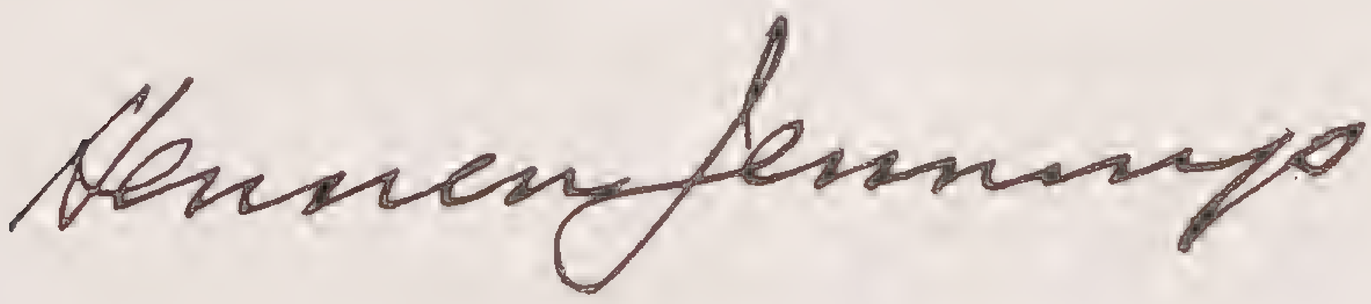
JENNINGS, [James] Hennen, mining engineer, was born at Hawesville, Ky., May 6, 1854, son of James R. and Katharine Sharpe (Hennen) Jennings. He received his preliminary education under the preceptorship of his mother, later attending private schools in London and Derbyshire, England. At the latter school his interest in engineering was awakened. On his return to Kentucky he erected a sawmill and engaged in the lumber business. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University and was graduated from that institution in 1877, with the degree C.E. The same year he began his professional career with the North Bloomfield Gold Gravel Min-

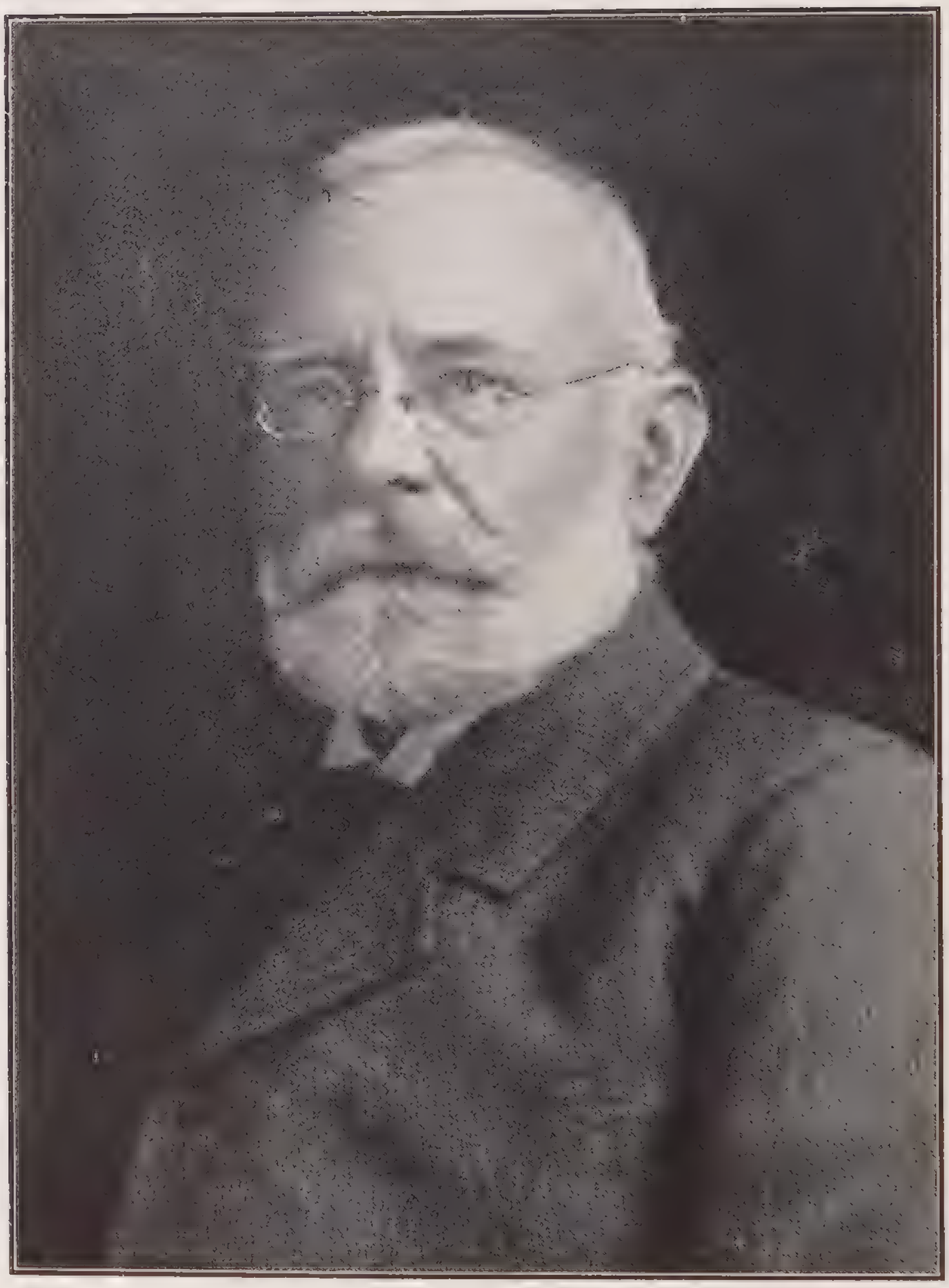
ing Co., in Nevada county, Calif. In 1879 he was occupied in making mine surveys in the New Almaden quicksilver mines of California, where he became chief surveyor and afterwards superintendent, remaining until 1887. During 1881-83 he also had charge of the Ruby Gold Gravel mine in Sierra county, the continuation of the Bald Mountain channel on the Forest Hill divide. In 1887 he went to Venezuela, as manager of El Callao mine—once the greatest gold mine in the world, which served as a practical school of mining for a number of men. In 1889 he went to London, where he became consulting engineer for Jules Porges & Co., predecessors of Wernher, Beit & Co., the parent firm of H. Eckstein & Co. in South Africa, and in that year he arrived on the Witwatersrand. He remained as consulting engineer of H. Eckstein & Co., in Johannesburg, until 1898. In 1890 he made one of the earliest tests of the MacArthur-Forrest cyanide process in South Africa, which led to the erection of some of the earliest and most important plants on the Rand by companies of which he was consulting engineer. He instituted the first continuous treatment of sands and slimes in cyanide works. During this period he was also consulting engineer of the Rand Mines, the Robinson Mine and the Crown Reef, New Heriot, City and Suburban, Henry Nourse, Nigel, New Modderfontein, and other Transvaal gold mining companies. During 1889-1905 he was consulting engineer of H. Eckstein, in Johannesburg, and Wernher Beit, in London. In 1905 he came to America, settling in Washington, D. C., where he became interested in local civic matters. After 1906 he gave his services as consulting engineer to the Conrey Placer Mining Co., Montana, the chief owner of this company being Harvard University. He was a member of the reorganization committee of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., in 1909, and director during 1910-13. In 1913 he was a member of the reorganization committee of the Alabama Coal & Iron Co., and afterward became a director of the Alabama Co. In 1914 he delivered an address on "Mining as a Profession" to the Columbia School of Mines on the 50th anniversary of its founding. He was one of the three engineers who reported, in 1915, on the consolidation of the Alaska Treadwell group of mines. He was chairman, Section 7, on mining, metallurgy, economic geology and applied chemistry, Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, 1915; director and vice-president Research Corporation; consulting engineer U. S. Bureau of Mines since 1915; chairman of government committee to make rules and regulations limiting the sale, possession and use of platinum, iridium and palladium and compounds thereof, 1918; chairman of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to study the gold situation, 1918; associate member U. S. Shipping Board, on committee of mineral imports and exports, 1918. In 1918 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University. He was a member of the Transvaal School Board, 1897-98; member of Technical Education Commissions in the Transvaal, 1902-04; member London Advisory Committee of the Transvaal Institute; first president of South African Association of Engineers & Architects, afterwards South African Association of Engineers; president (1903-04) and director Institution of Mining & Metallurgy, London; member Departmental Committee of the Royal College of Science, during 1904-05; president Associated Charities, Washington, D. C., 1910-11, and vice-president from 1911; member of board of trustees of George Washington University; vice-president Washington Society of Fine Arts from 1910; director American Federation of Arts, 1911-12, and vice-president from 1913; director Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was also director American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, and Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; and a member of American Institute of Consulting Engineers; Washington Society of Engineers; Institution of Civil Engineers, London; Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa; Transvaal Institute of Mechanical Engineers; Geological Society of South Africa; South African Association for the Advancement of Science; Society of Fine Arts, London; and Mechanical Engineers' Association of the Witwatersrand. He was a member of the Bohemian Club, San Francisco; Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Cosmos and University clubs, Washington; University Club, New York; and social clubs in England. He was married in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7, 1886, to Mary L., daughter of John C. Coleman, one of the gold pioneers and successful mine owners in California and had two children: Katharine Sharpe, wife of Chauncey Hackett, and Coleman Jennings. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 5, 1920.

BABCOCK, Robert Hall, physician, was born in Watertown, N. Y., July 26, 1851, son of Robert Stanton and Emily M. (Hall) Babcock. His first American ancestor was James Babcock, who came from England in 1648 and settled at Westerly, R. I., the line being traced through his son John; his son James; his son Joshua; his son Henry, to his son Paul, who was the grandfather of Dr. Babcock. The latter, having lost his sight through an accident at the age of thirteen, was educated at the Institute for the Blind, Philadelphia, and at the preparatory department of Olivet (Mich.) College. Entering Western Reserve College, he transferred his studies to the University of Michigan, class of 1874, and was subsequently granted the degree of A.B. He obtained his medical degree at the Chicago Medical College in 1878, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1879. He then took special postgraduate courses in medicine in Berlin, Munich and Wurzburg, Germany. Western Reserve College gave him the degree of A.M. in 1897, and he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1910. He began the practice of medicine in Chicago in 1883, and has attained a high rank in the profession despite his blindness, specializing in internal medicine. He was professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School during 1887–92, and professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, during 1891–1905. He was attending physician at the Cook County Hospital during 1891–1907, and since the latter year has been consulting physician at that institution, and he is also consulting physician to Mary Thompson, St. Anthony de Padua and Passavant hospitals, Chicago. He is author of "Diseases of the Heart and Arterial System" (1903) and "Diseases of the Lungs" (1907). He was president of the American Climatological Association in 1901, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association in 1911, and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute in 1917; is a fellow of the American College of Physicians; member of the Association of American Physicians, American Medical Association, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, International La-



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C. C. Schneider

stitute for Tuberculosis, American Therapeutic Society, American Climatological and Clinical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, Chicago Medical Institute, Sons of the American Revolution, Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and the University Club of Chicago; and corresponding member of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. He was married at Montclair, N. J., June 12, 1879, to Lizzie C., daughter of Milton L. Weston, a manufacturer of New York city, and has two children: Eleanor Clinton, wife of A. Merrill Coit, and Robert Weston Babcock.

SCHNEIDER, Charles Conrad, civil engineer, was born in Apolda, in the Duchy of Saxony, Germany, Apr. 24, 1843, son of Julius and Emile (Bengel) Schneider. He received his preliminary education in his native city, and later became an apprentice in a machine shop, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the details of iron working. He then began the study of engineering; was graduated at the Royal School of Technology, at Chemnitz, Germany, in 1864, and thereafter was engaged as a mechanical engineer. In 1867 he came to the United States, and for three years was employed as draughtsman in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J. In 1871 he accepted the position of assistant engineer of the Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., at Detroit, Mich., but in 1873 took charge of the engineer's office of the Erie railway in New York city. For some months during 1876-77 he was engaged with the board of engineers appointed by the Long Island Bridge Co. in considering designs for a proposed bridge across the East river at Blackwell's Island, to connect Long Island with New York city. From May, 1877, to July, 1878, he was employed as designer by the Delaware Bridge Co., of New York. On Aug. 1st he established himself independently as a civil engineer in New York, making a specialty of designing and superintending bridges and structural work for buildings. He constructed the Fraser river bridge, on the Canadian Pacific railway, the Niagara river cantilever bridge at the Falls; the Mareut gulch viaduct, on the Northern Pacific railroad, and the Stony Creek viaduct, on the Canadian Pacific railway, which was at the time the highest viaduct built in North America. He had much to do with the inside finishing of the Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor. In 1886 he was awarded the first prize for the best competitive design for the Washington bridge, across the Harlem river, in New York. In the same year he received the Rowland prize from the American Society of Civil Engineers for his paper on the construction of the Niagara river cantilever bridge. In May, 1886, Mr. Schneider entered into an agreement with A. & P. Roberts & Co., of Philadelphia, owners of the Pencoyd Iron Works, to establish a bridge and construction department in connection with their works, of which he was appointed chief engineer. This department soon developed into the largest establishment in this country for the construction of bridges and structural steel and iron work, and gained an international reputation. Many important structures were constructed by the Pencoyd Iron Works under his supervision, such as the bridge across the Delaware river in Philadelphia, the steel arch bridge across the Niagara river at Niagara Falls, and numerous other bridges and steel structures for the United States as well as for Mexico, Japan, Egypt and other foreign countries. He continued in this position until the Pencoyd Iron Works was consolidated with a number of other works, in 1900, and formed the American Bridge Co., of which he became vice-president, in charge of engineering. In 1904 he relinquished this position, but remained with the company as consulting engineer until the close of his life. During this time he was also employed by the Canadian Pacific railroad as consulting engineer. After the collapse of the Quebec bridge, in 1907, he was called in by the Canadian government, and made a very exhaustive report on this matter in 1908. In 1911 he was appointed by the Canadian government a member of the board of engineers for the building of the new Quebec bridge, and retained the position until his death. He was a frequent contributor to technical journals, and in 1905 received the Norman medal for his paper on "The Structural Design of Buildings," and again, in 1908, for a paper on "Movable Bridges." These, together with his "Standard Specifications for Railway and Highway Bridges" and volume of "Standard Details," for the American Bridge Co., form a part of his contributions to technical literature. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (president, 1905), American Railway Engineering Association, American Society for Testing Materials, the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, in Germany; the Engineers' club, in New York, and the Canadian Society of New York. Mr. Schneider possessed a lovable disposition and gained in the highest degree the respect of everybody who came in contact with him. He was married Jan. 8, 1880, to Catherine Clyde, daughter of John J. Winters, a merchant of New York city. Of their children one daughter survived: Helen, who was married to John Phillips Badenhausen. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, 1916.

EVANS, William Davis, chief justice of Iowa, was born at Montello, Wis., May 10, 1852, son of Evan J. and Anne (Davis) Evans. His father was born at Llanegryn, near Towyn, North Wales, May 20, 1810; emigrated to America in 1846 or 1847; and, after serving as Congregational minister in various parts of the country, died at Williamsburg, Ia., Jan. 18, 1884. His mother was a daughter of William and Alice (Hughes) Davis and was born near Llangyllin, North Wales, Aug. 13, 1832. William Davis Evans accompanied his parents on all their pilgrimages until they finally settled at Williamsburg, Ia., in 1858. He was graduated at the State University of Iowa in 1878, and at its law department in the following year. He then formed a law partnership with Thomas B. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Evans, at Hampton, Ia. The partnership continued until Jan. 1, 1903, when Mr. Evans became judge of the district court of the eleventh judicial district of Iowa. In 1907 he was appointed lecturer on law at the State University of Iowa and in September of the following year was elected a justice of the supreme court of Iowa. Two years later (1909) he was made chief justice of the court. Of the many cases tried before Judge Evans there were two of especial popular interest. One, that of Cook v. Lebaugh, was brought to test the constitutionality of the biennial election law enacted by the Iowa legislature. Judge Evans held the act to be constitutional, and his holding was affirmed. The other, that of the State v. Blydenberg, was a prosecution for murder wherein the defendant was charged with having poisoned his wife. Judge Evans directed an acquittal, in face of a great clamor for conviction—an example of his independence of judgment. Since becoming a member

of the supreme court he has written many opinions which are of extreme interest to students of law. All through his career he has shown remarkable keenness of perception and balance of judgment. As a lawyer his reputation spread beyond the limits of his own county, beyond the limits even of his own judicial district, to the farthest boundaries of the state. He became district judge at a time when Iowa was entering on a new and difficult field of legal work. What are known as drainage laws were then being enacted, and the resulting large crop of litigation produced many strange and knotty problems. The decisions of Judge Evans in these difficult cases drew wide attention to him as a jurist, and when a vacancy was created on the supreme bench by the death of one of the justices he was chosen to fill it. He has been identified with the Congregational church of Hampton since he settled there, and has regularly taught a Bible class in the Sunday-school. He is a Christian of the Welsh Congregational type; was a moderator of the State Association; and was a delegate to the international councils at Boston and Edinburgh. He is a member of the Prairie and Grant clubs of Des Moines. He was married at Iowa City, Oct. 29, 1879, to Julia, daughter of Benjamin B. Stark of Woodstock, Ill. They have six children: Evan Stark, William Donald, Julia Gwendolen, Alice Adeline, John Stark and David Benjamin Evans.

BROWN, William Horace, author, was born at Logansport, Ind., Aug. 7, 1855, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Thompson) Brown. In 1856 his parents removed to Waukon, Ia., where he spent his boyhood and received an academic education. Subsequently he studied law in Dubuque, but in 1876 entered the employ of the United States Commercial Mercantile Agency, Chicago, of which he was manager for fifteen years. He was treasurer and manager of the "Turf, Field and Farm," in New York for a time and during 1900-10 was secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago. After a period of retirement, he established the Kelley Convertible Auto-Truck Co., in 1915, and was its general manager. Mr. Brown, however, was best known as an author and playwright. He wrote: "The Slaves of Folly" (1889), fiction; "Southern Heritage" (1902), fiction; "The Glory Seekers" (1906), recording true history of the Southwest, the result of an exhaustive study of the subject, which reads like a romance; and "The Story of a Bank" (1912), an historical account of the Second Bank of the United States, one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of American finance. His best play was "Coins and Coronets," a play which is said to have inspired Bronson Howard to write "Aristocracy," and which so closely resembles the latter that "The Chicago Tribune," in 1893, published a statement made by Mr. Brown's friends, alleging plagiarism. In the last few years of his life Mr. Brown devoted much of his spare time to the study of financial questions, and was a frequent contributor to "Investment News," and other financial papers. A keen analyst and a forcible writer, his articles always attracted attention and held the reader to the last line. He was essentially a home man; the clubs had little attraction for him; his best friends were his books and the congenial writers and authors with whom he delighted to associate. His work as secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago was of the most important and far-reaching effect, and he was largely instrumental in bringing about reforms in civic and municipal governments in the city of Chicago, which have been copied by many of the larger cities in this country. He wrote a series of articles on the initiative and referendum. He was married, June 6, 1893, to Belle, daughter of Jefferson Henderson, a banker, ranch and cattle owner of Elko, Nev., and granddaughter of Gov. Bradley of Nevada. Mr. Brown died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 19, 1917.

IRVINE, William, lumberman, was born at Mt. Carroll, Ill., Oct. 28, 1851, son of John and Amanda M. (Fitch) Irvine. His father, a pioneer lumberman and merchant, served in the war of 1812. William Irvine was educated in the public schools and at Mt. Carroll Seminary. Meanwhile, in 1867, he became a watchman on Mississippi river boats engaged in towing lumber, and in 1869 a clerk in the same service. In 1875 he was appointed a salesman in the service of the Union Lumbering Co., owners of the plant at Chippewa Falls, and in that capacity familiarized himself with grades and manufacturing methods, and as he had previously worked as a scaler in the woods he thus acquired a thorough knowledge of timber and logging. When Frederick Weyerhaeuser (q.v.) and his associates purchased the Union Lumbering Co.'s properties in 1881, he was appointed secretary of its successor, the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co., and in 1885 was made manager of the company, continuing in that capacity until 1912, when the supply of available lumber had at last been exhausted. He is president of the Lumbermen's National Bank of Chippewa Falls; trustee Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee; director Wisconsin Central Railway Co.; secretary Northern Lumber Co., of Cloquet, Minn., and interested in various other concerns of a commercial, industrial or financial nature. He has long been a member of the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, of which he was for two years president; was formerly president of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman's Association, and he is president of the American Immigration Association. He is a member of the Union League Club, Chicago, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason. Though for years one of the largest manufacturers of white pine lumber in the country, his name probably became most familiar to lumbermen and all engaged in that industry through his connection with the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, an organization embracing within its membership or affiliated bodies, about nine-tenths of the manufacturers engaged in the production of white pine lumber in Wisconsin and Minnesota outside the mills of the great lakes. He was married Oct. 8, 1873, to Adelaide M., daughter of Orlando S. Beardsley, a farmer of Mt. Carroll, Ill., and has one child, Ruth Irvine.

KEMPF, Charles Henry, banker, was born in Trumbauersville, Bucks co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1831, son of Johann Jacob and Rosina (Maier) Kempf. His parents, who were both natives of Germany, came to this country in 1830. In 1838 the family removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where Charles H. Kempf attended the public schools. In 1853 he established the first tinshop in Chelsea, Mich., later enlarging the business to that of general hardware. In 1858 he formed a partnership with his brother, Reuben Kempf, in the lumber and grain business in Chelsea. In 1866 they established the Kempf Bros. Bank, Chelsea, which in 1898 was incorporated under the general banking laws of Michigan, as the Kempf Commercial & Savings

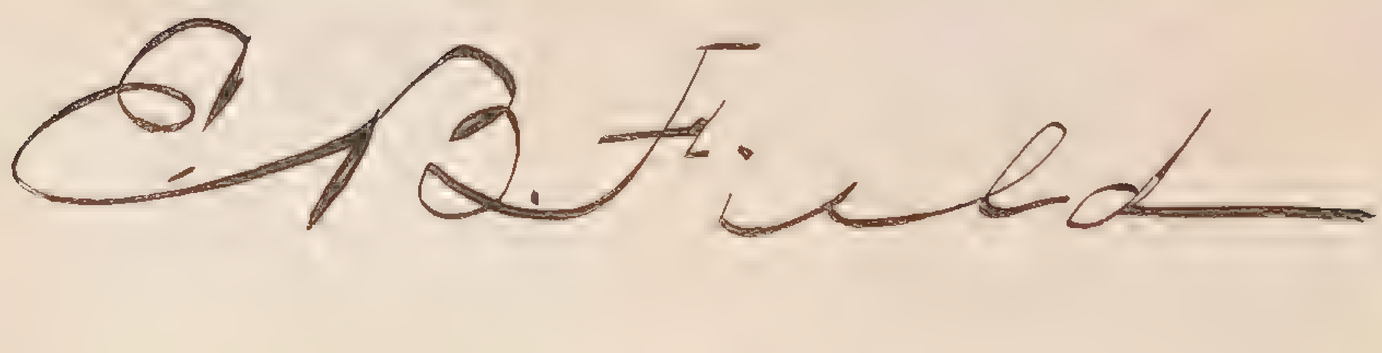


The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Jno Irvine



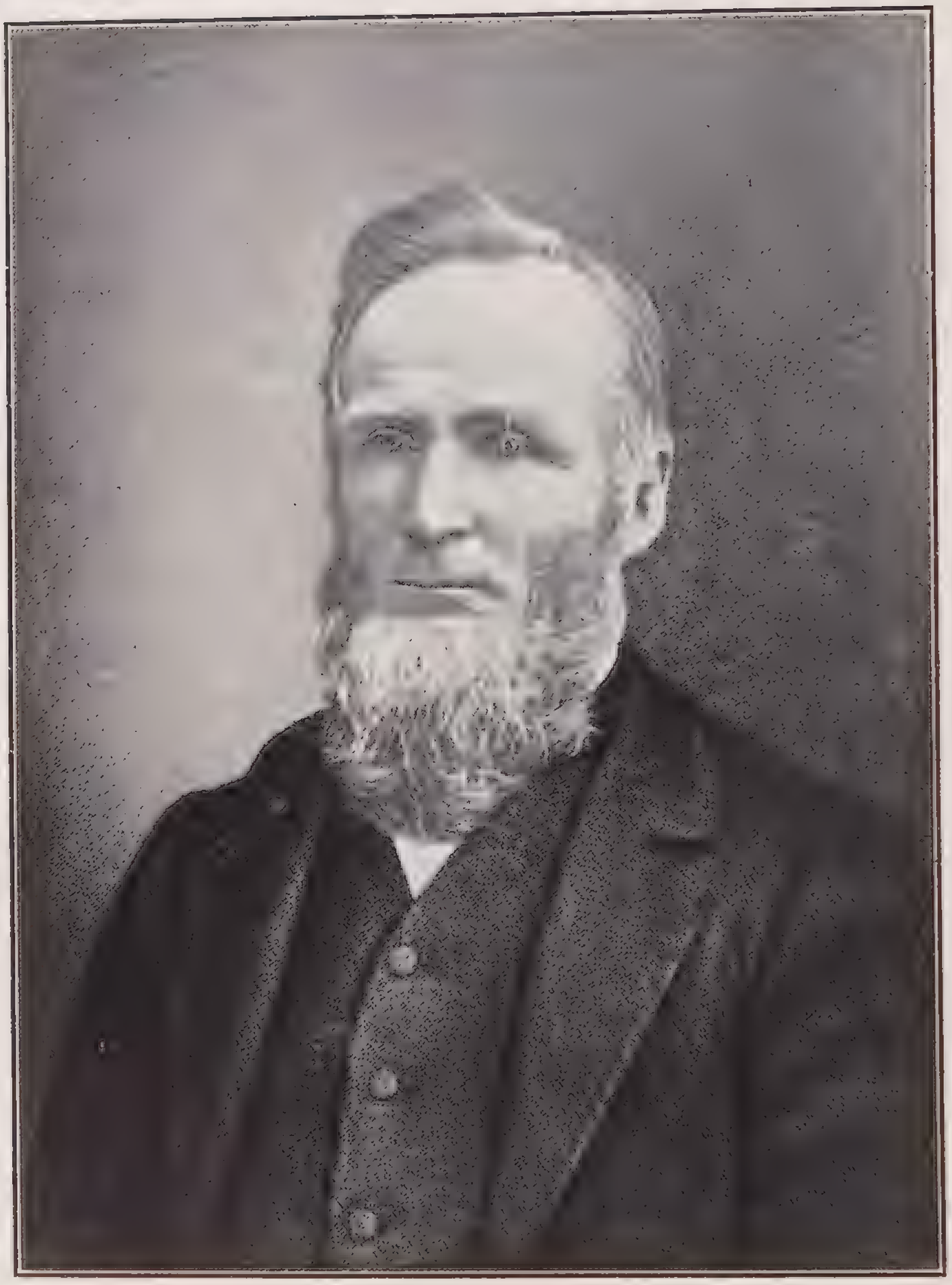
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Alfred Howarden



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Charles A. Kurtz



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Bank, of which Mr. Kempf was vice-president at the time of his death. In politics he was a Republican, and was one of the presidential electors in 1876. For many years he was a member of the First Congregational Church at Chelsea, Mich. He was also a member of Olive Lodge F. & A. M. Mr. Kempf was long closely identified with the business and social life of Chelsea, and was well known throughout southern Michigan. During a number of years he spent his winters at the home of his daughter in Detroit, but always passed his summers in Chelsea. He was married, Oct. 3, 1855, to Mary E., daughter of Alva Freer, of Lima, Mich.; Mrs. Kempf died Mar. 16, 1910. The surviving children of this marriage are: George Henry, Detroit, Mich.; Wilbur Godfrey, Detroit, Mich., now deceased; and Myrta Kempf, who married Clarence J. Chandler, of Detroit. Mr. Kempf died in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22, 1916.

HOVENDEN, Alfred, agriculturist, was born in county Kent, England, Aug. 26, 1824, son of George and Hephzibah (Saxby) Hovenden. The name has also been spelled Overden, but the Hovendens may trace their ancestry through authentic records to the beginning of the sixteenth century, and successive generations of the family occupied one house at Borden, Kent, for more than three hundred years. George Hovenden, father of the subject, was a farmer; he came to America about the middle of the nineteenth century and settled in Illinois. Alfred Hovenden was educated in the schools of his native country and came to America in 1844, preceding his parents by several years, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Illinois. In 1849 he settled on a donation claim near the site of the present town of Hubbard, in Marion county, Oregon. He at first took up 320 acres, and to this he added by purchase from time to time until he had acquired more than 1,000 acres, which he devoted to general farming, carrying on his business with gratifying success and continuing as a farmer until his death. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, yet he had no taste for practical politics and could never be induced to lend his name as a candidate for any office. His time and attention were concentrated upon farm work and private business affairs, and he contributed much to the agricultural development of Marion county. He was a man of matchless courage; positive in his convictions he was bold in their advocacy. For a generation he gave to the community the priceless service of dynamic good citizenship, and for years he enjoyed the deep-seated esteem of the men who directed the progress of Marion county. He was married in Polk county, Ore., June 29, 1856, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Bartholomew Soden, a native of the Isle of Tasmania, Australia; he was merchant and school teacher there, subsequently taught in Honolulu, and afterwards took up a claim in Oregon. There are four children: Caroline, widow of John O. Dennis; Emma, wife of Madison L. Jones, Brooks Station, Ore.; Annie, wife of Frank Gilbert, Portland, and George Hovenden, Portland. He died as the result of an accident at his estate in Marion county, Ore., Dec. 10, 1885.

FIELD, Edward Bell, telephone official, was born at Chelsea, Mass., Sep. 4, 1850, son of James Barker and Eliza Ann (Bell) Field. He was educated in the grade schools of Chelsea and at the age of fifteen he entered the wholesale woolen business in Boston with the firm of Eager, Bartlett & Co., and remained in the woolen business until 1879. In 1880 he entered the telephone business as an operator, and a year later was appointed manager of the operating department of the Colorado Telephone Co.; became general superintendent in 1883; acting general manager in 1884; general manager in 1885; vice-president and general manager in 1890, and in 1898 was made president of the corporation. He organized the Colorado Telephone & Telegraph Co., operating in New Mexico, and subsequently the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Co., operating in El Paso county, northwestern Texas. In 1911 he organized the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., which merged the Colorado Telephone Co., Colorado Telephone & Telegraph Co., Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., into one system, operating in the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and northwestern Texas, and which is a part of the Bell system. He is now president of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., Tri-State Telephone Co., and the American District Telephone Co., operating in Denver, and he is a director in the First National Bank of Denver. In 1897 he was director and treasurer of the Denver Chamber of Commerce; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and in 1907-08 was a trustee of Denver University. He is president of the Denver Philharmonic Association; life member of the Archæological Institute of America, and member also of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economic Association, and of the Denver, Denver Athletic, Country and Cactus clubs, Denver; and of the Alta Club, Salt Lake City; he is also a Knight Templar. He is a student of biology, physiology, physical and social evolution, and of industrial and economic questions generally. In 1907 he was a member of the advisory board of Gov. Henry A. Buchtel (q.v.). His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and billiards. He was married Jan. 22, 1873, to Mary Alice, daughter of William Allen Legge, a wholesale tobacconist of Newton, Mass.; they had four children: Edward Bell, Jr., vice-president and treasurer of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.; May A., widow of Ernest E. Fairchild; Martha L., wife of Floyd F. Walpole, and Grace W., wife of John R. Marvin, Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Field died Mar. 11, 1916, and he was married (2) Sept. 25, 1917, to Anna J. Henry, of Denver, Col.

VANDERPOEL, John A., lawyer, was born in New York City, Aug. 22, 1842, son of Aaron and Ellen (McBride) Vanderpoel. The family name of van der Poel signifies in Dutch "from the lake" or marsh. The family lived originally in Gorichem on the Rhine, but dispersed about the year 1600, the branch which went to Amsterdam, Holland, coming to America not long afterward. Gerrit van der Poel, a widower, married Deborah Warren, Feb. 12, 1697. His son by a former marriage, Wynant Gerritse, was probably born in Holland, and was in Albany as early as 1657. Wynant Gerritse married Tryntje Melgars; their son Melgert Wynantse married Ariaantje Verplanck; their son Melgert married Cathrina Van Alen; their son Johannes married Anatje Staats; and their son Isaac married Moyca Huyck and was the grandfather of John A. Vanderpoel. His father, a lawyer of prominence, was elected to the assembly in 1824, 1828 and 1829, and to congress in 1832, 1834 and 1838; he was appointed a justice of the superior court of New York City in 1843, was reelected in 1847 and served until Jan. 1, 1850, in all a period of seven years. Al-

though the son was baptized simply John, he added to his given name the letter A, that he might thus be distinguished from his cousin, who also bore the name of John. He received his preliminary instruction at the Charlier School in New York City, at that time a celebrated private school where many persons, who later became prominent in life, obtained their preparatory education. He then studied at the Chateau de Lancey in Switzerland, subsequently attending Columbia University where he was graduated A. B. in 1862. Thereafter he entered the Columbia Law School, was graduated A.M., in 1865, and later was a student in the law office of his cousin, Aaron J. Van der Poel, when death cut short his auspicious career. His intellectual power, his thorough education, and his engaging personality all promised a brilliant future of high and conspicuous achievement. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian. He was married, May 22, 1865, to Emily Caroline, daughter of William Curtis Noyes, one of the most successful lawyers of his time in New York City. Mrs. Vanderpoel was a member of the Colonial Dames of America, the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the National Arts Society, being on the board of the latter organization; she was also Vice-President of the New York Water Color Club, member of the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, and the Municipal Art Society. She studied art under R. Swain Gifford and William Sartain, and is the author of "Color Problems" (1903), and "Chronicles of a Pioneer School" (1903). One child, a son, John Arent Vanderpoel, was born of this marriage. His death occurred in January, 1902. He was first lieutenant of the 12th regiment, N. Y. N. G., and just before his death he built at Litchfield, Conn., in honor of his maternal grandmother, Mrs. William Curtis Noyes, the Noyes Memorial Building, a fire-proof structure containing a public library, an historical society and a scientific association. John A. Vanderpoel died in New York, April 12th, 1866.

NOYES, William Curtis, lawyer, was born in Schodack, Rensselaer co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1805, son of George and Martha (Curtis) Noyes. His first American paternal ancestor was Rev. James Noyes, a native of England, who came over to the colonies in 1634 and settled at Newbury, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, Rev. James Noyes and his wife Dorothy Stanton; their son John and his wife, Mary Gallup; their son William and his wife, Sybil Whiting; their son William and his wife, Elizabeth Gillett, who were the grandparents of William Curtis Noyes. William C. Noyes received a common school education, and began the study of law at the age of fourteen. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began the practice of his profession at Utica, N. Y. His success was immediate. In 1838 he removed to New York city, and soon became known as one of the foremost leaders of the New York bar. The income from his legal business was said to have amounted to nearly $100,000 a year during the latter portion of his career. His practice in commercial cases became one of the largest in the city, and he was also conspicuous as an advocate. Among the important lawsuits with which he was identified were: the Rose will case, involving the principles of resulting trusts; the Schuyler over-issue of stock case, called the *omnibus suit,* in which an officer of the New Haven Railway Co. had forged stock certificates and negotiated them, and out of which several hundred suits arose, Mr. Noyes having charge of all the litigations in behalf of the railway; the Huntington case, where a Wall street broker on trial for forgery set up the plea of insanity, a plea which was made of no avail by Mr. Noyes's masterly analysis of moral insanity, despite a very able handling of the defence by James T. Brady. In 1857 he was appointed by the New York state legislature one of three commissioners to codify the laws of New York, his associates being David Dudley Field and Alexander Bradford. Although the code they drafted was never adopted, that part of it which Mr. Noyes prepared was very highly commended. He was a delegate to the peace conference which met in Washington, D. C., in 1861. His large library of legal and other books he bequeathed to Hamilton College. Mr. Noyes was noted for his generosity and courteous bearing, and his honesty and integrity were never questioned by the bench or bar. He was twice married (I) to Anne Tracy, and (II) in 1841 to Julia F. Tallmadge, daughter of Frederick Augustus Tallmadge, of New York. He had seven children: two sons who died in infancy and five daughters, of whom two grew to maturity: Rachel Tracy, who married Charles E. Whitehead of New York, and Emily Caroline, who married John A. Vanderpoel, of New York. William Curtis Noyes died in New York, Dec. 25, 1864.

LEWIS, Charles, manufacturer, was born at Winscombe, near Leeds, England, Apr. 10, 1853, son of George and Mary Lewis, and emigrated to America in 1867, locating first at Auburn, N. Y., and subsequently settling at Amsterdam, that state. He received his education in the public schools of his native country and at Auburn. He became a machinist's apprentice, and at an early age was appointed superintendent of a carriage-spring manufacturing plant at Amsterdam. Subsequently he removed to Jackson, Mich., where he began the manufacture of springs in association with an accountant who came from the Amsterdam plant, the firm being Lewis & Allen. Later he purchased Allen's interest, and in 1897 added an axle department to the works. In the following year he organized the Jackson Automobile Co. Altho this venture proved successful he finally decided to withdraw and devote all of his energies to the spring and axle end of his enterprise. In 1911 he consolidated his several factories for the making of automobile axles in a splendid new plant. At his death the Lewis Spring & Axle Co., engaged in the manufacture of automobile springs, front and rear axles, brake lever assemblies, transmissions and forgings, occupied a floor space of 320,000 feet, and employed more than 700 men. He was director in the Union Bank of Jackson, and a leader in civic and municipal affairs; member of the board of public works, of the fire commission, and of the state board of charities and correction, devoting much time to prison improvement work. He aided in securing the land for the Odd Fellows' Home, and was a liberal contributor to the Jackson Friendly Home, an institution for aged women. For many years he was a trustee of Haven Methodist Church. He was an incorporator of the Jackson chamber of commerce; a 32d degree Mason, and member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. His optimistic spirit was one of his greatest assets, and another was his absolute and fearless honesty. His constant incentive was efficiency and his wholesouled geniality inspired absolute confidence and trust. He was married at Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1874, to Elizabeth A.,

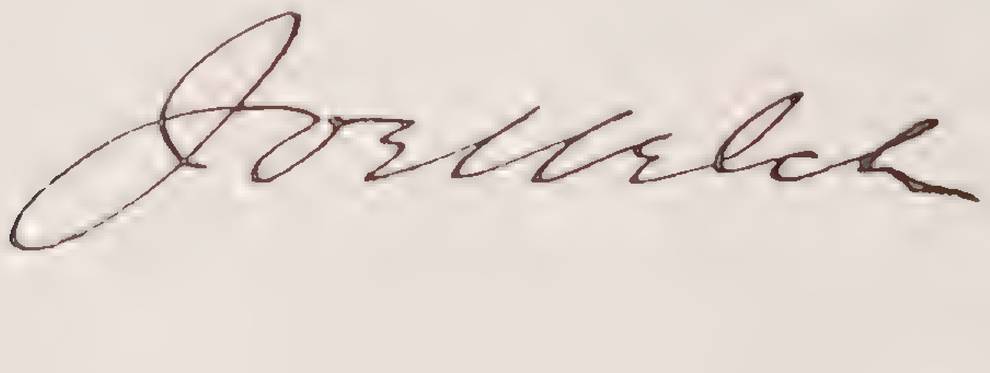


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Wm Curtis Noyes



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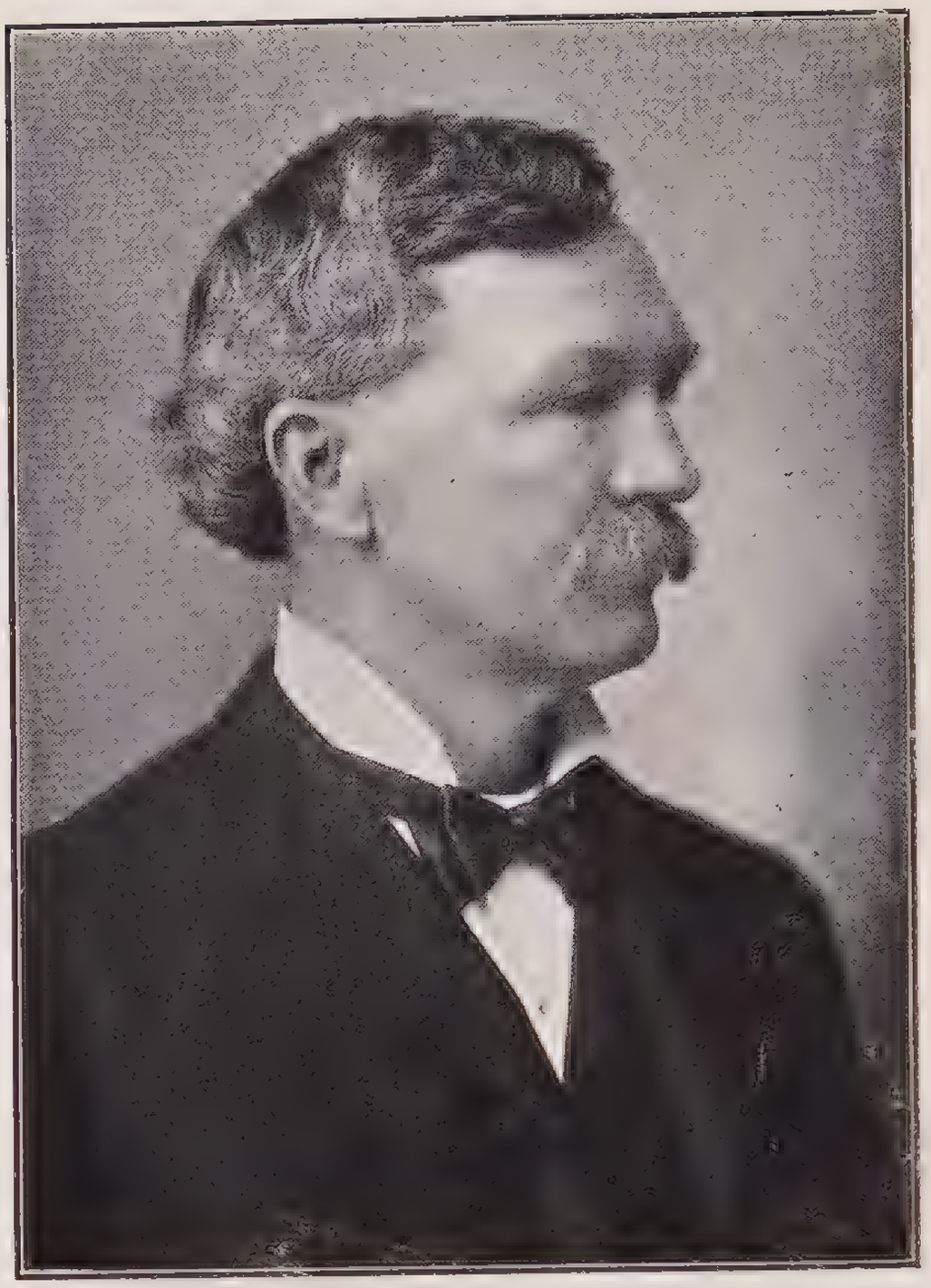


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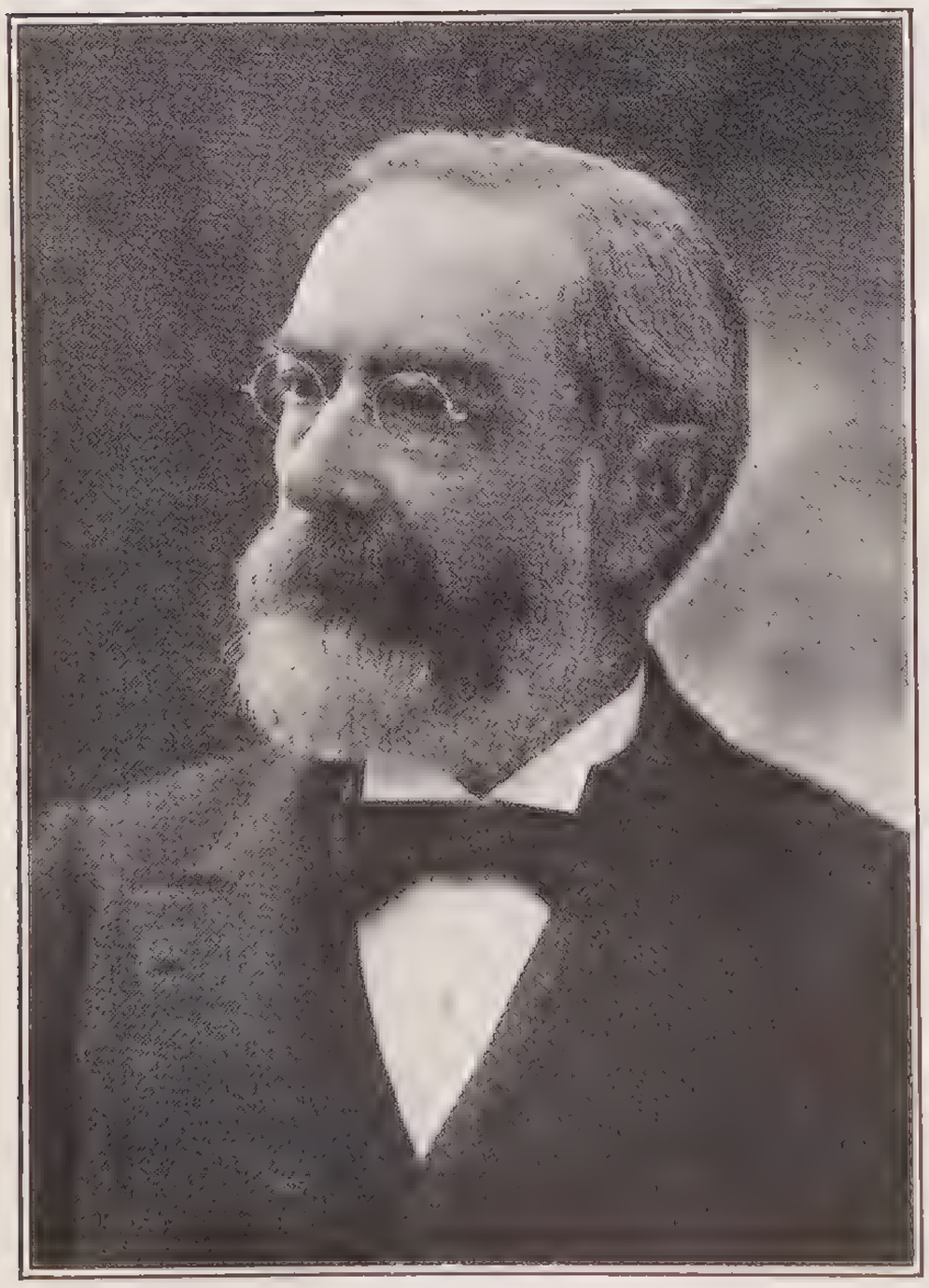
Charles Lewis.



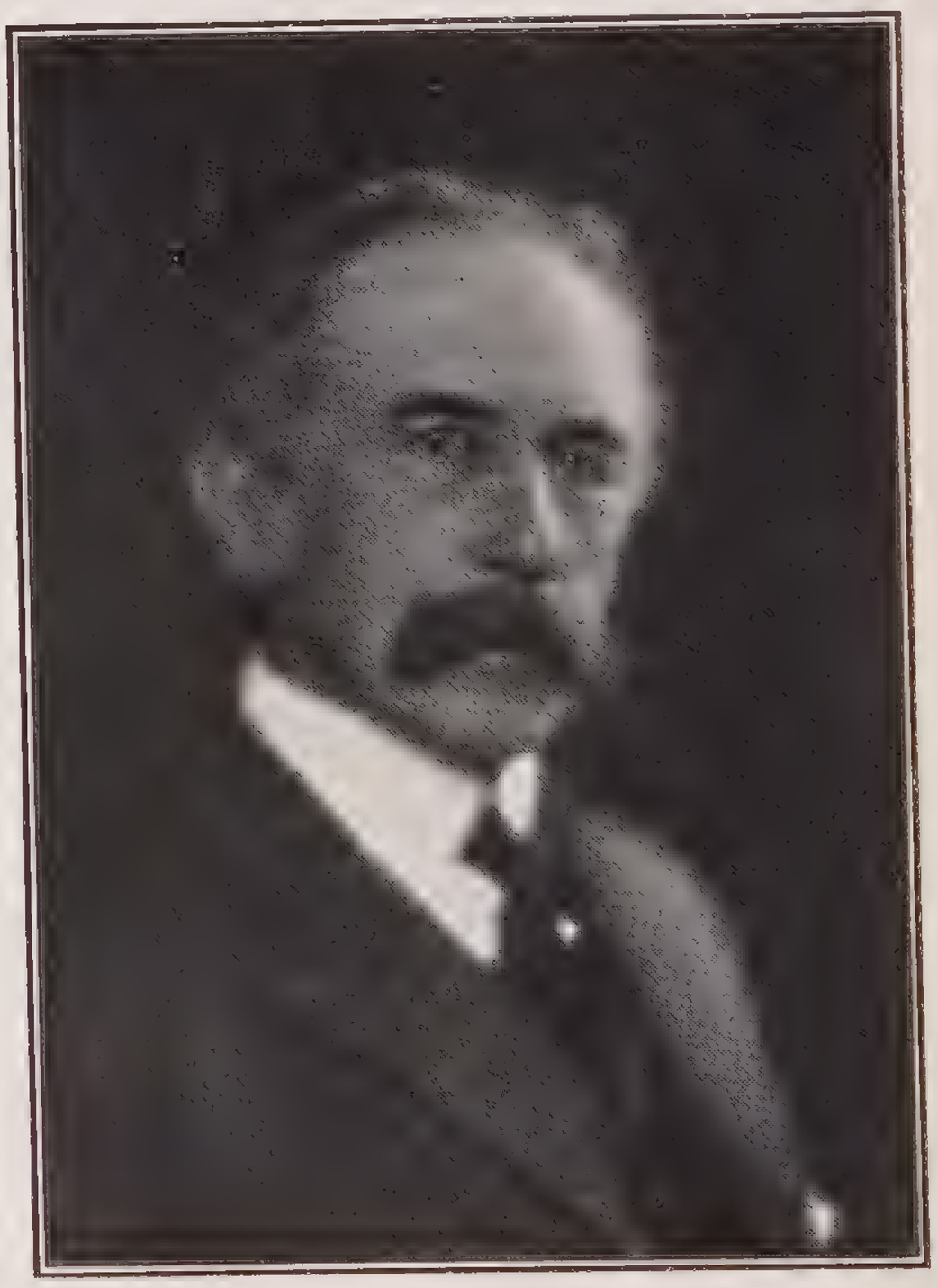
EBEN M. WILLIS
MANUFACTURER



HENRY D. TIMMONS
LUMBERMAN



LEON J. WILLIEN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



EDWARD Q. KEASBEY
LAWYER

daughter of William J. Hollier. She survived him, with five children: Minnie Belle, wife of Edward F. Lyon, Detroit; Fred H., who succeeded his father as managing head of the Lewis Spring and Axle Co.; Jessie May, wife of Fred Bowman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mary Frances, wife of George Tygh, Jackson, and Alice Winifred, wife of Raymond A. McQuillan, Jackson. He died in Jackson, Mich., Feb. 24, 1912.

WILLIS, Eben Marston, manufacturer, was born at Claremont, N. H., May 11, 1871, son of Algernon and Susan L. (Marston) Willis. His grandfather, Lemuel Willis, was a noted Universalist minister, and his father, a native of Salem, was a merchant and at one time was deputy state treasurer of New Hampshire. After a public school education the son entered the service of the Page Belting Co., Concord, N. H., and through successive promotions became the treasurer and general manager of that concern, which under his direction had a large growth and development. He was a director in the corporation, as well as in the Mechanics National Bank, Northern Securities Co., and Capital Fire Insurance Co., and was a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank. Possessing a fine sense of civic duty, he served as a member of the Concord common council during 1897-98; member of the board of aldermen during 1899-1902, and representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1903 and 1905, being chairman of the state house committee in the latter year. He was a 32d degree Mason, an attendant of Universalist Church, and held membership also in the Wonolancet and Snowshoe clubs, Concord. He recognized and assumed his full share of the responsibilities of life and worked zealously for the betterment and benefit of the civic and business interests with which he was associated, and to which he gave always the best that was in him. He was married Oct. 2, 1895 to Lena Vira, daughter of Frank H. George, a merchant of Concord, N. H., and left one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Willis. He died in Concord, N. H., Jan. 1, 1919.

TIMMONS, Henry Davis, lumberman, was born at Cheraw, Chesterfield co., S. C., Jan. 21, 1848, son of Samuel Davis and Sarah Powell (Hendricks) Timmons, and grandson of Isaac Timmons. His father was a contractor and builder. Henry Davis Timmons received his education in the public schools, and early began his business career in association with his father. He removed to Waxahachie, Tex., in 1871, and was there engaged as a contractor and builder until 1890, when he established the H. D. Timmons Lumber Co., of which he was the active head until 1912, when he retired from active business cares. He served for years as a city official, and as school trustee. He also held office in the Methodist Church, and filled various chairs in Masonry. He found his chief recreation in travel and reading. He was married at Waxahachie, Tex., May 7, 1874, to Hannah Mitchell, daughter of Andrew Murdock, a farmer of Waxahachie; she survives him, with four children: A. D., a lumberman, of Houston; Mary Nettie, who married David H. Thompson; Annie Elizabeth, who married Robert C. Johnston, and Minnie Lee, the wife of Julian P. Moorman. He died at Waxahachie, Tex., Jan. 26, 1915.

WILLIEN, Leon John, physician and surgeon, was born at Haganeau, Alsace-Lorraine, France, Oct. 9, 1840. He came with his mother to the United States in 1844, settling at St. Marie, Jasper co., Ill. There he received his preliminary education under the preceptorship of a French tutor. At thirteen he entered the University of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated at its college of medicine (St. Louis Medical College) in 1857 with the degree M.D. Subsequently he took the full three years' course at the school of surgery of the University of Strasburg, receiving the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1864. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Effingham, Ill., settling at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1872. There from the outset he enjoyed a liberal patronage, and his skill soon gained for him a reputation in surgery which extended to other cities. He established St. Anthony's Hospital, Terre Haute, and for some years was president of its staff. For thirty-five years he was visiting physician to St. Mary-of-the-Woods, an institution of learning of Terre Haute. For many years he was pension examiner. He was a fellow American College of Surgeons, and member American Medical Association, Indiana State Medical Society, Aesculapian Medical Society, Wabash Valley Medical Society, Vigo County Medical Society, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of Columbus. Politically he was a Democrat. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was broad-minded and public-spirited; a student and a scholar, and a power for good in the community. He was married at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Feb. 5, 1872, to Mary, daughter of William Fleming, a state treasurer of Indiana; she died in 1908. There are five surviving children: Gertrude, now Mrs. Frederick A. Rieman, La Crosse, Wis.; Hermine, who is Mrs. Frederick N. Isenman, Brookline, Mass.; Helen, and William Fleming, coroner, both of Terre Haute, and Leon J. Willien, Jr., a chemist, of Boston, Mass. He died at Terre Haute, June 17, 1919.

KEASBEY, Edward Quinton, lawyer, was born at Salem, N. J., July 27, 1849, son of Anthony Quinton (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Keasbey, who came from England about 1694, and settled at Salem, N. J., in Fenwick's. His wife was Elizabeth Thompson Smart, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Edward who married Elizabeth Bradway; their son Edward and his wife Prudence Quinton; their son Anthony and his wife Hannah Brick, to their son Edward Quinton and his wife Mary Parry Aertsen, who were the grandparents of Edward Quinton Keasbey. Edward Keasbey (I) was one of the founders of Fenwick's Colony at Salem and was one of the three judges of the first Supreme Court of West New Jersey. Edward Keasbey (III) was a member of Assembly for Salem and Cumberland, 1763-1769, and of the provincial congress of New Jersey during 1775-77, and also Chairman of the Council of Safety. Anthony Keasbey (IV) served as clerk of Salem county, N. J., and as member of the New Jersey assembly during 1798-1801. Edward Quinton Keasbey (V), grandfather of the subject, was a noted physician; judge of the court of common pleas, appointed in 1844, and presidential elector in 1844. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Jacob Welsh Miller, U. S. senator from New Jersey 1840-1852. Anthony Quinton Keasbey (q.v.), father of the subject, was a noted lawyer of Newark, and for more than a quarter of a century was U. S. attorney for New Jersey. Edward Q. Keasbey, the subject, received his preliminary education at the private school of Rev. Julius H. Rosé, in Newark, and at the Newark Academy. He spent a year at Columbia College, after which he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated with first

honors in 1869 with the degree A.B., and received the degree A.M. in 1872. He was graduated at Harvard Law School in 1871 and studied there until 1872, when he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney, and in 1875 was admitted as counsellor. Immediately upon leaving college he entered the office of Parker & Keasbey, consisting of his father (q.v.) and Cortlandt Parker (q.v.). When the firm was dissolved in 1876 Mr. Keasbey took his two sons, Edward Q. and George M. Keasbey, into partnership with him under the name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, and this relationship continued until 1895, when his father died, and then the two brothers continued their practice under the name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons and afterwards Edward Q. & George M. Keasbey, and their firm has a record of more than sixty years of unbroken practice in Newark. Mr. Keasbey was for many years a U. S. Commissioner and has long been a supreme court commissioner and a special master in chancery. He is counsel in New Jersey and a director of the North American Co., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and other important corporations. He has acquired both by study and experience an extensive knowledge of the history and practice of the law of corporations and constitutional law. He has been a student as well as a practitioner in the law. He is diligent in the preparation of his briefs and both logical and forceful in argument. He has the faculty of clear statement of facts before juries and has won a reputation as a thoughtful and effective writer on matters of public or professional interest. He has made some notable arguments in important cases both at law and in equity. He took part in the argument before the court of errors in the case involving the constitutionality of the statute providing for assembly districts, in which it was held, as he insisted, that the statute was unconstitutional. He has had experience in patent litigation, and has argued cases of this character in the U. S. supreme court and the U. S. circuit court of appeals. He is the author of "The Law of Electric Wires in Streets and Highways" (1892; 2nd ed., 1895); "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey" (1912), and a life of Chancellor Henry W. Green (q.v.) in "Great Judges and Lawyers of the United States," (John C. Winston, Phila.), besides numerous articles in the "Harvard Law Review," "Yale Law Journal," "Columbia Law Review," "New Jersey Law Journal," and the "Green Bag." From 1879 to 1895 he was editor of the "New Jersey Law Journal," a monthly magazine to which he contributed many noteworthy articles. During 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the New Jersey assembly. Aside from his legal activities Mr. Keasbey finds time to devote to civic and philanthropic enterprises. He has long been a member of the board of trustees of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, in Newark, and during 1888-1912 he edited the "Hospital Review" in the interests of that institution. He is also a trustee of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Newark, and is a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, where he has resided since 1889. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New Jersey State Bar Association (of which he was president in 1918-19), Lawyers' Club of Essex County, New Jersey Historical Society, Harvard Club, Newark, and of the Morristown Club and Morris County Golf Club, Morristown. In politics he is a Republican, interested in social welfare, and a supporter of constitutional government. He is well read in history and literature and public affairs and is a man of character and good attainments. He was married October 22, 1885, to Eliza Gray, daughter of Henry G. Darcy, a merchant of Newark, N. J.

CHURCHILL, William Wilberforce, mechanical engineer, was born at Monroe, Wis., Jan. 6, 1867, son of Jesse Norman and Dr. Ann E. (Sherman) Churchill. His first American ancestor was Josiah Churchill, a native of England, who came over to the colonies and settled at Wethersfield, Conn.; his wife was Elizabeth Foote, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph; his son Ensign Samuel, who married Martha Boardman; their son Jesse, who married Sarah Boardman Cady; their son Rev. Jesse, who married Hannah Boardman; their son William Boardman, who married Almira Humes, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Rev. Jesse Churchill served at White Plains and Long Island in the revolutionary war, was chaplain of the 27th regiment, New York militia, during 1810–22, and served in the war of 1812. William W. Churchill was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., and was graduated M. E. at Cornell University in 1889. He was made a fellow in Sibley College 1889–90, and in the latter year took his master's degree in mechanical engineering. After graduation he spent a few months with E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and then returned to Cornell as fellow, pursuing advanced work until 1890, when he entered the employ of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., with whom he remained until his retirement from business in 1906. He started in the mechanical stoker shop at Chicago, and rose through various intermediate positions in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Boston to be chief mechanical engineer of the company, of which he was also vice-president and director until his retirement. His work includes the Boston terminal; the Kingsbridge power house, New York city; Atlanta (Ga.) water power plant; Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley railroad; Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon railroad; Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Mich.; Northern Colorado Power Co., Denver, and the electrification of the Long Island railroad, New York. In 1902 he spent some time in Europe in connection with the electrification of the London Underground railroad. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Railroad Club, Cornell University Club, and four Masonic orders, Sagamore lodge, Amity chapter, Adelphic council and Palestine commandery of New York city. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 29, 1894, to Georgia P., daughter of Joseph Dadmun, of Dorchester, Mass.; she died in 1896, and he was married (2), June 25, 1902, to Lettie E., daughter of Joseph Wood, of Monroe, Wis., and they had one son, William Wood Churchill. He died at Oshkosh, Wis., Mar. 24, 1910.

SHURTLEFF, Stephen Currier, lawyer, was born in Walden, Vt., Jan. 13, 1838, a descendant of William Shurtleff of Marshfield, Mass., the founder of the family in America. He grew up on his father's farm and showed a considerable mechanical talent which was of good service to him as a lawyer in later years. He attended district school, and by himself teaching school to pay his expenses was enabled to attend the academies at Glover, Newberry and Morrisville, expecting to then go to college, a purpose frustrated by the death of his mother. Having chosen the law as his profession, he began its study at Plainfield, Vt., and was admitted to



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Woodrow Wilson



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Thos. O'Day

the bar in 1863. His practice took him often to Montpelier, especially, when, in 1871, the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad was organized and he was retained by it—for life, as it proved. This led to his settlement in Montpelier in 1876 and his devotion in large degree to railway and corporation law. Later the Boston & Maine railroad retained him as counsel for the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain division, which was a life time office also, and the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada likewise became a client. His genius and interest in mechanics made him a well-known authority in patent law. While so largely devoted to the causes of capital, he was notable in serving the unfortunate also, one instance often being cited in illustration, in which, according to Vermont law, he took a case for a poor young woman arrested for crime, and by an injunction, before indictment, secured the results he sought, but prevented his own compensation by the state. Mr. Shurtleff had the misfortune to be a Democrat in a Republican state, and although he was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives in 1874, his friends' insistence on running him for governor in 1886 and 1888 and later for Congress and the supreme court of the state was in each case met by defeat of course. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1896. He was married April 28, 1868, to Elizabeth M. Pratt of Plainfield, who survived him. He died in Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 27, 1898.

O'DAY, Thomas, lawyer and jurist, was born at Goshen, Conn., July 4, 1852, son of Daniel and Catherine (Welsh) O'Day. His father was a farmer, and during the infancy of the subject removed to Illinois. Thomas O'Day received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Henry, Ill., and was graduated at the law school of the State University of Iowa in 1877 with the degree LL.B. That same year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Bedford, Ia. In 1879 he removed to Neligh, Neb., where for ten years he was engaged in the practice of law, and became a factor in political affairs, being chosen Democratic candidate for justice of the supreme court of Nebraska in 1887. In 1889 he took up his residence in Portland, Ore., where he held an enviable position at the bar of Multnomah county. In 1907 he was appointed by Gov. Chamberlain to the circuit court bench to fill out an unexpired term, serving two years in that capacity, after which he resumed private practice. For eight years, and until his death, he was a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Oregon, lecturing on bailments and carriers. He was a factor in the councils of the democratic party in Oregon, participating actively in the national campaign of 1896. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Every field of the law was familiar to him; in the examination of witnesses and in the preparation of his briefs and arguments and in the argument of cases before the court, few were his equal. He was no respecter of persons either in the hearing of cases or their determination. He was held in the highest esteem by all his associates, while his kindness of heart, sincere sympathy and deep humanity made him loved by all. He was married at Neligh, Neb., Nov. 8, 1882, to Agnes, daughter of Robert Jackson Earl, of Chatham, Ontario, Canada, and he died at Portland Heights, Portland, Ore., Mar. 28, 1915.

CARROLL, John Francis, editor and publisher, was born at St. Clair, Pa., June 15, 1858, son of Thaddeus and Catherine (Jordan) Carroll, natives of Ireland. Orphaned at an early age, he was reared by an aunt, and began his wage-earning career as breaker boy in a coal mine. After attending public schools he entered Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa. However, the idea of teaching was not to his liking, and with a view to earning money with which to take up the study of medicine he began newspaper work, on the "Evening Chronicle," Pottsville, Pa. He reported nearly all of the famous Molly McGuire cases and as representative of his newspaper witnessed all of the seventeen hangings. After three years' experience in country journalism he went to St. Louis, in 1879, and joined the staff of the "Missouri Republican." He was city editor of the Omaha "Bee" during 1880-81, when the elder Rosewater was struggling to make this newspaper live. Subsequently he worked on a St. Joseph (Mo.) newspaper and became there the warm friend of Eugene Field. In order to give his eyes a rest he spent the years 1882-84 riding the range in Texas, earning the cowboy nickname of "Dogie John." Joining the staff of the Cleveland "Leader" in the latter year he was soon made city editor and offered the post of Washington correspondent. The latter he declined, to enter the medical department of Western Reserve University, but after a year was obliged to relinquish his studies because of impaired sight, never afterward resuming them. In order to "ginger up the paper" friends owning the Cheyenne (Wyo.) "Leader" induced him to become editor, in 1887, and he was soon made half owner, serving eight years in that capacity. He went through the celebrated Wyoming Rustler war, taking the part of the small ranchmen, and he was a dominant factor in many heated political battles and campaigns in Wyoming. He was for six years managing editor of the Denver "Post," and made it the greatest journal in Colorado. Later he was for six years general manager of the Denver "Times," and afterward was made statistician for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. In 1903 he settled in Portland, Ore., as editor of the "Oregon Daily Journal." In 1906 he became editor and publisher of the Portland "Evening Telegram," continuing in that position until his death. He was a factor in driving the gamblers from Portland; was a power in bringing about prohibition in the state, and it was an editorial he wrote for the "Telegram" that started the annual rose festival which has made the "Rose City" celebrated. He was always active for civic betterment, the fight he made for a public market having been won only after years of hard work. As a token in acknowledgement of his labors the municipal authorities named it Carroll Market, in 1914. He was a member of the National Arts Club, New York city; Waverly Country Club, Portland, and in Masonry held the 32d degree. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a lover of literature, and of the fine arts, and his knowledge of painting and porcelains, of etchings, of rugs and tapestries and of gems, was far above that of the studious layman. He was a part of the progress of Portland. He combined the power of the poet to idealize, with the ability of the man of action to make the ideals take tangible form. He was married in Denver, Col., May 1, 1889, to Florence, daughter of Hiram E. Hurlbut, of Denver. Their children are: Kathleen, who married Manton C. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Teresa, who married Haig Boyajohn, of Phila-

delphia; Richard, an actor, of New York; James, with a forestry regiment in France during the European war; Margaret, Edwin H., Walter, and Guertin Carroll, and Glover Carroll (died in 1916). John Francis Carroll died in Portland, Ore., Dec. 4, 1917.

ROSS, Edward Alsworth, sociologist, was born at Virden, Ill., Dec. 12, 1866, son of William Carpenter and Rachel (Alsworth) Ross, and spent his early years at Davenport and at Marion in Iowa. Left an orphan at the age of eight, he learned little of his early ancestry, which has thus been lost. His guardian found a home for him with L. M. Beach, a farmer of Linn County, Iowa, and he completed his preliminary education in the district school. In 1882, at the age of fifteen, he entered Coe college at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of A.B.; attended the University of Berlin in 1888-9; was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1891, with the degree of Ph.D., and in 1911, received the degree of LL.D. from Coe college. Upon his graduation at Johns Hopkins in 1891, he began his professional career as professor of economics in the University of Indiana, where he remained one year. Subsequently he was associate professor of political economy and finance in Cornell, 1892-3; professor of sociology in Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1893-1900, in the University of Nebraska, 1901-6, and in the University of Wisconsin since 1906. He has been one of the pioneers in the teaching of sociology in the United States and certain of his books are widely used as texts in American universities. He was lecturer on sociology in Harvard, 1902, the University of Chicago, 1896-1905, and has lectured much on this subject throughout the country. He has written extensively on sociology, being author of "Honest Dollars," (1896); "Social Control," (1901); "The Foundations of Sociology," (1905); "Sin and Society," (1907); "Social Psychology," (1908); "Latter Day Sinners and Saints," (1910); "The Changing Chinese," (1911); "Changing America," (1912); "The Old World in the New," (1914); "South of Panama," (1915); "Russia in Upheaval," (1918); "What is America," (1919); "Principles of Sociology," (1920), and is contributor of numerous articles to economic and sociologic journals and literary periodicals. He was president of the American Sociological Society in 1914-15; secretary of the American Economic Association, 1892-93; and is advisory editor of the American Journal of Sociology and member of the Institut International de Sociologie and of Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. In his spare moments Prof. Ross devotes himself to his favorite pursuits of fishing, and canoeing in the wilderness. He has traveled extensively in the Orient, and has written standard works on China and South America. In 1917 he was sent on a mission to Russia by the American Institute of Social Service and spent six months there during the acute phase of the revolution. He is independent in thought, and is a man of initiative and venturesomeness. He was married at Washington, June 16, 1892, to Rosamond, daughter of Francis C. Simons of Washington, D. C., and they have three children, Francis, Gilbert and Lester Ross.

WELD, Laenas Gifford, educator, was born at Sherwood, St. Joseph co., Mich., Dec. 30, 1862, son of LeRoy Tryon and Nancy Rose (Dougherty) Weld, and a descendant of Capt. Joseph Weld, who came from England in 1632 and settled at Roxbury, Mass. He was a student at Northwestern University during 1878-80 and was graduated at the University of Iowa in 1883 with the degree B. Sc., receiving from that institution the degree M.A., in 1886 and LL.D. in 1912. He began his professional career in 1884 as teacher of mathematics in the Burlington (Ia.) High School and two years later joined the faculty of the Iowa State University as assistant professor. He became acting professor in 1887, was professor of mathematics and astronomy during 1889-1911, dean of the graduate college during 1900-07, director of the School of Applied Science, 1903-05 and dean of College of Liberal Arts from 1907-10. He was state superintendent of weights and measures for Iowa from 1888 to 1911. From 1911 till the time of his death he was engaged in the planning and organization of the Pullman Free School of Manual Training (founded and endowed by George M. Pullman), in connection with which he spent the year 1913 abroad. Aside from his educational activities he was interested in agricultural pursuits in North and South, as owner of farms. He was the author of "Determinants" and of numerous magazine articles, pamphlets, etc. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was secretary of Sect. A, 1904-09; treasurer (1901-05) of the National Society of Sigma Xi, and member also of the American Mathematical Society, Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, Archæological Institute of America, The Religious Education Association, State Historical Society of Iowa, and Chicago Historical Society, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the "N" of Northwestern University, and Hamilton, Quadrangle and Pullman clubs, Chicago. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Congregational Church. He found his chief recreation in nature study. He was married at Cresco, Ia., June 24, 1887, to Harriet Magdalene, daughter of John G. Doane, a merchant, of Cresco. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 1919.

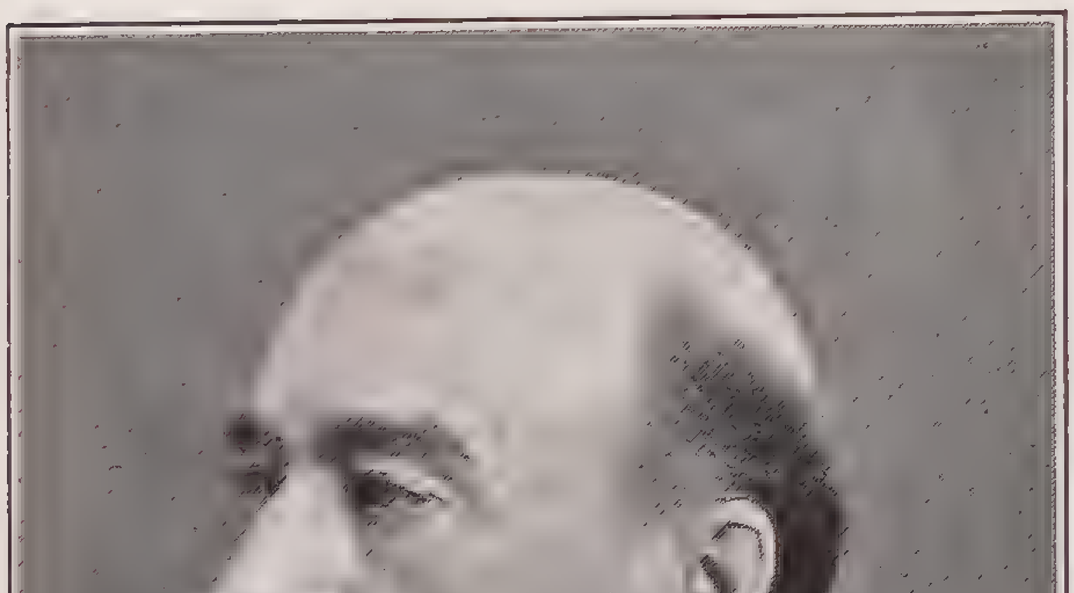
FONTANA, Mark John, merchant, was born in Cerisola, province of Genoa, Italy, May 21, 1849, son of Giuseppe and Bianca (Borro) Fontana. His father was a marble worker in the quarries of Carrara. The family came to America about 1855, and the son began his education in a private Italian night school in New York city, which he attended for about two years; afterwards he studied for about one year at an English night school, known as "Five Points," New York city. During the daytime it was necessary for him to work to assist in supporting his mother, brother and sister, his father having died about 1862. For a time he worked in a fruit and produce commission house in West Washington Market, New York city, but in the latter part of 1867 he set out for San Francisco, Cal., where he arrived in January, 1868. There he obtained employment in a barber shop, blacking boots and shoes, and putting the shop in order. Four months later he accepted a position in a fruit commission house, where he worked for two years, when his employer gave him a contingent interest in the business. Finding that his employer was taking an unfair advantage of him, he associated himself with C. M. Volkman, also in the commission business. Three years later he entered into partnership with G. Ginocchio in the shipping business, but within six months bought out his partner's interest. About 1880 he relinquished the shipping business and opened a canning fac-



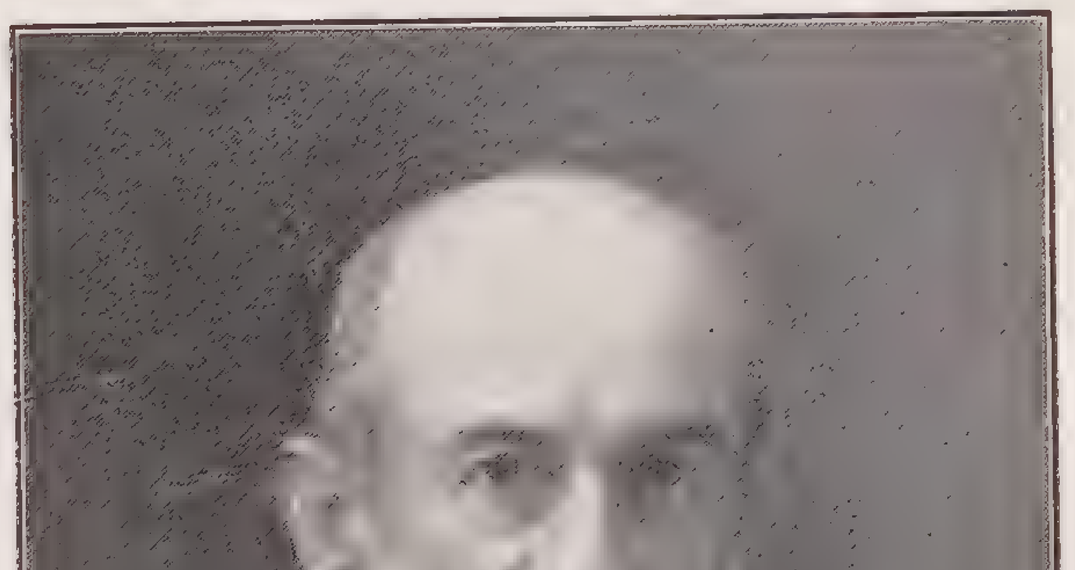
JOHN F. CARROLL
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER



EDWARD A. ROSS
SOCIOLOGIST



LAENAS G. WELD
EDUCATOR



MARK J. FONTANA
MERCHANT



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L. S. Cobelens.

tory under the name of M. J. Fontana & Co., and some years later received S. L. Goldstein as a partner. Subsequently, after buying out his first partner, a third partner, William Fries, was taken into the business whereupon the firm name was changed to Fontana & Co. About 1899 this firm disposed of its business to the California Fruit Canners' Association, of which concern Mr. Fontana was general superintendent; S. L. Goldstein, treasurer, and William Fries, president. The company consists of eleven directors, five of whom are members of the executive board, namely: R. I. Bentley, C. H. Bentley, William Fries, S. L. Goldstein and M. J. Fontana. Mr. Fontana is also president of the California Wine Association, chairman of the board of the California Packing Corporation, the successors to the California Fruit Canners Association; a director of the Italian-American Bank and E. B. & A. L. Stone Co.; president of the Italian-Swiss Colony, and a member of numerous other clubs and societies. About 1899 Mr. Fontana served as a member of the board of supervisors for two years. He is of a somewhat taciturn nature, but prompt in decision, and possessed of a strong determination to carry through any undertaking in which he may engage. He was married June 16, 1877, to Nellie, daughter of Andrew Jones, a farmer of San Leandro, Cal., and their children are: Margaret, wife of Douglas Cushman; Mark E.; Roland G. and Richard G. Fontana.

COPELAND, Isaac Seymour, publisher, was born at St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Dec. 30, 1849, son of John and Harriet Boughton (Fairman) Copeland. Both his father and grandfather, Isaac Copeland, came from County Armagh, Ireland, in 1820, and settled at Lewiston, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools and St. Catharines Academy, and at the age of seventeen he entered the employ of his uncles, Seymour B. and Charles G. Fairman, proprietors of the Elmira (N. Y.) "Advertiser." After mastering the details of the printing trade he served as a night editor during 1875-78 and city editor during 1878-82. As a writer of local historical events, his column, "Pad and Pencil," was enjoyed by Elmirans for many years. He published the "Sunday Tidings" with John B. Briggs from 1881 to 1888, and then with his brother-in-law, James F. Woodford, opened a job printing establishment, from which evolved the "Evening Star," a penny newspaper. In 1907 the "Evening Star" and the Elmira "Gazette and Free Press" were consolidated as the "Star-Gazette," and Mr. Copeland was president of the consolidated company until his death. In 1874 he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was a communicant of the Congregational Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He held a high place in Masonry, was a member also of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine and the Masonic Club, and a charter member of the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married May 14, 1874, to Nancy E., daughter of Joseph Woodford, a lumberman of Elmira, and left one son: Woodford J. Copeland, publisher of the "Star-Gazette." He died at Miami, Fla., Feb. 6, 1919.

SCHOFF, Hannah Kent, philanthropist, was born at Upper Darby, Pa., about 1850, daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Leonard) Kent. She was educated at a boarding school and by private tutors. In 1899 her attention was attracted to the case of a little girl of eight years, a household drudge in a Philadelphia boarding house, who was sentenced to the House of Refuge for starting a fire which burned down the house in which she lived. The little girl admitted in court that she did it "to see the fire burn and the engines run." As she had seven children of her own, Mrs. Schoff understood the litle girl's impulse and was shocked at a state of affairs which allowed young children to be branded as criminals and condemned to association with corrupt and perverted boys and girls of more advanced years. An investigation of the criminal courts and reformatories of Pennsylvania convinced her that the conditions affecting delinquent children were disgraceful, brutal and stupid. She presented the facts she had collected to the New Century Club, of which she was a member, and a committee was formed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers. The committee made a study of the laws of other states dealing with helpless, dependent and delinquent children, and Mrs. Schoff personally visited Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois to study the workings of the juvenile laws there. She then drafted two bills which provided a separate time and place for the trial of children's cases, and no detention of children in police stations; probation officers whose salaries were not to be paid from the public treasury, but who were appointed by the judge; a house of detention in all cities of the first and second classes for children awaiting trial; boards of visitors for all institutions, to be composed of men and women. In May, 1901, the bills passed the legislature, and on June 14 of that year the first juvenile court in Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia. Two years later the laws were declared unconstitutional by the courts, but in the meantime Mrs. Schoff, with the aid of the best legal talent available, had drafted a new set of laws which were passed by the legislature and finally were upheld by the supreme court. One year after the opening of the first juvenile court in Philadelphia a similar court opened in Pittsburgh, and they soon extended throughout the state. For eight years, until probation officers were established who could take her place, Mrs. Schoff attended practically every session of the juvenile court of Philadelphia. She was chairman of the committee which raised the salaries for and recommended the appointment of the first probation officers in Pennsylvania. Her reputation quickly spread throughout the country, and at the request of Connecticut, Louisiana and Idaho, she visited and assisted in establishing juvenile courts and probation systems in those states. She was also asked to visit Canada to speak on juvenile court work, and received the honor, unique for a woman, of an invitation to address the Canadian parliament on the same subject. As a result of her visit the Canadian government sent two probation officers to be trained under her direction. Mrs. Schoff was the first president of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers, serving during 1899–1902. During 1897–1902 she was vice-president and since the latter year has been president of the National Congress of Mothers, which, under her leadership and with the aid of Pres. Roosevelt and the department of state, held the first international congress on the welfare of the child at the White House in 1908. She presided over the second international congress on child welfare at Washington, D. C., in 1911. Through her efforts there has been established in connection with the U. S. Bureau of Education a home education division, which she serves as special collaborator. She was chairman of the committee on social service, etc., of the New Cen-

tury Club of Philadelphia during 1900–03, organized the Philadelphia Alliance for the Care of Babies, was chairman of the Philadelphia Juvenile Court and Probation Association during 1901–11, and was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Association and the Religious Education Association in 1911. In 1910 she was a delegate from the U. S. department of state to the third home education congress held in Brussels. Mrs. Schoff is the editor of the "Child Welfare Magazine," has compiled "Laws of Every State in the United States Concerning Dependent and Delinquent Children" (1900), and is a frequent contributor to magazines. She is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was married at Clifton Heights, Pa., Oct. 23, 1873, to Frederic Schoff, and has seven children, one of whom, Wilfred Harvey Schoff, is a noted economist.

WILLARD, Leroy Randall, oil operator, was born near Springville, Greenup co., Ky., July 1, 1864, son of Hiram and Matilda (Townsend) Willard. His father removed to Kentucky from Galena, Ill., in 1856, subsequently settling at Marshalltown, Ia. Leroy Randall Willard received his education in the public schools of Marshalltown. There he began his business career at twenty, as a member of the firm of H. Willard, Son & Co., hides and wool, founded by his father in 1868. He continued with the firm until 1896, when he embarked in a venture that was to spell fortune, and which was destined to be the greatest commercial enterprise in the history of Marshalltown. In association with G. H. Ruth, he founded, on a borrowed capital of $2,500, the Marshall Oil Co., a retail concern which began operations with a stock of 13 barrels. In order to afford accommodations for an increased business the company purchased, in 1901, the plant of the Hawkeye Linseed Oil Co. also with the modest beginning of one home station. The company at the time of his death maintained branches at Oskaloosa, Mason City, Clear Lake and Grinnell, Ia., Minneapolis and Albert Lee, Minn., Sioux Falls and Aberdeen, S. D., Fargo, Bismarck, Mandan, Dickinson, Valley City, Jamestown and Williston, N. D., Lincoln, Columbus, North Platte and Kearney, Neb., and in Kansas City, Mo. In 1910 the company was incorporated under the same title, with Mr. Willard as president and treasurer. He was a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Chicago Automobile Club, and the Marshalltown Twentieth Century and Souvenir clubs, Marshalltown. His political affiliation was with the Independent party and he was a communicant of the Congregational Church. He applied his Christianity in his daily life. His favorite philanthropy was to have the local coal companies to supply fuel to worthy poor, and to have them kept in ignorance of the donor. His noble traits, agreeable manner and courteous conduct compelled respect and admiration and endeared him to all, who came within his sphere of influence. As a husband and parent he was affectionate and true. As a citizen he was in warmest sympathy with everything of public interest, and at all times was ready to take any part assigned to him in promoting the public welfare. He was married at Marshalltown, Ia., Nov. 25, 1886, to Jennie, daughter of Herman Wagner, a manufacturer of Baltimore, Md., who survived him, with five children: M. Lucile, who married C. N. Kirk, of Marshalltown, Ia.; Hazel A., who married Harold W. Householder, Marshalltown Church, Ia.; Alice Fay, who married William B. Hurlburt; May F., who married A. Earl Holmes of Sioux City, Ia., and Helen, who married James R. Marshall of New York. Mr. Willard died at Marshalltown, Oct. 2, 1917.

CRANE, Willard, lumberman, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at East Washington, N. H., May 9, 1830, son of Ziba and Roxanna (Proctor) Crane. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Suffolk, England, in 1648-49, and settled at Milton, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced to Joseph Crane, a native of Milton, and the grandfather of the subject; he removed to Washington, N. H., about 1782 and there, from the primitive wilderness, cleared a tract of land. Ziba Crane, father of the subject, was farmer and blacksmith. The son received his education in the public schools and at a local academy. With temporary assistance from his father he began the manufacture of lumber at Washington. Later he was employed by Lawrence Barnes, a capitalist and promoter of Nashua, N. H., to execute important missions in New York city, at Three Rivers, Que., and finally at Burlington, Vt. In 1858 he engaged in the lumber business with a younger brother, David G. Crane, under the name of W. & D. G. Crane. Upon the death of his brother, in 1914, it was incorporated as the W. & D. G. Crane Co., which he served as president until his death. In addition to large yards and mills at Burlington the brothers were interested in the wholesale lumber establishment of W. G. Watson & Co., Muskegon, Mich., and in the retail lumber business of O. Woods & Co., Natick, Mass. He also became identified with various other commercial as well as industrial and financial undertakings, and was soon recognized as a dominant factor in the business life of Burlington. He was interested in the Venetian Blind Co., Burlington; Queen Anne Screen Co., Burlington; was a director in the Vermont Electric Co., which supplies Burlington with power and light; past president of the Lang & Goodhue Manufacturing Co., makers of water works machinery and similar heavy iron work; president of the Vermont Shade Roller Co., Vergennes, Vt.; for twenty-eight years a trustee of the Burlington Savings Bank, and had a connection also with the Burlington Shoe Co. He was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, Burlington; for over thirty-four years a trustee of the Vermont Baptist convention, and he was a trustee of the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, under the auspices of his denomination. Politically he was a staunch Democrat. He gave close attention to his affairs and was widely recognized as a man of marked executive ability and initiative. His character was positive, individual, indomitable. He was emphatically a productive worker and he accounted well to himself and to the world in all the relations of life. He married Nov. 5, 1856, Harriet P., daughter of Aaron Miller, a farmer of Lempster, N. H.; she died in 1914. There are two surviving children: Arthur G., a merchant of Burlington, and Stella Harriet, wife of Robert A. Arms, Burlington. He died at Burlington, Vt., Apr. 12, 1915.

SCHOTT, Charles Mandeville, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1846, son of Charles Mandeville and Elizabeth (Potter) Schott; grandson of George Sill and Eleanor (Twambly) Schott, and great-grandson of Capt. John Paul Schott, who came from Berlin, Germany, prior to the war of the revolution, and after serving in that war, settled at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. After a public school



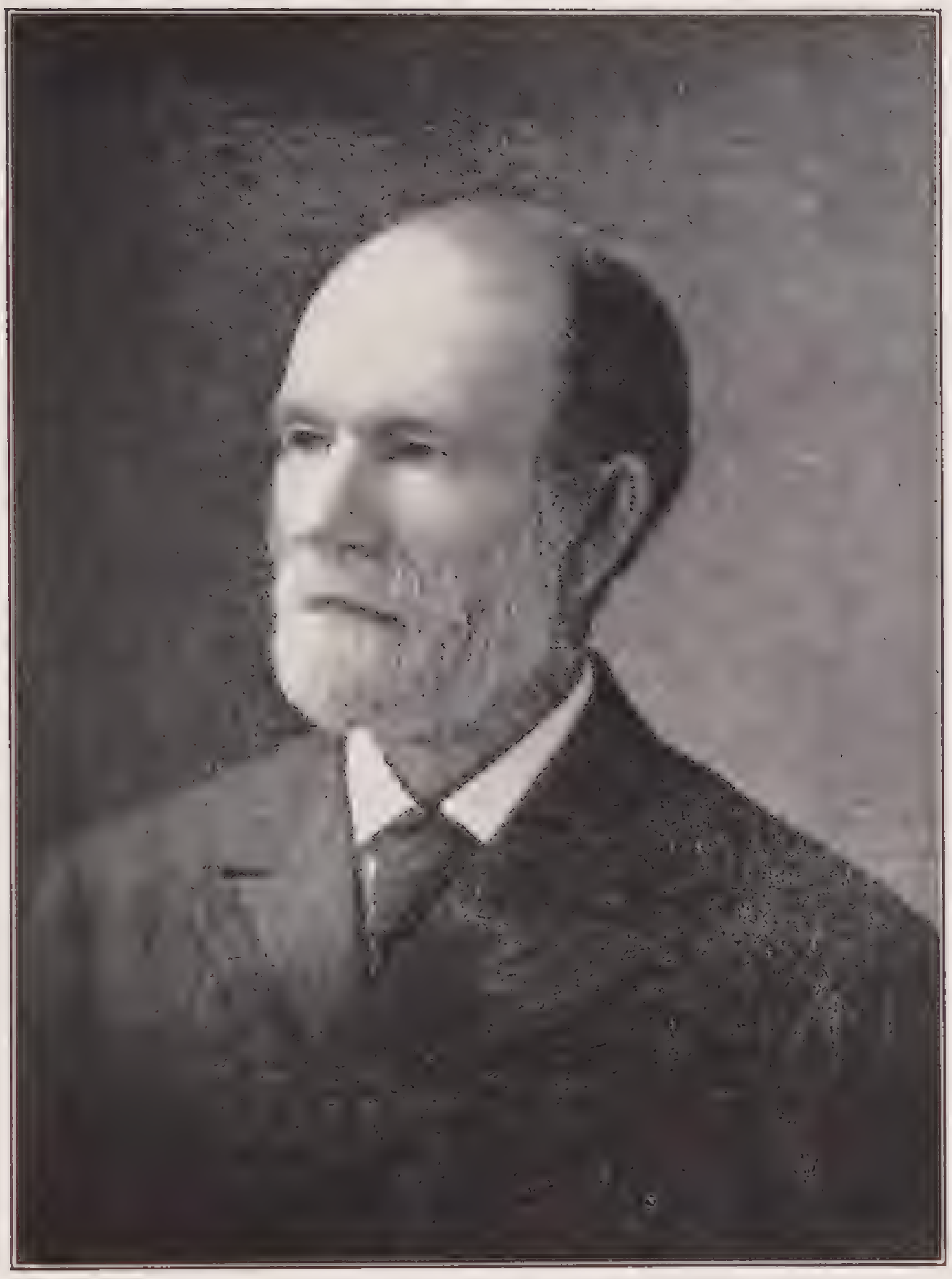
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

L. R. Williams



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

L. Gertrude Banks M.D.



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Willard Crane.



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education, Mr. Schott entered the stock brokerage business in Philadelphia with Townsend Whelen & Co. In 1868 he engaged in the brokerage business in New York and joined the New York stock Exchange in 1869, and retained his seat until 1908, when he retired from active business cares. In 1900 he founded the stock brokerage house of Charles M. Schott, Jr. & Co., which has since had a prosperous career. He was a member of the New York, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht and Lotus clubs, New York, and was also a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He found his chief recreation in fishing and hunting; he was also a collector of European firearms, medals and books, covering the period 1650-1750. His collection was considered the finest of its type in New York city. Part of it was given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He had a reputation for unimpeachable honesty, uprightness and integrity. He was a constant reader, a great lover of books and a close student of affairs. He was married (I) May 10, 1871, to Julia Little Pingry, daughter of Rev. Dr. John F. Pingry, founder of Pingry school at Elizabeth, N. J.; and (II) Feb. 11, 1874, to Cora, daughter of Benjamin Needham, a mining engineer of Scranton, Pa.; she survives him, with two children: Ralph Pingry and Hubert Mandeville Schott. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 17, 1919.

BANKS, Sarah Gertrude, physician and surgeon, was born at Walled Lake, Oakland county, Michigan, June 11, 1839, daughter of Freeborn Henry and Amanda Standish (Bassett) Banks, and granddaughter of Henry Banks, a native of England. On the maternal side she is descended from Capt. Miles Standish, who came from England in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Her childhood was spent on her father's farm and attending district school. After a course at the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, she taught in the public schools of Michigan and Ohio for eight years. It was this early discipline, coupled with the inherited independence and self-reliance of her puritan forefathers which determined the young woman to make her own way in life. Choosing the medical profession, she entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1870, the law admitting women having been in force only one year. She was one of the first class of seventeen young women who entered the medical department, but owing to the prejudices of the faculty and the discourteous treatment of the men students, only five in the class took their degrees. Dr. Banks won the respect of her professors, among whom were Professors Palmer and Cheever, and was graduated M.D. in 1873. She first practiced in Ypsilanti, Mich., and immediately applied for membership in the Washtenaw County Medical Society; a heated discussion arose among the members and she was not admitted; but that same year, 1873, Prof. Palmer took her name before the Michigan State Medical Society and she was elected a member. In 1874 she was appointed resident physician at the Women's Hospital and Foundling's Home, of Detroit, where she remained one year, resigning to go to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to attend the wife of an officer in the United States army. There were no railroads west of Los Animas, and to accomplish this journey Dr. Banks traveled fifteen hundred miles by stage coach, exposing herself to the dangers and hardships of an unsettled, uncivilized, mountainous region, her only protection being a letter from the mayor of Detroit. The president of the Woman's Hospital said of her: "Her professional services have been characterized by thorough medical knowledge, united with a clear judgment and great prudence in the management of the varied and difficult cases that have come under her care." Returning from New Mexico, Dr. Banks established an office in Detroit, where for more than forty years she engaged in general practice. She saw in the medical profession an opportunity to do a great service to humanity, especially women and children, and she made the most of it; her whole life was devoted to helping others. She established the first woman's clinic in Detroit, and was one of the founders and president of the Woman's Dispensary and one of the founders of the Young Woman's Home. She was a pioneer advocate of woman suffrage, and an attendant of the Unitarian Church. She was a member of the American Medical Association, the National Equal Suffrage Association, the Detroit Equal Suffrage Club, the Detroit Parliamentary Law Club, the Daughters of the Revolution, Michigan Branch of the Mayflower Society, and Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. Through her influence and personal efforts the heirs of Captain E. B. Ward presented to the State of Michigan in 1919, the splendid life-sized painting of the great capitalist, by John M. Stanley, and it was hung in the capitol building at Lansing.

DAUCH, Jacob Julius, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Sandusky, O., July 2, 1857, son of Philip and Maria Elnora (Klotz) Dauch. His father, a native of Würtemburg, Germany, served an apprenticeship at the cooper and brewer's trade; came to America in 1847, located first in Cincinnati, afterwards removed to Springfield, O., and in 1851 settled at Sandusky, where in that year he established a brewery, and brewed the first lager made in that city. In 1865 he retired to a farm, and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. Jacob J. Dauch received his preliminary education at the German & English School, Sandusky, at the district schools of the Margaretta and Huron townships, and was graduated at the Buckeye Business & Telegraph College, now Sandusky Business College, in 1876. He remained on the paternal farm until 1878, when he accepted a position as deck-hand on a steam barge, at a salary of twelve dollars a month. Subsequently he returned to the farm, but in 1881 engaged in the ice business at Sandusky. Later in that year he purchased the Sandusky Business College, which he conducted for three years. He again returned to the home farm, where in addition to general agricultural pursuits he operated a threshing machine and clover huller, and baled hay for his neighbors. In 1888 he acquired an interest in the business of manufacturing paper from straw, then conducted at Sandusky by Harvey, Hinde & Co., and thereafter devoted his energies to his new enterprise. During his connection with the firm its name was changed several times, first to Hinde, Hanson & Co., then to the Sandusky Paper Co., to Hinde & Dauch, in 1894, and after 1900 it was known as the Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. He was president of this concern, as well as of the Dauch Manufacturing Co., makers of farm tractors, two of the most important industries in his native city, and officer and director in various industrial, as well as commercial and financial institutions. Possessed of considerable inventive genius, he had been experimenting with fuel farm tractors since 1905, and at the time of his death his product was thoroughly developed for commercial use. He was a man of firm integrity, and was held in the highest esteem by all with whom

he came in contact. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Sandusky Yacht Club and the Plum Brook Country Club. He was married at Vermillion, O., Feb. 17, 1880, to Mary May, daughter of Henry Wendt, a carpenter, of Vermillion, and had five children: Elnora L., wife of Sidney Frohman, Sandusky; Leola E., Aletha M., who married Lawrence Hertlein; Wade W. and Henry P. Dauch. He was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Huron, O., Aug. 15, 1918.

GRAY, Carl Raymond, railway president, was born at Princeton, Ark., Sept. 28, 1867, son of Oliver Crosby and Virginia La Fayette (Davis) Gray, and grandson of Peter Tufts and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Gray. His father was professor of mathematics at the University of Arkansas and served as captain in the Confederate army. The son received his education in the under-collegiate department of the University of Arkansas and began his railway career in 1882 as office boy. He was telegraph operator and station agent in the service of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., four years, and in 1886 was appointed a clerk in the traffic department. He became a commercial agent the next year; was a division freight agent during 1890-97; division superintendent during 1897-1900; superintendent of transportation during 1900-04, and for seven months of the latter year was general manager. He was then elected second vice-president and general manager, continuing thus until 1906, and for the ensuing three years was second vice-president in charge of operation, the expansion of the road and its traffic necessitating a rearrangement of executive duties. In 1909 he became senior vice-president of the road, in which position he remained until 1911, when he left the service of the St. Louis & San Francisco road to become president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway. During 1912-14 Mr. Gray was president of the Great Northern Railway and 1914-18 president of the Western Maryland Railroad Co. The Western Maryland, with its eastern terminus and general offices in Baltimore, taps a rich section of the West Virginia bituminous region and through traffic arrangements with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad connects the Pittsburgh District with the manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. From July 9, 1917, to March 31, 1918, he was chairman of the board of directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway. From Feb. 9, 1918, to Jan. 15, 1919, Mr. Gray was director of the division of operation of the U. S. railroad administration, and then resumed his duties as president of the Western Maryland, and chairman of the board of the Wheeling and Lake Erie. In December, 1919 he was elected president of all the Union Pacific system comprising the Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., succeeding Robert S. Lovett. He was chairman of the Maryland Council of Defense, from July, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917. His clubs are: the Metropolitan and Midday, of New York and the Omaha University and Omaha Athletic of Omaha. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion is a communicant of the Baptist Church. He was married Dec. 6, 1886, to Harriette, daughter of John A. Flora of Oswego, Kan., and has three children: Carl Raymond, Jr., with Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Russell Davis and Howard Kramer Gray .

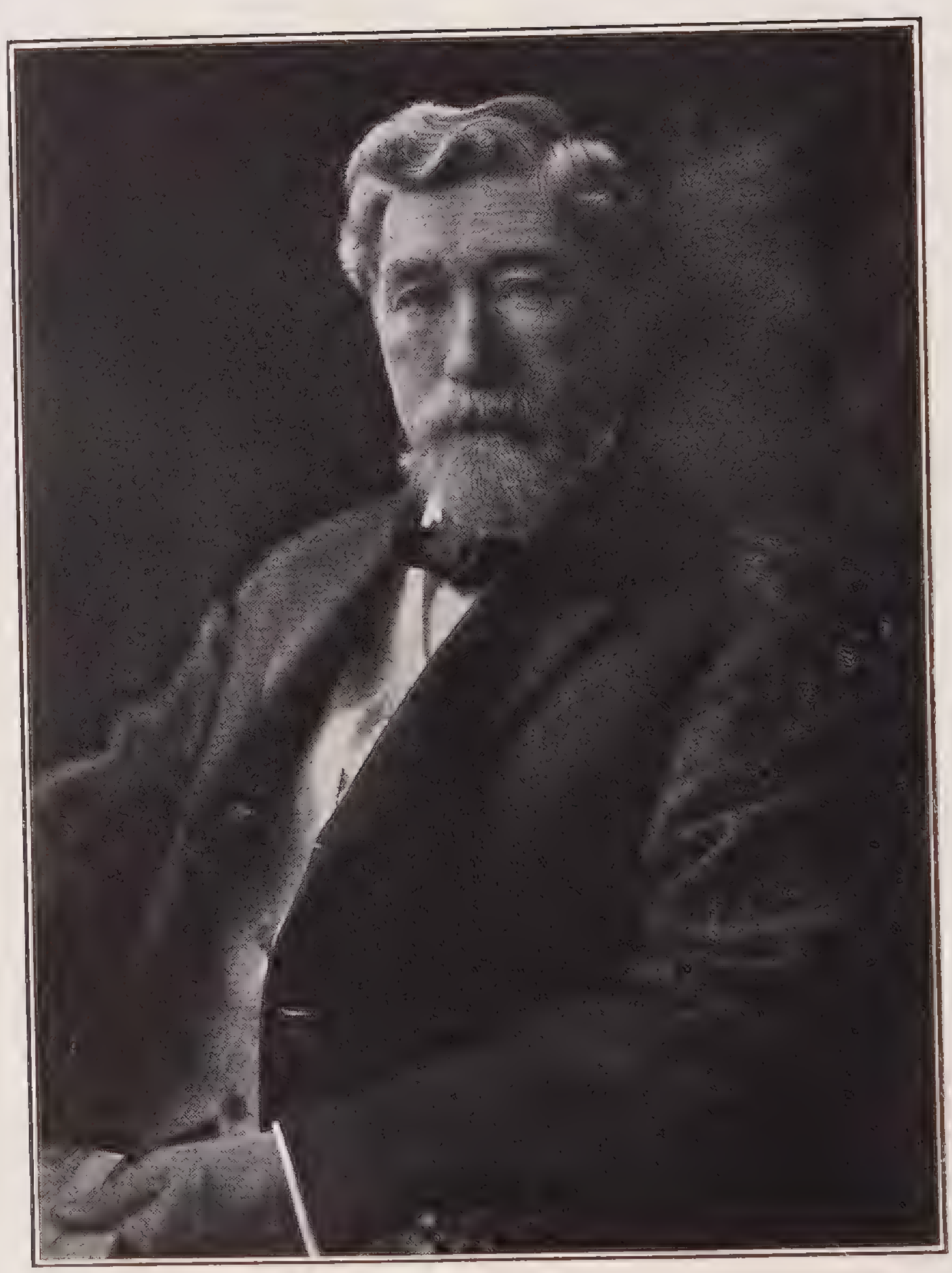
WARD, Francis Edward, railroad official, was born at Rotherham, near Sheffield, England, July 29, 1867, son of John and Sarah (Berridge) Ward. His father was a mechanical engineer, who in 1868 emigrated with his family to Montreal, Canada, where a position with the Grand Trunk railway has been offered him, and in that city the son Frank was educated. He was ambitious for a college career, but the death of his father when he was fourteen years of age threw him upon his own resources, and he entered the service of the Grand Trunk road. At the age of nineteen he removed to St. Paul Minn., and became secretary to Henry D. Minot, second vice-president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. When the latter became president of the Eastern Railway Co. young Ward went with him as secretary and chief clerk, in which capacity he was quick to learn such details of railroading as came within his experience. His ability, faithfulness and intelligence attracted the attention of Pres. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Co., into which the Eastern railway of Minnesota had meanwhile merged, and after the death of Mr. Minot, Mr. Ward became Mr. Hill's secretary. Scrupulously exact in the discharge of the smallest duty, alert of intelligence, dependable and prompt, his progress was swift and sure. In 1894 he was promoted to be assistant to the president of the Great Northern. During a part of 1898 he was general superintendent of the Montana Central railroad, one of the Great Northern companies, and was then made general superintendent of the Great Northern itself. He was next promoted to be general manager in 1903, and held that office until he transferred his services to the Burlington system in 1907. He held the position of general manager of the Burlington road, with headquarters in Chicago, until his death. His value as a practical railroad man was increased by the ability he showed in dealing with his men. Mr. Ward was married in Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 1, 1902, to Christina Lawrence, and had four sons, Francis John, Lawrence, William Edward, and Robert Machray Ward. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1913.

GATES, John Warne, financier, was born on a farm near Turner Junction (now West Chicago), Ill., May 18, 1855, son of Asel A. and Mary (Warne) Gates. He attended the public school and continued his education at Napierville Academy at Turner Junction. Due to his industry and ambition, at nineteen he had earned sufficient money to buy a half-share in a country hardware store. He found the store confining, however, and realizing the possibilities of barbed wire, then a pioneer industry, he approached Col. Isaac Leonard Elmwood, who was manufacturing barbed wire under the Glidden patent, with the idea of forming a partnership. Col. Elmwood was not inclined to dispose of a share of his business, but as he was impressed by the convincing personality of young Gates, offered him a position as traveling salesman. Gates accepted the position and started for Texas. The cattlemen ridiculed the idea of holding a range steer with a fence of mere wire, but Gates hired a plaza in San Antonio, fenced it about with his barbed wire, placed in the enclosure twenty-five of the wildest Texas steers he could find, and requested the cattlemen to stand back and watch. That day he sold hundreds of miles of barbed wire, and within a month he had taken a larger number of orders than his employer's factory could fill. Convinced that there was more profit in the manufacturing than in the selling end of the enterprise, he returned to Illinois and advertised in the St. Louis papers for a partner with capital. Accordingly, with Alfred Clifford of St.

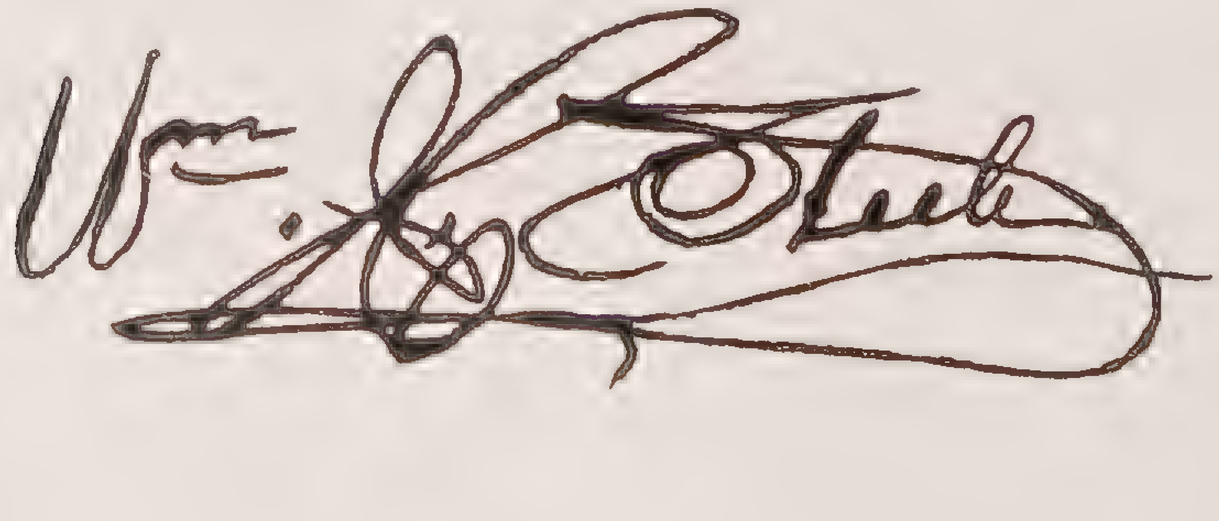


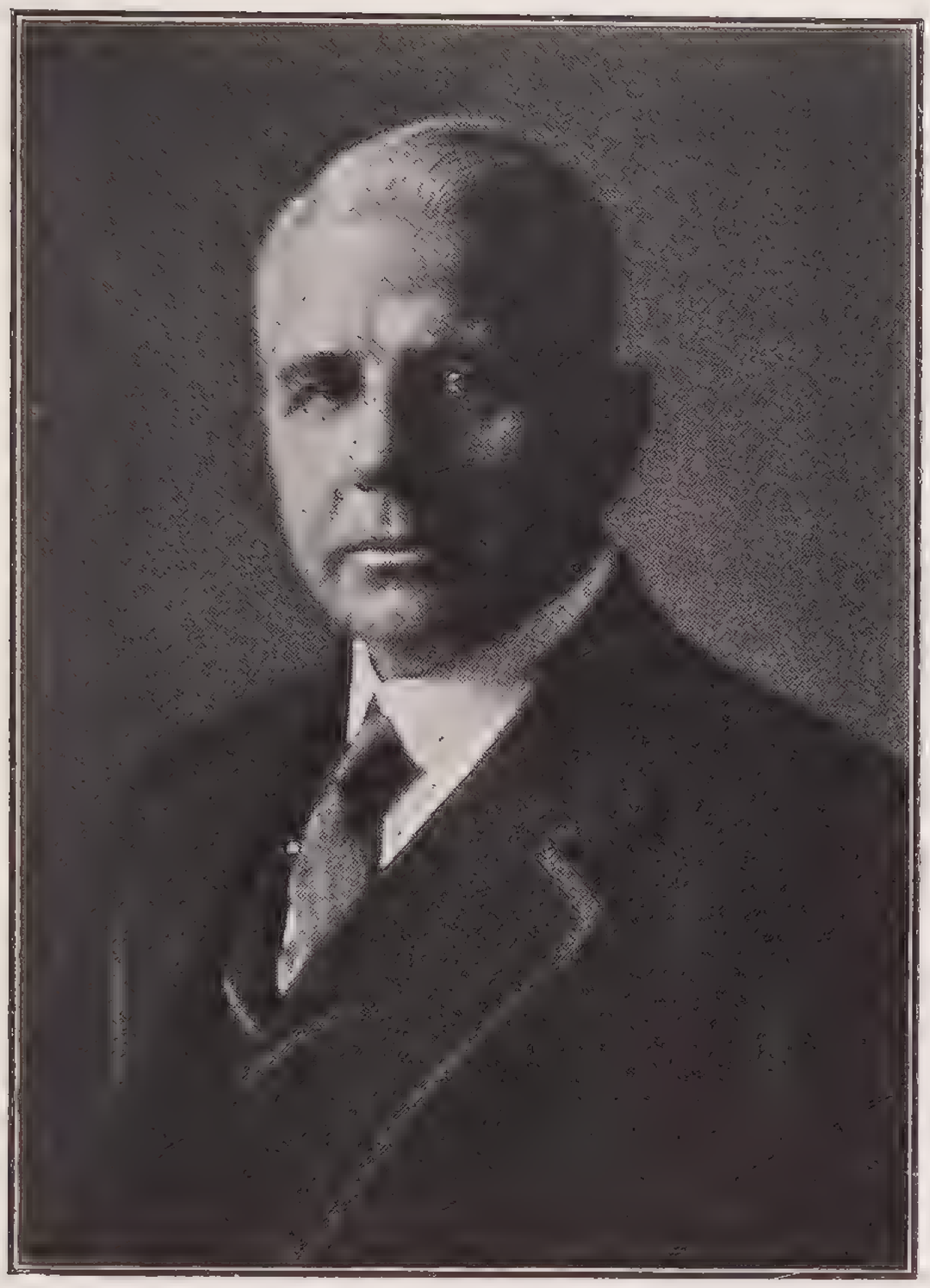
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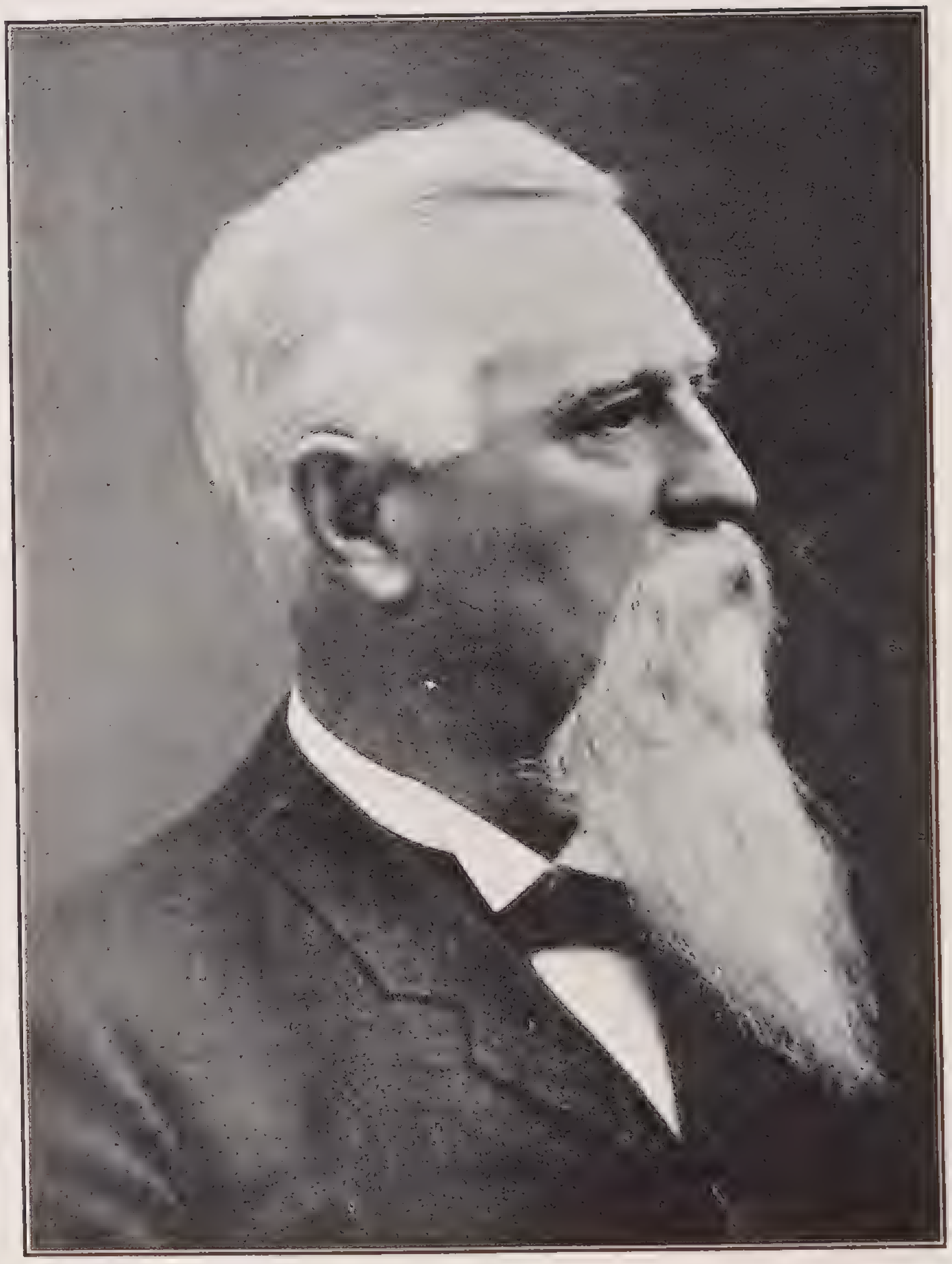
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Mark Hopkins

Louis, he started a wire plant with a capital of $8,000. The new venture was immediately involved in litigation with all the organized barbed wire manufacturers, who brought suits for infringement of patents. Pending results of these claims he moved his plant back and forth between Missouri and Illinois and thus avoided service, meanwhile increasing his capital to $20,000 and organizing the firm of J. W. Gates & Co. In 1880 he bought out his partners and organized the Southern Wire Co., with a capital of $50,000. Two years later he consolidated with his principal rival, William Edenborn, and formed the Braddock Wire Co.. This was the first combination in the modern sense that had been attempted in industrial circles in the West. He then began to absorb the rival wire companies and his interests grew into the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co., which was organized in 1888. In 1897 he organized the American Steel & Wire Co. of Illinois, with a capital of $24,000,000, and soon afterward launched the American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey, with a capital of $90,000,000. He was now the head of the wire industry and one of the most powerful factors in the steel business. His first speculative operation of importance was in Chicago gas in 1896. Soon afterward, however, he made his appearance in Wall Street and accomplished results with characteristic boldness. Most of his notable speculations were based on an accurate forecast of coming events. Mr. Gates was active in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron & Steel Co., and the development of Port Arthur, Tex., which he built up from practically nothing to one of the leading posts of the Gulf. He controlled nearly all its industries, owned most of its real estate, and was the principal stockholder of the Kansas City Southern, successor of the Kansas, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railway, to which Port Arthur originally owed its existence. He was also interested in the United States Realty & Improvement Co. and was a factor in the development of many lesser enterprises. Mr. Gates was one of the shrewdest and most far-sighted business men this country has produced. In private life he was the direct antithesis of the brusque, uncompromising man of business. He was gentle, warm-hearted, generous to a fault, and ever ready with a helping hand in time of need. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful in art, and possessed a valuable and well-chosen collection. He was married in 1874 to Delloya R. Baker of St. Charles, Ill., and had one son, Charles G., who for many years before his death was his father's closest friend and chief business associate. Mr. Gates died in Paris, France, August 9, 1911.

HOPKINS, Mark, manufacturer, was born at St. Clair, Mich., Apr. 10, 1832, son of Samuel and Mary Anne (Keeney) Hopkins. His earliest American ancestor was John Hopkins who came from England in 1634, located first at Cambridge, Mass., and later became an original proprietor at Hartford, Conn. Moses Hopkins, his grandfather, was the first postmaster of St. Clair, and his son, Samuel Hopkins, was the second. Mark Hopkins was educated at the academy in St. Clair, and began his business career at Houghton, Mich. Later he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Returning to St. Clair Mich., he began the manufacture of hubs and spokes. He became interested in lake traffic and for years was the chief owner of the Hopkins Steamship Co., and was also one of the promoters of the Diamond Crystal Salt Co. He was essentially a man of action and circumspection, and he was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible coöperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises. His character was positive, individual, indomitable. He was a productive worker, and he accounted well to himself and the world in all the relations of life. He was married at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887, to Jennie, daughter of John Wetherell of New York. He died at St. Clair, Mich., Jan. 21, 1914.

STEELE, William Hamilton, lumberman and capitalist, was born in Hamilton county, Ont., Can., Nov. 1, 1844, son of James R. and Margaret (Hamilton) Steele. His father was a native of Ontario. The son received his preliminary education in public schools, and subsequently became a student at the University of Toronto. Upon attaining his majority he began his business career in the service of the Hutchinson Navigation Co. (Baird & Son), Toronto. In 1866 he went to New York city, and for four years was in the service of the Cunard Steamship Co. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., (1870) as traveling salesman for J. H. Lewis & Co., manufacturers of coffins, and was later made a partner in the corporation, continuing that relation until 1879. He then assisted in the organization of the St. Louis Coffin Co., of which he was for four years secretary and treasurer. In 1883 he engaged independently in the lumber business, and two years thereafter he organized the firm of Steele & Hibbard, wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber, with yards in St. Louis and other western cities. Of this firm he was president and treasurer. He was president of the S. C. Major Lumber Co., with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. In 1892 he assisted in organizing, was a charter member and president, of the Jefferson Bank, St. Louis, of which he was a director until his death. He was also president of the Reliable Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, and from time to time had various other commercial, industrial or financial connections. Prior to leaving Canada he was a member of the local militia of Hamilton county, Ont. He served as emergency deputy sheriff during the street car riots in St. Louis, 1902. He was a member of the Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and Republican Club, St. Louis. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He found his chief recreation in ocean travel and walking. The confidence of the people of St. Louis in Mr. Steele grew with the years, so that the institution of which he was a founder today stands in the ranks of the conservative and reliable banks of the Mound City. Mr. Steele embraced every opportunity to further the industrial and social interests of his adopted city. In the social circles in which he found time to mingle he was always an attractive personality. He was cultivated and had a strong, manly nature. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11, 1903, to Mary, daughter of Laudaline Schmieder, a manufacturer, of St. Louis; she survives him. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22, 1919.

LAMKIN, Nina Belle, educator and child welfare worker, was born at Champaign, Ill., Oct. 21, 1873, daughter of Josiah B. and Columbia Marion (Gibson) Lamkin. Her father was of French-Canadian origin. She was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1893 with the degree B.L., and subsequently became a student at the Sargent School of Physical Education, Cambridge, Mass. During 1893-97 she was a teacher in the public schools of Champaign, and instructor in physical

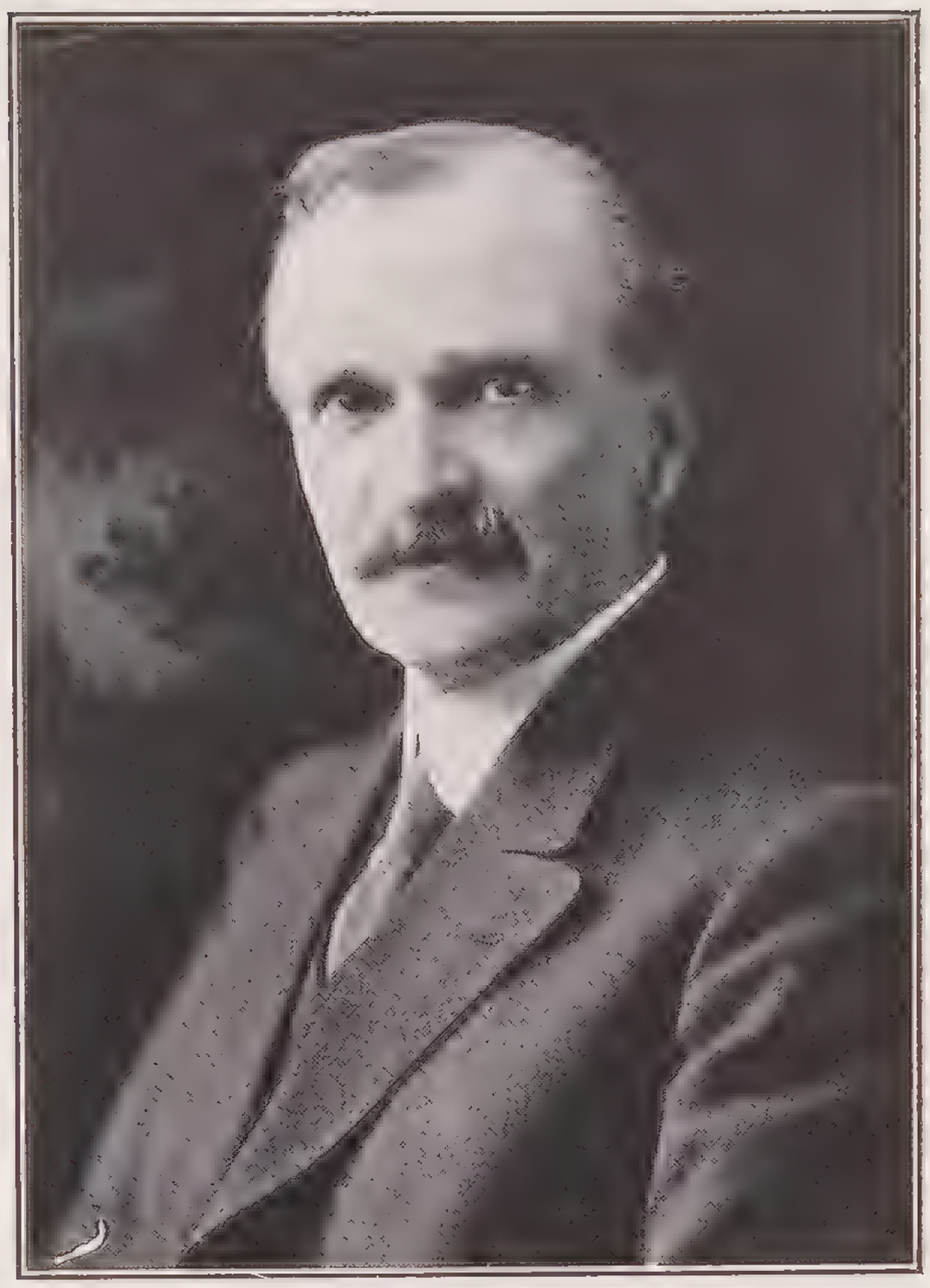
training. She was physical director in various schools until 1906 when she became head of the physical educational department of Western Illinois State Normal School. During 1913-16 she was supervisor of physical education at the Young Women's Christian Association, St. Louis, Mo., and during 1916-19 director of the normal course for physical directors and playground workers, Northwestern University School of Oratory and Physical Education. For ten years, 1906-16, she was a Chautauqua child welfare lecturer, also pageant director for Chautauqua and communities. She was the originator of boys' and girls' work in connection with the Chautauqua movement, and this work has carried her from coast to coast. She is considered an expert and an authority on community organization and in enlarging the scope of physical education. She has established many school clinics for corrective work among school children, and has been associated with some of the large hospital clinics for corrective and remedial work. She has made surveys of public school courses in physical education and arranged the course which is now given in the Evanston public schools. She supervised the teaching in these schools which was done by the seniors in the normal course in physical education which she established in Evanston in 1916. She is a member of the International Lyceum Association, National Playground Association, American Pageant Association, Dramatic League of America, American Physical Education Association, Intercollegiate Alumnae Association, Omega Upsilon Sorority, Drama and Woman's clubs, Evanston, Ill., and the University of Illinois Chicago Club. She has written for the school magazines for years on recreation work, physical education and pageantry and is author of "Play, Its Value, and Fifty Games," (1907); "Suggestive Physical Work for the Grades," (1908); "Dances, Drills and Story-Plays," (1917), and "Pageants—America, Yesterday and Today," (1918); "The Gifts We Bring," (1919); "The Passing of the Kings," (1919). The first pageant is for school, club, fairs, local anniversaries and community centers. In it she has woven "The Spirit of Indian Days," "The Spirit of the Wilderness," and "The Spirit of Patriotism." In "Dances, Drills and Story-Plays" there are fourteen folk dances of various countries; twenty-six simple esthetic dances; twenty-four drills for every day and holidays, and forty-one rhythms and twelve story-plays to be used with primary classes in every-day recreation, in dramatization and in entertainments. Suggestive music is named and description of costumes given. "The Masque of Time" and the "Greek Pageant" are to be published shortly. They have been given on Northwestern University Campus. Miss Lamkin directed all the pageantry work in the courses there. She has the happy ability of arresting and holding the attention of children and making organized play worth while, and she is known as a missionary of the higher education for children.

HELMER, Frank Ambrose, lawyer, was born near Cuba, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1854, son of Herman Knox and Elizabeth M. (Keller) Helmer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Godfrey Helmer, who came from Hesse Cassel, Germany, at the beginning of the 18th century and settled at Stone Arabia, on the Mohawk river, near St. Johnsville, N. Y. From him and his wife Margaret, the line of descent is traced through their son John Godfrey and his wife Laura Ehle; their son John Godfrey, to his son John I. Helmer, who was the grandfather of Frank Ambrose Helmer. Herman Knox Helmer, father of the subject, was a retired farmer. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of DeKalb, Ill. He was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1878 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1881, and was graduated at Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1881 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the Illinois bar and began the practice of his profession in Chicago as law clerk for Frank J. Smith, whose partner he became in 1882, the firm of Smith & Helmer continuing until 1889. He practiced independently during 1889-90, and then became a member of the firm of Smith, Helmer & Moulton, with Frederick A. Smith and Frank I. Moulton. In 1897 this firm became Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price, with Henry Wilbur Price, this relation being maintained until 1902. The firm style was for a year thereafter Smith, Helmer & Moulton, and for a brief period thereafter Helmer & Moulton. In 1904, by the admission of Roland D. Whitman, it took the style of Helmer, Moulton & Whitman, and since 1912 has been Helmer, Moulton, Whitman & Whitman, the junior partner being Lloyd C. Whitman. The firm specializes in commercial, corporation and real estate law. He is a member American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, New York, and the University, Midlothian Country, Indian Hill, Law, and Reynolds clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in golf. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in Chicago, Dec. 23, 1885, to Bessie, daughter of James B. Bradwell, former judge of the probate court, Chicago; they have one child: Myra Bradwell (1889), who became the wife of Dr. James Stuart Pritchard, Battle Creek, Mich.

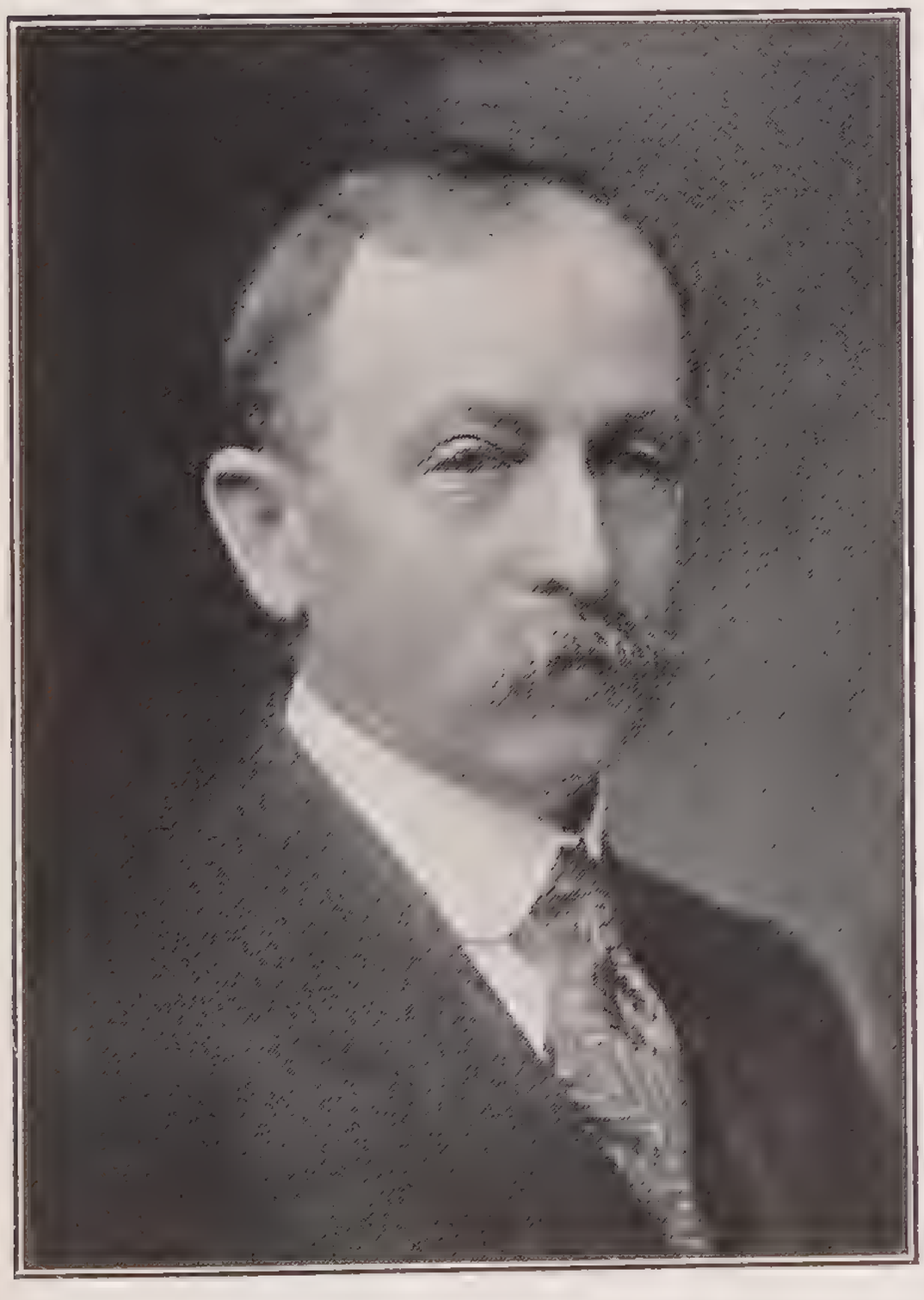
RICHARDSON, Edward Adams, manufacturer and banker, was born at South Groton (now Ayer), Mass., Nov. 24, 1859, son of Joseph Henry and Mary Ann (Hartwell) Richardson, and a descendant of Ezekiel Richardson, who helped in the founding of Woburn, Mass. After a preliminary education at public schools and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and three years at Yale, he left college, because of illness in the family, and served as a clerk for Judge Clark A. Batchelder, at Ayer. Later he was engaged as railroad ticket agent and in the lumber business. Removing to Shirley, Mass., in 1887, to operate the Fredonian cotton mill which he owned, he became selectman. On his return to Ayer in 1891, he devoted himself to various commercial, industrial and financial interests and in literary and historical work. He was connected with the Union Furniture Co.; Merrill James Shoe Co., as secretary; board of North Middlesex Savings Bank, as trustee and clerk; pioneer in the development of Sandy Pond as a summer resort; and was first secretary and later president of Ayer board of trade. He was also a member of the school committee; trustee of the Ayer library; and in 1917-18 was delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention, as a Republican. He attended the Ayer Federated Church and served officially in the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was an honorary member of the Groton Historical Society, and a member of the New England Genealogical Society. He was author of "Moors School" and "The Community," (1911), and historical articles and sketches. He assisted the war department in the location and establishment



NINA B. LAMKIN
EDUCATOR



FRANK A. HELMER
LAWYER



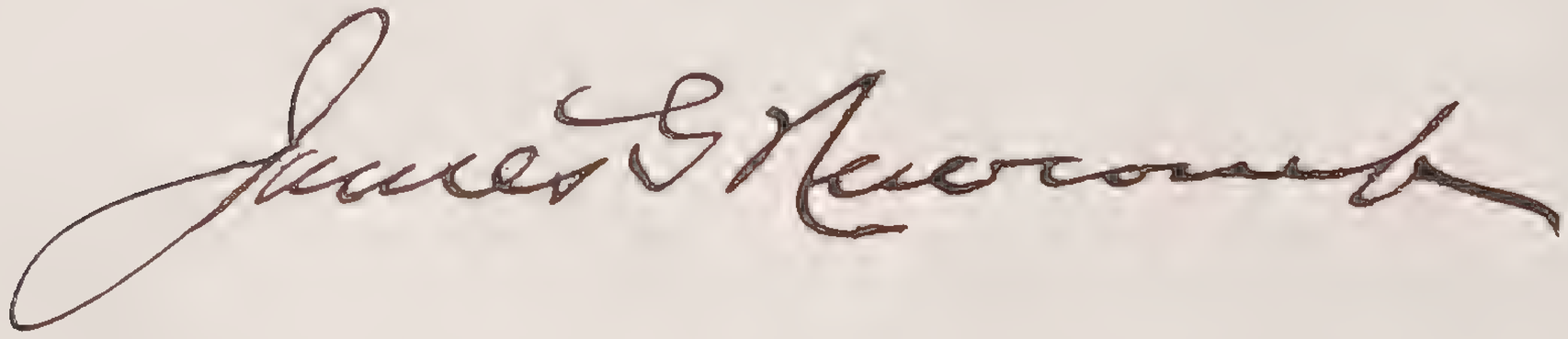
EDWARD A. RICHARDSON
MANUFACTURER AND BANKER



JOHN P. SMITH
LAWYER



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of Camp Devens, and compiled a list of Ayer men in the naval and military service during the World War. He was married, Nov. 24, 1885, at Ayer, Mass., to Clara E., daughter of Alfred Page, a real estate owner, of Ayer; there were two children of this marriage: Alfred P., an educator, and Ralph H., a student. He died at Ayer, Jan. 4, 1919.

SMITH, John Powell, lawyer and chancellor, was born at Taylorsville, Johnson co., Tenn., Mar. 30, 1846, son of Alexander Doran and Mary Ann (Powell) Smith. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a country store. On June 3, 1863, he enlisted as a private in the 4th regiment Tennessee infantry, served as private, corporal and sergeant and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1864, and discharged with the same rank Aug. 2, 1865, at Kingston, Tenn. At the close of hostilities he studied law at Elizabethton and was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1868, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Elizabethton, Tenn. He served four and a half years (1880-85) as assistant U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee. Removing from Knoxville to Elizabethton in 1885, he was, in 1886, elected chancellor of the First Chancery Division of the state (which embraced from twelve to fifteen counties in upper East Tennessee), in which capacity he served for sixteen years, residing during that time at Elizabethton, Jonesboro and Johnson city, successively. In 1903 he was appointed the first governor of the Mountain Branch, National Soldiers' Home, Tenn., with army rank of colonel, a post he retained until 1917, when he resigned because of feeble health. He was a Mason and a member of the Commercial and Civic Improvement clubs. He found his chief recreation in his home and family, his friends and his books. He was a lover of nature and especially enjoyed the study of bird life. He was a communicant, and from early manhood a ruling elder, of the Presbyterian Church. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. While active as lawyer and chancellor one of his principal cases included "The Three C's" (R.R.) case involving several million dollars which was argued before and decided by him in 1891. As a lawyer he confined his practice almost wholly to corporation and chancery cases, collections, etc., having very little taste for criminal practice. As a practitioner his work was characterized by intelligence, thorough knowledge of the law, industry and absolute integrity. He was a brave soldier, a worthy citizen and a kind friend. He was married (1) at Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1867, to Mary Ann Craig, daughter of William and Anne Seaton Craig, of Knoxville, Tenn.; she died in 1890, and he was married (2) at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 1, 1895, to Florence Belle, daughter of Dix and Sarah Graham Alexander, of Rogersville, Tenn. He left six children by the first marriage: Bruce, Elfie, Ethel, Kathleen, Mary, wife of Herbert McPherson, and Annie, wife of Winfield Scott Hickey. He died at Johnson city, Tenn., Apr. 15, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 104.)

NEWCOMB, James Goodrich, merchant, was born in Cleveland, O., Sept. 10, 1848, son of James and Margaret (Sullivan) Newcomb. His first American ancestor was Andrew Newcomb, a sea captain, who came over from the west of England in the middle of the seventeenth century, settling in Boston, Mass., the line of descent being through Andrew, Jr., and James Newcomb, the father of our subject. His grandfather, Simon Newcomb (1753-1841), was an officer in the revolutionary war, who had charge of British prisoners in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and his great-grandfather, Cyrenius Newcomb, was an officer in the French and Indian war. James G. Newcomb was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Co., and has been connected with that organization ever since, serving as assistant manager and after 1877 as manager, when he was transferred to the main office in New York city. In 1898 he became manager of the cooperage and shipping departments. He is a director of the Casualty Co. of America and the Rosendale Reddaway Belting Co., of Newark, N. J. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Ohio Society of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, the Municipal Arts Society, the Lotos Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Englewood Golf Club, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and the Deal Golf and Country clubs. Mr. Newcomb was married Nov. 2, 1870, to Marie Louise, daughter of Joseph Freeman Ganson, of Cleveland, O.

DUNN, Gano Sillick, electrician and inventor was born in New York city, Oct. 18, 1870, son of Gano and Sarah Amelia (Sillick) Dunn. His early education was obtained in the schools of New York city, and after a term of employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company he entered the College of the City of New York. He continued thus for four years, supporting himself and contributing to the expenses of family. An earnest student he ranked high in his classes and took honors in astronomy and Spanish. He graduated in 1889, with the degree B. S. He then entered the School of Mines of Columbia University, receiving the degree of E.E. in 1891. Through his close acquaintance with Professor Crocker, of the University, he was engaged for experimental work by the Crocker-Wheeler Company, of Ampere, N. J. His intelligence and skill were quickly recognized, and he was soon made assistant engineer, then chief engineer and in 1889, vice-president. At the age of twenty-five, he was a director of the company. He was designer for direct and alternating current work, motors, generators, transformers and other apparatus and machinery, and it was due largely to his efforts that the company attained the front rank in electrical work. He was frequently called upon to solve intricate and complicated problems in generating, transmitting and transforming electrical power at numerous outside plants representing many industries, and his thorough mastery of the principles of the science and his ingenuity have resulted in many successful inventions, most of which he turned over to his employers. Conspicuous among these inventions is an electrical hoist for elevators, practical, ingenious and of immense commercial importance. Another is a was a reversing device for steel mills so constructed that a full speed forward can be changed to a full speed in reverse almost instantaneously. In 1911, Mr. Dunn patented a system and machinery for winding thin copper ribbon on edge, providing higher speed, a shorter wind than before, and preventing an outspringing and loss of form after the coil has been made. In November, 1911, he became director and vice-president of the J. G White Company (q.v), of New York. He was twice president (1900 and 1902), of the New York Electrical Society, and has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the American Institute of

Electrical Engineering, having been vice-president during 1900-2, and again during 1905-7, and president during 1911-12. In 1912, he represented the Institute on the board of trustees of the United Engineering Societies, of which he was vice-president. He assisted in organizing the International Electrical Congress at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and was secretary of the section on electrical lighting and distribution. In 1906, he was a member of the American committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission, which has branches in all parts of the world, and of which Lord Kelvin was first president. He was also delegate from the United States to the International Electrical Congress in Turin in 1911. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, before which he has frequently read scientific papers; of the New York Academy of Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Illuminating Engineering Society. He is vice-president and chief engineer of the Van Norden Trust Company, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoological Society, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the University, and Engineers' clubs of New York city; the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Chi, Tau Beta Pi and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, also of the Columbia University Alumni Associations of New York and New Jersey. His favorite recreation is fencing, and he is an enthusiastic member of the Fencers' club, of New York city. While he has found little time to produce works for publication his lectures have taken high rank. One of these, on "Dynamos and Motor Design," delivered in 1896, is regarded as a classic, and several thousand copies of it were sold. In addition to the Franklin Institute he has lectured before the New York Electrical Society, and the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers on electrical distribution of power in factories; commutation of direct current machinery; characteristics of induction motors, effect of power factor on a first cost, and operating expenses of plants, etc. He has also made occasional contributions to the scientific magazines of the day. In his professional capacity Mr. Dunn is rated high as an expert in all things electrical, a specialist in the designing of motors and generators; a many sided student of electrics and a practical electrician and engineer. His productions possess simplicity and strength. He has a rare conception of space; an aesthetic feeling for harmony and artline, and has succeeded remarkably well in designing apparatus that calls for an exhaustive study of abstract theoretical considerations. He is favorably known to electrical experts abroad, and has travelled much. He is well versed in law, a student of classical literature, and is well posted in geographical matters and especially familiar with the topography of New York. He is also interested in microscopic work, and spends many leisure hours with a high-powered microscope for which he personally prepared many specimens. He is unmarried.

FITZSIMMONS, Charles Thomas, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Sparta, Wis., Nov. 8, 1863, son of William and Mary (Scantelton) Fitzsimmons, natives of Ireland. He attended public and high schools of Sparta, after which he entered a woolen mill for one year. For three years thereafter he studied the methods of flour milling, and in 1883 engaged in mercantile pursuits with an uncle at Burr Oak, Wis., under the firm name of J. T. Scantelton & Co. In 1884 he went to Cataract, and formed a partnership in the creamery business under the style of Fitzsimmons & Atchison. Removing to St. Paul, Minn., in 1886, he became a member of the firm of George W. Martin & Co., commission merchants. In 1887 he established the firm of Martin, Fitzsimmons & Warfield, a wholesale fruit and produce concern of Duluth, Minn., which in 1889 became Fitzsimmons & Warfield, and later the Fitzsimmons-Derrig Co. Finally, in 1906, it was incorporated as the Fitzsimmons-Palmer Commission Co., of which he was president, manager and director. It was one of the largest and oldest houses in its line, and the pioneer in bringing bananas, berries, etc., to the lake port in carload lots from Florida and California. The company was interested in a number of other wholesale fruit and produce houses in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Canada. Mr. Fitzsimmons was also general manager, treasurer and director of the R. N. Fernandez Cigar Co. He was a member of the Duluth Board of Fire Commissions and the Duluth Produce Exchange. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Modern Samaritans, Benevolent and Patriotic Order of Elks and of the Commercial Club, Duluth. Politically he was a Republican, and his religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He had a clear and firm grasp of public questions, and was an administrator of rare capacity in business matters. Men believed in him, and they never had occasion to revise their judgment of him. He was married at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 3, 1893, to Charlotte Telfer, daughter of John Hunter, of Ottawa, Canada; she survives him, with four children: Edith Laurene, wife of George Merritt; Mary Olivia, Charles Harley, and Edward Remie. He died in Duluth, Minn., Mar. 24, 1915.

SPENGEL, August John, merchant, was born in Highland, Madison co., Ill., Dec. 29, 1856; son of Carl and Frances Spengel. He was educated in St. Louis, Mo., and received his business training under former Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri. He began his business career in Gunnison, Colo., in 1880 in a mercantile business and seven years later removed to Wichita, Kan., where he resided until lands in Oklahoma were opened for settlement in 1889. He then located at Guthrie, where he served as the first mayor of the city from 1889 to 1893. In 1896 he established the house-furnishing business in Denver, and in 1916 he organized the Kilpatrick-Spengel Furniture Co., of which he was president until his death. When the Denver, Larimie & Northwestern Railroad started building in 1907 he was made treasurer of the Northwestern Land & Iron Co., the executives of which were interested in the construction of the road. Mr. Spengel was a business man of the most progressive type. He was director of the old chamber of commerce, now the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. As president of that body at the time of the San Francisco disaster (1906) he headed the movement to supply food for the destitute people of the stricken city, making the initial shipment within twelve hours after the earthquake. In his quiet way he did much to distribute aid to the poor and needy of Denver and during his term as director of the federation of charities he did a great deal to build up the charity fund, employing unique methods toward that end. He was the first grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of Oklahoma, and as a recognition for his work received a magnificent jewel from members of that fraternity. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic



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C. J. Fitzsimmons

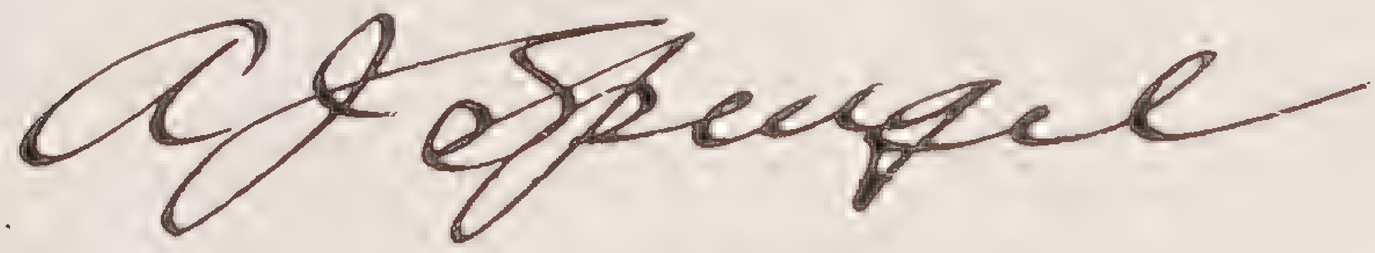


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Leon A. Gilley

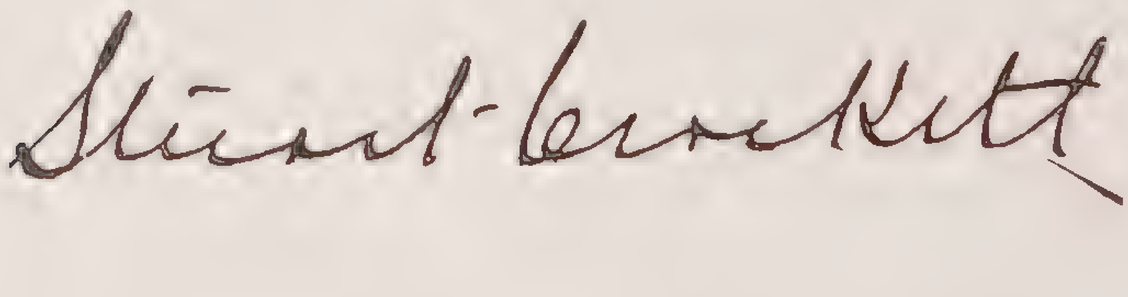


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party. He played a conspicuous part in councils both in Oklahoma and Colorado, and in Denver served as supervisor under the old form of government, and was president of the board during his second term. He was a man of action, of large initiative, and of honest, whole-hearted, unselfish service. He was married at Eastport, Maine, Sept. 27, 1887, to Ella, daughter of George H. Newcomb, an engineer, of Boston, Mass.; she survives him, with two children: Pauline and Margaret Spengel. He died in Denver, Colo., Mar. 13, 1917.

CROCKETT, Stuart, clergyman, was born in County Derry, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1854, son of Joseph and Jane (Barnett) Crockett. His father's ancestors came from England. Stuart Crockett began his education for the sacred ministry in Ireland, and soon after his arrival in this country resumed his studies with a tutor, afterwards attending Nebraska College, Nebraska, and St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. In 1880 he was admitted a candidate for Holy Orders by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Clarkson, bishop of Nebraska, and entered Nashotah Theological Seminary, Wis. In 1882 he was ordained to the diaconate, and in 1883 to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Dr. Welles (q. v.), bishop of Wisconsin, and received the degree of B.D. For a time he served as a missionary in Nebraska, and then (1885) as rector of St. John's Church at Preemption, Ill. In 1886 he was rector of St. Philip's Church, Circleville, O., and in 1889 became curate at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., subsequently becoming rector of St. Stephen's Church in that city. From there he went to St. Luke's, Baltimore, Md., as curate, then spent a short time in Pennsylvania, and in 1901 went to the diocese of Long Island. In 1901 he was appointed rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, a mission chapel, in Brooklyn, N. Y., which was then struggling along with a $5,000 debt and a very small congregation. He immediately began to gather funds to cancel the mortgage, after which he continued collecting money for a new church, resulting in the erection of the handsome Bishop Littlejohn Memorial Church of the Transfiguration. This he left in a flourishing condition when he was appointed, a few years later, as rector of the Church of the Epiphany at Ozone Park. In 1906 he became rector of Holy Rood Church, Manhattan, at that time a small mission chapel. Four years later work was commenced on the new church, now (1921) one of the most notable in the district, of pure Gothic architecture, with a large membership. He was the author of several volumes on church work, of which two, "Roman Catholic Acknowledgment of Anglican Orders" and "Bishop Lightfoot and the Christian Ministry," gained a wide circulation. He was a careful student of theology, history, philosophy and literature, and was a great admirer of Joseph Butler, Lord Bishop of Durham, and Bishops Lightfoot and Liddon. In 1894 he received the degree of M.A. from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; those of Ph.D. in 1895, D.D. in 1896 and LL.D. in 1905 from New Windsor College, Maryland, and D.C.L. from King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1909. He was a thirty-second degree Mason of the ancient Scottish rite, was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, member of the Churchmen's Association, of the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary and of the Geographical Society. He was married, Oct. 16, 1906, to Adeline E., daughter of John S. Sutphen, a merchant of New York city. He died in New York, Mar. 12, 1917.

CILLEY, Leon H., hotel proprietor, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 24, 1859, son of Jeremiah K. and Mary (Webster) Cilley. Leon H. Cilley spent much of his boyhood at Northfield and Tilton, N. H., and in 1877 was graduated in the business department of Tilton Academy. While studying there he began his apprenticeship in the hotel business, passing his summers as a waiter at the Kearsarge House at North Conway, the Center House at Center Harbor, N. H., and the Profile House. After graduation he went to Boston, where his first employment was at the New England House, after which for three years he was night clerk at the Revere House. In 1881 he returned to New Hampshire as steward of the Maplewood Inn at Bethlehem, remaining in this position two years. He conducted the Asquam House at Holderness, N. H., for seven years, after which for one year he was manager of the New Center House of Center Harbor. In 1891 he returned to Maplewood Inn, this time as manager, under the ownership of Gen. George T. Cruft. In 1902 Mr. Cilley took over the management of the entire property, including the hotel, inn and cottages, and retained it. In 1910, the ownership of the property, which had long been in the hands of the Cruft family, was transferred to the Maplewood Hotel Co., a New York city corporation, of which William F. Dunspaugh was president. The Maplewood is a summer hotel, and Mr. Cilley found other duties for his winters. In 1896-98 he was manager of the Hotel Key West of the Flagler chain, and in subsequent winters managed hotels at Palm Beach and Magnolia Springs. During one season he managed the Manhattan Club, New York city, and declined an offer to remain there permanently. Mr. Cilley believed that the hotel business in the White Mountains could be developed, and was ambitious to extend it into the winter months. During the winters of 1915 and 1916 he demonstrated that tourists could be attracted to winter hotels by the operation of the Bethel Inn for this purpose, and the enterprise was signally successful. His long years of hotel management won for him a host of friends in every part of the country, and his gracious courtesy of manner and his fine elements of character endeared him to all who knew him. He justly bore the name of gentleman—a trait manifested in his treatment of his humblest employee. Intensely conscientious he never spared himself in the service of others, but was constantly performing some little act of relief when the burden borne by another seemed to him unfairly heavy. He was a member of the New England and New Hampshire Hotel Men's associations, and of the Ashland, N. H., lodge of Masons. He was married Dec. 5, 1881, to Harriet M., daughter of Samuel Hubbard of Berwick, Me. He died in Boston, Mass., April 6, 1917.

SMITH, Leon Rutherford, lawyer and statesman, was born at Shreveport, La., May 10, 1875, son of Joseph Birthold and Mary Elizabeth (Finney) Smith, and a descendant of an old colonial family of Virginia. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a captain in the Confederate army and afterwards a prominent merchant at Shreveport, La. Leon R. Smith received his preliminary education in public schools, and at Thatcher's Institute, Shreveport. He subsequently entered Sewanee University, which institution he was obliged to

leave to assist his brother in handling the large estate left by their parent. From 1895 to 1897 he was bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Shreveport, and in the latter year he entered the jewelry business at Houston, Tex., with the firm of W. D. Lusten & Co., which had stores in Louisiana and Texas. In 1900 he was graduated at the college of law of the University of Virginia with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Louisiana and began the practice of his profession in his native city, later associating himself with the law firm of ex-Gov. Newton C. Blanchard (q.v.) and Lieut.-Gov. Tom C. Barret, and at his death was member of the firm of Blanchard & Smith, one of the best known in the state. Besides his professional activities he was a director in the First National Bank of Shreveport and the Louisiana State Fair Association. Early in his career he became interested in political, public and civic life, particularly in school matters, and was for years president of Caddo school board. In 1904 he was elected as representative from Caddo parish, to the Louisiana house of representatives, serving by successive reëlections in that body for eight years, and in 1912 was elected to the state senate and reëlected in 1916. In both branches he performed conspicuous public service and was author of many laws now on the state statutes. He was chairman of the senate judiciary committee and member of other important committees. As a member of the state tax commission he had a part in reforming the fiscal affairs of Louisiana. He was also a member of the state probe commission during the administration of Gov. L. E. Hall. He was the instigator of the proceedings which resulted in a victory for his home city in the noted Shreveport rate case, and he introduced the legislation which made the investigation possible. As a gifted speaker his services were in demand during the various Liberty Bond, War Savings Stamps and Red Cross drives of the European war. He was a director of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce and active in its affairs. He was a lawyer of fine attainments and represented many large and important cases in both federal and state courts. In the legislature he was recognized as a leader, and he stood high in the Democratic party in Louisiana. Had he lived until the state campaign of 1920 it is probable that he would have been a candidate for the governorship. He was a dominant personality, and his name was written large in the records of his native state. He found his chief recreation in golf and in the library reading classical literature. He was a member of the State Line Hunting and Fishing Club, and the Shreveport Country Club, and he was a communicant of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Shreveport. He was married at Shreveport, La., Jan. 16, 1901, to Mary Ethel, daughter of Gov. Newton C. Blanchard and had one son, Newton Blanchard Smith. He died at Shreveport, La., Oct. 19, 1918.

HOPKINS, Florence May, librarian, was born at Spring Lake, Ottawa co., Mich., Apr. 26, 1865, daughter of John Vincent and Sarah (Gillet) Hopkins, of New England ancestry. She was graduated at the Detroit High School in 1884; took a course in literature at Cornell University, 1896-97; and has taken special work in the summer sessions of other universities. She became librarian of the Detroit Central High School in 1886, and in that position introduced a plan of teaching high school pupils how to use simple reference books as outlined by her in Library Journal of February, 1910, and in papers read before the library department of the National Educational Association and other educational bodies. She is the author of the chapter "Socializing Function of the High School Library" in Vol. II. of High School Education (1914), edited by Prof. Charles Hughes Johnston, and of a book entitled "Reference Guides," (1916); which contains a series of lessons for training high school pupils in the use of reference books. She is a member of the American Library Association, the Detroit College Club, the League of American Pen-Women, and the Michigan Authors' Association.

ALLISON, James Nicholls, soldier, was born at Catlettsburg, Boyd co., Ky., Sept. 4, 1848, son of James Willetts and Mary McClellan (Boal) Allison, grandson of Isaac and Margaret (Millard) Allison, great-grandson of James and Margaret (———) Allison and great-great-grandson of James Allison, of Scotch-Irish parentage, who came from Ireland with his wife, Margaret Willetts, and settled in York, Pa., about 1730. His father was a first lieutenant in the civil war and the son was a drummer boy in the 39th Ky. infantry. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1871, and assigned as second lieutenant to the 2d U. S. cavalry, then scattered along the Western frontier. He took part in every Indian campaign under Crook, MacKenzie, Reynolds and Smith, until 1877. In 1880 he was promoted first lieutenant of the 2d U. S. cavalry; captain, Aug. 15, 1892; captain commissary, Jan. 31, 1893; major, May 11, 1898; lieutenant-colonel and deputy commissary-general, Oct. 13, 1907. He was retired as brigadier-general, June 7, 1912. During the war with Spain he served as chief commissary of the 2d army corps, feeding an army of 25,000 men. In 1901 he began two years of similar service in the Philippines, and later was stationed at Governor's Island as chief commissary of the Eastern division. From 1912 until his death he was secretary of the Military Service Institution of the United States, and editor of its journal. In 1913 he was junior vice-commander of the New York order of the Loyal Legion and vice-commander of the George Washington post, G. A. R., (N. Y.), in 1912, and senior vice-commander in 1914. He was married, May 12, 1887, to Susan, daughter of John W. Whalley, a lawyer of Portland, Ore., and had four children: Marion, wife of Lieut.-Col. Jacob Earl Fickel, U. S. air service; Capt. Philip Whalley; Malcolm G., first lieutenant, aviation service in France; and Stanton W. Allison, second lieutenant, aviation corps. He died in Portland, Ore., May 2, 1918.

HAMACHEK, Frank, inventor, was born in Austria, Mar. 31, 1853, son of John and Anna (Paulu) Hamachek. He attended the school of his native city and then took up piano and organ making. In 1866 the family came to America and settled in Kewaunee county, Wis., where Frank worked on his father's farm and as a carpenter. In 1869 he went to Kewaunee, where for two years he was employed at carpentering. Following this he became a millwright and began building gristmills and sawmills. In the autumn of 1875 he engaged the services of a private teacher, and thus became familiar with the English language, of which he had previously known but little. Securing a position with the E. P. Allis Machine Co., later the Allis-Chalmers Co., of Milwaukee, he became foreman in three months, and remained in this connection nearly two years. At that time patent flour was first coming into notice, and Mr. Hamachek wrought out a plan for perfecting the company's purifier, which met with great and



LEON R. SMITH
LAWYER AND LEGISLATOR



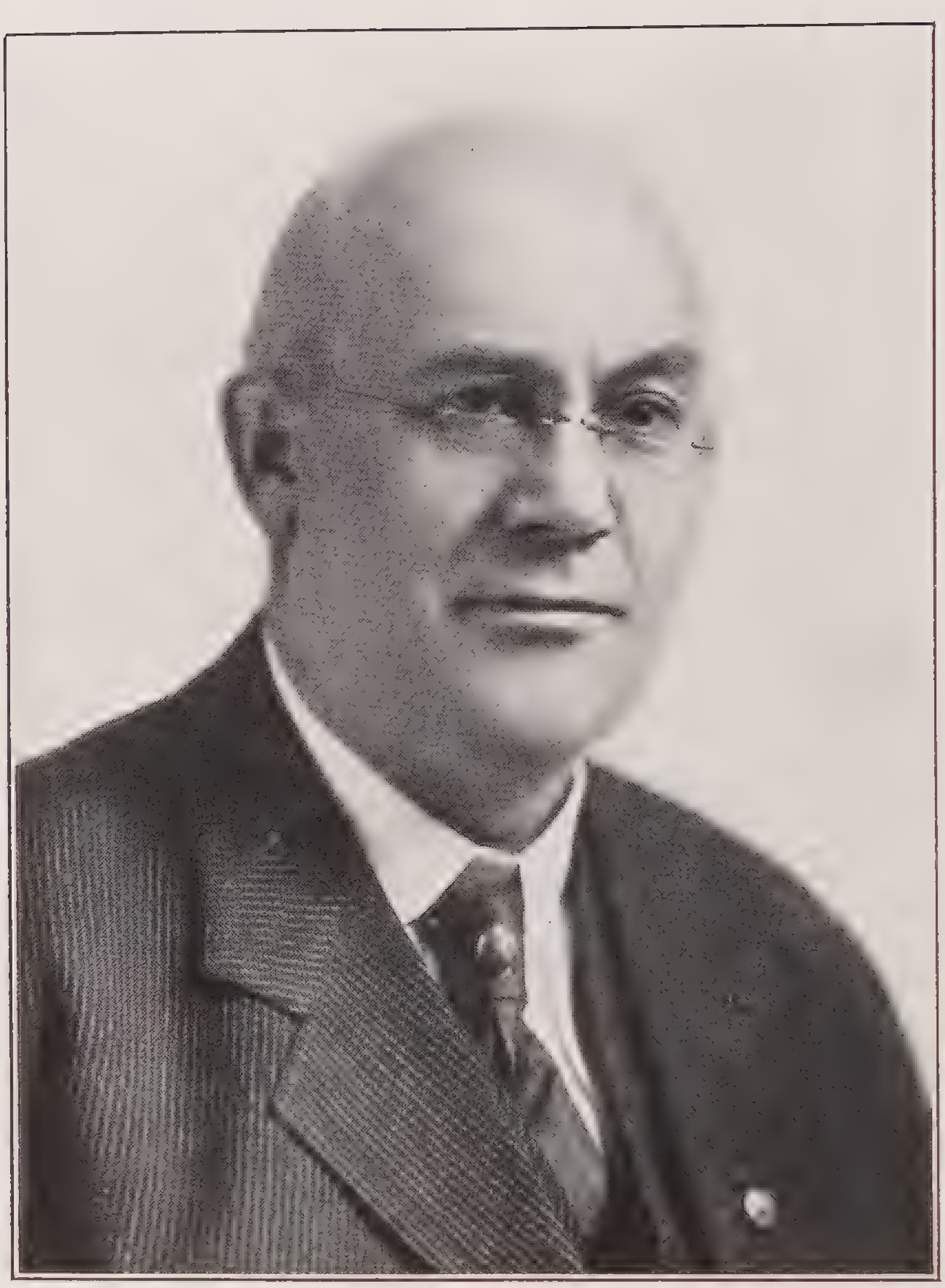
FLORENCE M. HOPKINS
LIBRARIAN



JAMES N. ALLISON
SOLDIER



FRANK HAMACHEK
INVENTOR



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Frank E. Mix

immediate success. This invention was the forerunner of the many succeeding inventions of which he was the author. Subsequently he was sent to Sturgeon Bay to erect a mill, the first in that place. In 1877 he returned to Kewaunee, where he purchased an interest in a machine shop, becoming its sole proprietor the ensuing year and installing modern machinery and other equipment, some of it his own invention. In 1879 this shop was destroyed by fire, but in 1880 he erected a building that still forms a part of his present plant. As his business has developed he has continued to add to his structures, and while doing repair and contracting work, from the first has devoted much of his own time to inventions. He invented the Hamachek Stump Puller and the Hamachek Feed Cutter, and up to 1907 manufactured plows which met with success, discontinuing this line only to devote his entire time to his later inventions. Some of his plows are still in use after thirty years of work. His next successful invention was the Frank Hamachek Giant Feed Mill, and in 1906 he brought out the Hamachek Ideal Pea Harvester for harvesting green peas. Although from a mechanical standpoint the latter machine was a success, he discontinued its manufacture in 1912 and has since devoted most of his time to the manufacture of machines used in the canning of peas, including the Ideal Viner Feeder and viners. His idea in these machines was to improve the quality of the threshed peas by securing those tender peas that would otherwise have passed into waste, which in turn improves the quality of the canned product. In this he succeeded in a marked degree. He also invented the Ideal Chain Adjusters. At his plant in Kewaunee he now (1921) is engaged in the manufactures of feed and ensilage cutters, feed mills, chain adjusters, viner feeders and viners, all of which are his own invention. During the past thirty-five years he has been granted over thirty patents applying principally to agricultural and pea canning machinery. Mr. Hamachek's shop was again destroyed by fire in January, 1908, but since then he has continued to conduct his business on the old site. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the C. S. P. S., a Bohemian society, and the Mystic Workers of the World. He is a leader among Kewaunee county's men of affairs, and it is doubtful if there is a pea canning factory in America where his name is unknown. He was married, Oct. 16, 1880, to Anna, daughter of Wenzel Shimmel, of Sturgeon Bay, and they have five children: Ella, wife of William Irving, of Chicago; Olga, wife of Frank Loughran, of Kewaunee; Albert, Frank, Jr., manager of the plant at Kewaunee, and Sylvia, wife of Edmund Classon, of Kewaunee.

MIX, Frank Englemann, manufacturer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 15, 1860, son of Junius Smith and Eliza (Campbell) Mix. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Mix, who came from England in the early part of the 17th century, and was one of the thirty-eight original grantees of the city and colony of New Haven. From him the line of descent is traced through five generations to Ebenezar Mix, grandfather of the subject; he removed from Connecticut to Batavia, N. Y., where he was a judge and founder of the Historical Society of Batavia. He was a noted mathematician. Junius Smith Mix was a civil engineer, and was engaged in construction work for the Federal government during the civil war. As a mere child the son removed with his widowed mother to Milwaukee, where the family was supported by her earnings as teacher and singer. He received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and at twelve, when his mother married again, he started to support himself. After a clerkship in a grocery store, and another in a wholesale hardware store, he took up a preëmption claim in Kansas. Returning to Milwaukee after two years, in 1879, he became traveling salesman for a bag manufacturing concern and subsequently for a boot and shoe company. His success on the road brought him to the attention of the National Cash Register Co., in 1884, and after four years as salesman with that corporation he was detailed to Minneapolis, Minn., as general agent for Minnesota, North and South Dakota. After a few years he entered the sales department of the Northwestern Envelope Co. In 1898, on a capital of $100, he founded the Security Envelope Co., Minneapolis. This venture was successful beyond all expectations. It absorbed the Northwestern Envelope Co., and under his guidance as president became a leader in its field in the United States. In 1917 it was reorganized and incorporated with capital stock of $150,000. He was a director in the Minneapolis State Bank, and a member of the governing board of Wells Memorial House. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of Episcopal (P. E.) Church. A man of indomitable energy, he was active and a good executive. He was a man of broad charities, sincere sympathies, courtesy, and never failing humor. He was a member of the Civic & Commerce Association of Minneapolis, Minneapolis Association of Credit Men, Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, Young Men's Christian Association, the Rotary, Traffic, Minneapolis Athletic, West Side Commercial, Interlachen Golf, Automobile, and Episcopal Church clubs, Minneapolis. He was married at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13, 1882, to Eva Louise, daughter of E. T. Sercombe, a merchant, of Milwaukee; she survives him, with two children: Marjorie, who married Frank Brookes Hubachek, and Frances Sercombe Dorothy Mix. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., June 21, 1918.

TOTTEN, George Muirson, civil engineer, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 28, 1809, son of Gilbert and Mary (Rice) Totten. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School and was graduated at Norwich University in 1827. He was engaged in various engineering work, chiefly for railroads, until 1843, when he was appointed by the Colombian government engineer in charge of the construction of the Canal del Dique, connecting the Magdalena river and the harbor of Carthagena. This important work was completed in 1849. His crowning achievement as an engineer was the construction of the Panama Railroad. From an early date many schemes for the uniting of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by canal across the Isthmus of Panama had been proposed by foreign engineers and many surveys had been made, but it remained for the genius of American engineers to accomplish the feat. In 1848 William H. Aspinwall, Henry Chauncey and John L. Stephens petitioned the Colombian government for a franchise to build a railroad across the isthmus. Early in that year Col. G. W. Hughes, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, with James L. Baldwin and John Jay Williams as assistants, made preliminary surveys for the road, and Mr. Totten and John C. Trautwine were given the contract. The terminus on the Atlantic side was first fixed at Gorgona on the Chagres river, but this location was soon abandoned for Manzanilla island, where Colon now stands. Here

location work was begun in May, 1851, but owing to the increased cost of labor incident to the discovery of gold in California, Messrs. Totten and Trautwine were forced to give up their contract; but their services as associate engineers were retained to build the road. In 1851 Mr. Trautwine resigned and Mr. Totten was made the chief engineer. He was well qualified to undertake this difficult engineering project. During his long residence in South America he had mastered the Spanish language and thoroughly understood the people. For miles the surveys led through swamps and jungle, and the men lived on a brig, going to work in boats. The laborers, recruited from the four corners of the earth, fell sick by the hundreds. Mr. Totten and his principal assistant, Mr. Baldwin, succumbed to the fever, but they heroically continued to supervise the surveys. In spite of the unfavorable conditions, such progress was made that on Oct. 1, 1851, Gatun, the first station, seven miles from Aspinwall, now Colon, was reached. Simultaneously construction work on the Pacific side was carried on under the supervision of J. Young, and at midnight on Jan. 27, 1855, the two sections of the road were joined, and on the next day a locomotive passed from ocean to ocean. The road cost about $7,000,000. Its length was forty-seven and three-fifths miles, with a maximum grade of 60 feet to the mile. The summit, 287 feet above the mean tide on the Atlantic side, was passed by a cut 24 feet deep and one-fourth of a mile in length. It was on this road that Mr. Totten made the first concrete telegraph poles ever used. A small pole of the necessary height was placed upright in the ground and surrounded by a wooden form fifteen inches in diameter at the base and eight inches at the top. Concrete was then poured in and allowed to stand until set. Many of the original poles were in use until recent years. Mr. Totten was chief engineer of the road until 1875 and then consulting engineer until his death. In 1857 he made surveys for a canal across the isthmus in the interests of his company and his observations showed that the mean level of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was the same. In 1878 Ferdinand de Lesseps appointed him chief of his corps of engineers, who made the location of the Panama canal. He was the only American serving in the corps, composed of eminent French and Dutch engineers. After the location of the canal he served as consulting engineer. He was chief engineer of surveys for a railroad from LaGuayra to Caracas in Venezuela and was for some years chief engineer of the "Sassafras Route" and the Maryland and Delaware canal. He also served as consulting engineer on other important engineering work. In recognition of his distinguished work as an engineer he received many honors. Napoleon III of France presented him a ring bearing the imperial crown in diamonds. Gen. Guzman Blanco, president of Venezuela, presented him a gold medallion of the bust of the liberator, Simon Bolivar, as an appreciation of his work in that country. He was a frequent contributor to the technical press of the country. He was married at Pottsville, Pa., July 12, 1835, to Harriet Seely, who bore him four children: Henry Vethake, Gilbert Taveau, Maria Eliza, who married George Putnam Smith, and Harriet Seely Totten. He died in New York city, May 17, 1884.

FROST, George Henry, engineer and journalist, was born at West Hawkesbury, Ontario, Canada, July 9, 1838, son of Ebenezer and Caroline (Harwood) Frost, natives of Vermont. The first American ancestor was Edmund Frost, who, with his wife Thomasine, settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, having come from Ipswich, Suffolk co., England. From him the line is traced through their son Ephraim, who married Hepzibah———; their son Ebenezer, who married Deborah Martin; their son Ebenezer, who married Naomi Dana, and their son Daniel, who married Hannah Smith, and was Mr. Frost's grandfather. His father established a foundry business at Smith's Falls, Ontario, that became the second largest of its kind in the British Empire, employing 1,000 men in the production of agricultural implements. George H. Frost was graduated at McGill College, Montreal, with the degree of C.E. in 1860. In 1863 he was granted the provincial land surveyor's diploma, the customary license to practice civil engineering in Canada. Removing to Chicago, Ill., he secured employment as rodman on the location of a railroad between Madison, Wis., and Winona, Minn.; and with the exception of the summer of 1863, spent in an architect's office in St. Louis, Mo., for three years was employed in the engineering and land departments of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. In 1866 he resigned and for ten years conducted a private practice as city surveyor in Chicago. In 1874 he began the publication of "Engineering News" as a monthly magazine devoted mostly to the land surveying interests; and in January, 1876, relinquished his entire practice to devote his whole time to the "News," making it a weekly and a strictly engineering paper. In January, 1879, the publication office was removed to New York city, and in 1883 the business was incorporated, with Mr. Frost as president. The "Engineering News," under his management, became the leading civil engineering weekly in the world. In 1911 it was sold to the Hill Publishing Co., New York, which was later merged with the McGraw Publishing Co. From 1886 until his death Mr. Frost resided in Plainfield, N. J., where he served five years in the common council. After the sale of "Engineering News" he devoted his leisure to study and travel, visiting most of the countries of Europe, also Egypt, South America and parts of the United States. He was an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club, the New England Genealogical and Historical Society, and an honorary member of civil engineering societies in Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut and Massachusetts. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He was married Dec. 3, 1868, to Louisa, daughter of Edwin Hunt, of Chicago, Ill., and had four sons: Charles H.; Harwood; Edwin H.; and Francis W. Frost. He died in Plainfield, N. J., Mar. 15, 1917.

KANE, Matthew John, jurist, was born near Lockport, Niagara co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1863, son of Anthony and Mary (Dunn) Kane. His father, a farmer, came from Galway, Ireland, in 1856, and settled in western New York. Matthew John Kane received his preliminary education at the common and parochial schools of his native state. He was a member of the class of 1887 at the Law School of Georgetown (D. C.) University for one year, completing his law studies at Wichita, Kan., where he was admitted to the bar in 1888, and began practice as an associate in the offices of W. K. & L. L. Carlisle. He settled in Oklahoma at what is known as "The Opening," Apr. 22, 1889, and from that time until the erection of the state was in active, successful practice at King-



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Geo. H. Boat



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Theodore D Buhl

fisher, and regarded as one of the most able and aggressive practitioners in the territory. He was a member of the Oklahoma constitutional convention of 1906-07 from the Kingfisher district. His service in that body again indicated his signal ability; his love for the interests of the people, and his sympathy with the masses of the proposed state. On the admission of the state he was elected justice of the supreme court, and in 1908, became the second chief justice of that court, in which capacity he still continues. In his present relation he has demonstrated that he is a lawyer not only of learning and accomplishment, but a fearless, honorable, upright and loyal representative of the people, and a man of extreme urbanity and courtesy and lovable disposition, true to his friends and magnanimous to his enemies. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Associatiou. In 1904, he was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He was married at Pratt, Kan., June 9, 1909, to Kathleen Reagan. They have three children. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown University.

BUHL, Theodore DeLong, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20, 1844, son of Christian Henry and Caroline (DeLong) Buhl. His early education was obtained in the schools of Detroit, but his ready grasp of affairs and broad and liberal views are due in large degree to the advantages of foreign travel and study which his father provided as a foundation for his business career. Entering his father's hardware business, then conducted under the name of Buhl & Ducharme, at the age of nineteen years, he mastered its many details until in time he was given a voice in the management and became a junior partner and joint owner. As the father's interests in merchandising, manufacturing, banking, mining and railroad affairs increased, more responsibility was thrown upon the son, so that, before the former's death, in 1894, not only the jobbing hardware business but many other interests had passed to a large degree under the latter's control. No resident of Detroit has contributed more to the industrial and commercial progress and growth of Michigan than Theodore Buhl, nor was any as actively connected with so many and such vast interests. He was the senior partner of the firm of Buhl Sons Co., the largest hardware jobbing house in Michigan, and one of the oldest and most prosperous in the country. He was also president of the Buhl Stamping Co., Detroit Meter Co. and Buhl Malleable Iron Co., of Detroit; and of Parke, Davis & Co., the largest makers of pharmaceutical preparations in the world; a director and one of the largest owners of the Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, of the Canadian Meter Co., Detroit Union Depot Co., Iron Range & Huron Bay Railroad Co., the Strong Lumber Co., Sharon Iron Co., and was a director and vice-president of the Detroit National Bank, and a director of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Mr. Buhl was also a stockholder in the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. and other local enterprises, and was the owner of much valuable real estate and improved property in Detroit and Wayne county. He was an ardent friend of the public school system; a contributor to the high school scholarship fund, which defrays the expense of certain graduates of the high school through the University of Michigan, and, as was his father, a benefactor of the university. Mr. Buhl was a member of the Detroit, Michigan, Lake, St. Clair Fishing and Shooting and Country Clubs; the Detroit Athletic and Detroit Boat Clubs and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married Apr. 22, 1866, to Elizabeth, oldest daughter of Hiram Walker, of Walkerville, Canada. They had eight children, three of whom survive: Willis, who is interested in the firm of Buhl Sons Co., and who also served with the Michigan naval reserves on board the U. S. S. Yosemite during the war with Spain; Arthur, connected with the Sharon Iron Co., at Sharon, Pa., and with Buhl Sons Co., and Lawrence Buhl. He died in New York city Apr. 7, 1907.

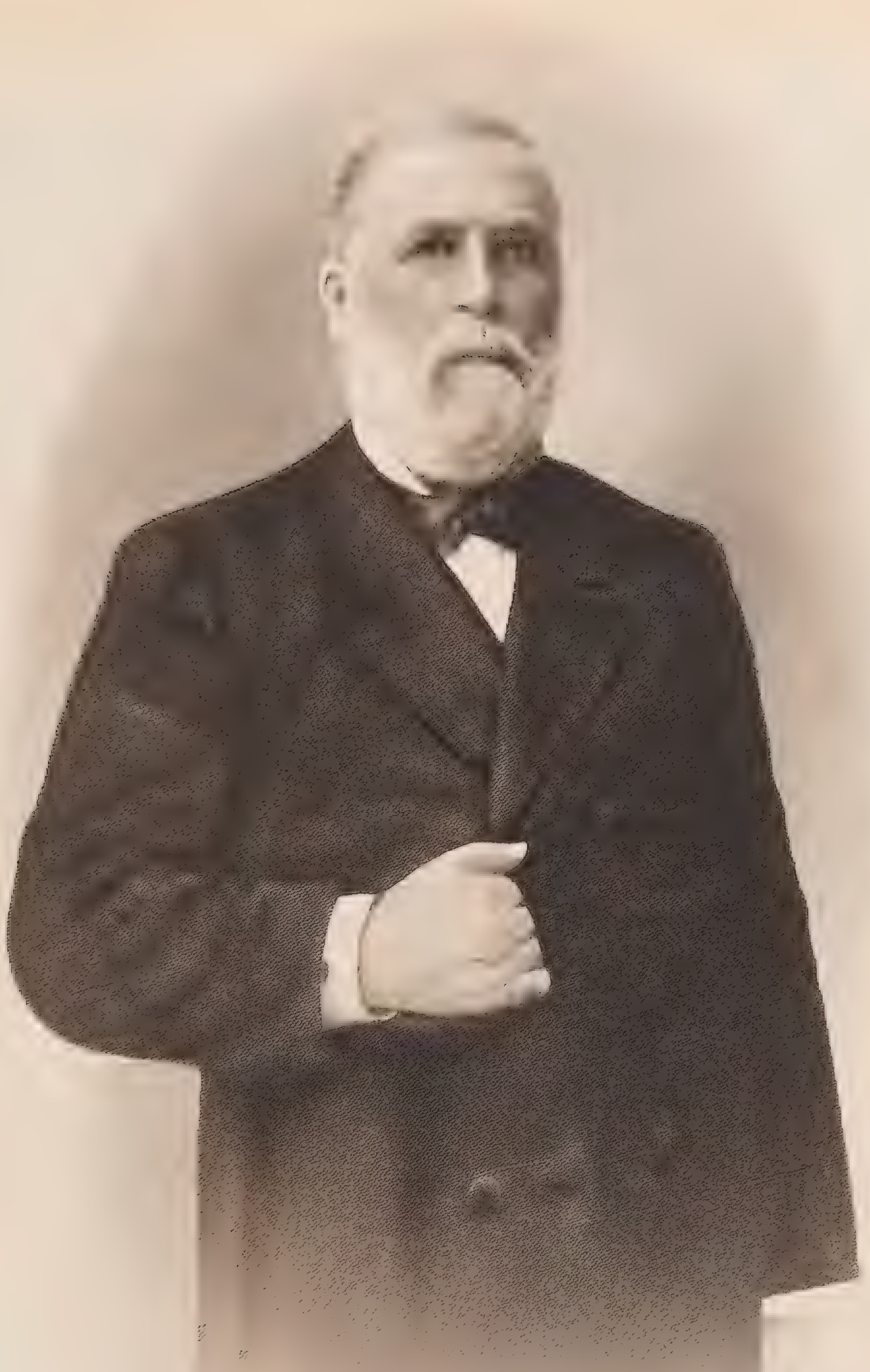
MUNSON, C[yrus] LaRue, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Bradford, N. Y., July 2, 1854, son of Edgar and Lucy Maria (Curtis) Munson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Munson, who came from England about 1625 and located in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1637, and two years later settled in New Haven. From him and his wife Johanna ———, the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and his wife, Martha Bradley; their son Joseph and his wife, Margery Hitchcock; their son Ephraim and his wife, Comfort Curtis; their son Jared and his wife, Annorah Hale; their son Rufus and his wife, Bethia Burton, to their son, Jesse Munson, and his wife, Sophia Tallmadge, who were the grandparents of the subject. Edgar Munson, his father, was a lumberman, banker and railroad president. The son was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, Cheshire, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1875 with the degree of LL.B., receiving the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale University in 1892. He was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1875 and at once began the practice of his profession at Williamsport, subsequently joining with Addison Candor to form the firm of Candor & Munson, now a leading law firm in the state and very extensively known throughout northern and central Pennsylvania. In 1891 Mr. Munson was called to Yale Law School as a lecturer on certain phases of his profession, a position he still holds. He is author of "Manual of Elementary Practice" (1899). His interests have not been confined to the law alone. From time to time he became identified with various commercial, industrial and financial undertakings, and is now president of the Savings Institution of Williamsport, E. Keeler & Co., Williamsport Passenger Railway Co., Eagles Mere Light Co., Scootac Mining Co. and the Munson Lumber Co., Ltd., and he is a director in the Lycoming National Bank, National Silk Dyeing Co., American Wood Working Machinery Co., Williamsport Wire Rope Co., and the Cowlitz Lumber Co. He is also a trustee of the J. V. Brown Public Library, Williamsport. In 1902-03 he was president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, is president of the Lycoming County Historical Society, and a member of the American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the Ross, Temple and University clubs of Williamsport. He is a Democrat in politics, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church, being senior warden of Christ Church, Williamsport, and chancellor of the diocese of Harrisburg. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 7, 1877, to Josephine Anthony, daughter of Henry White of Williamsport, and after

her death in 1889 he was married (2) on Oct. 20, 1891, to Minnie Wright, daughter of A. P. Tuller of Rome, N. Y. There are two children by the first marriage, Edgar and George S. Munson, the former a major judge advocate, and the latter a private in the war with Germany.

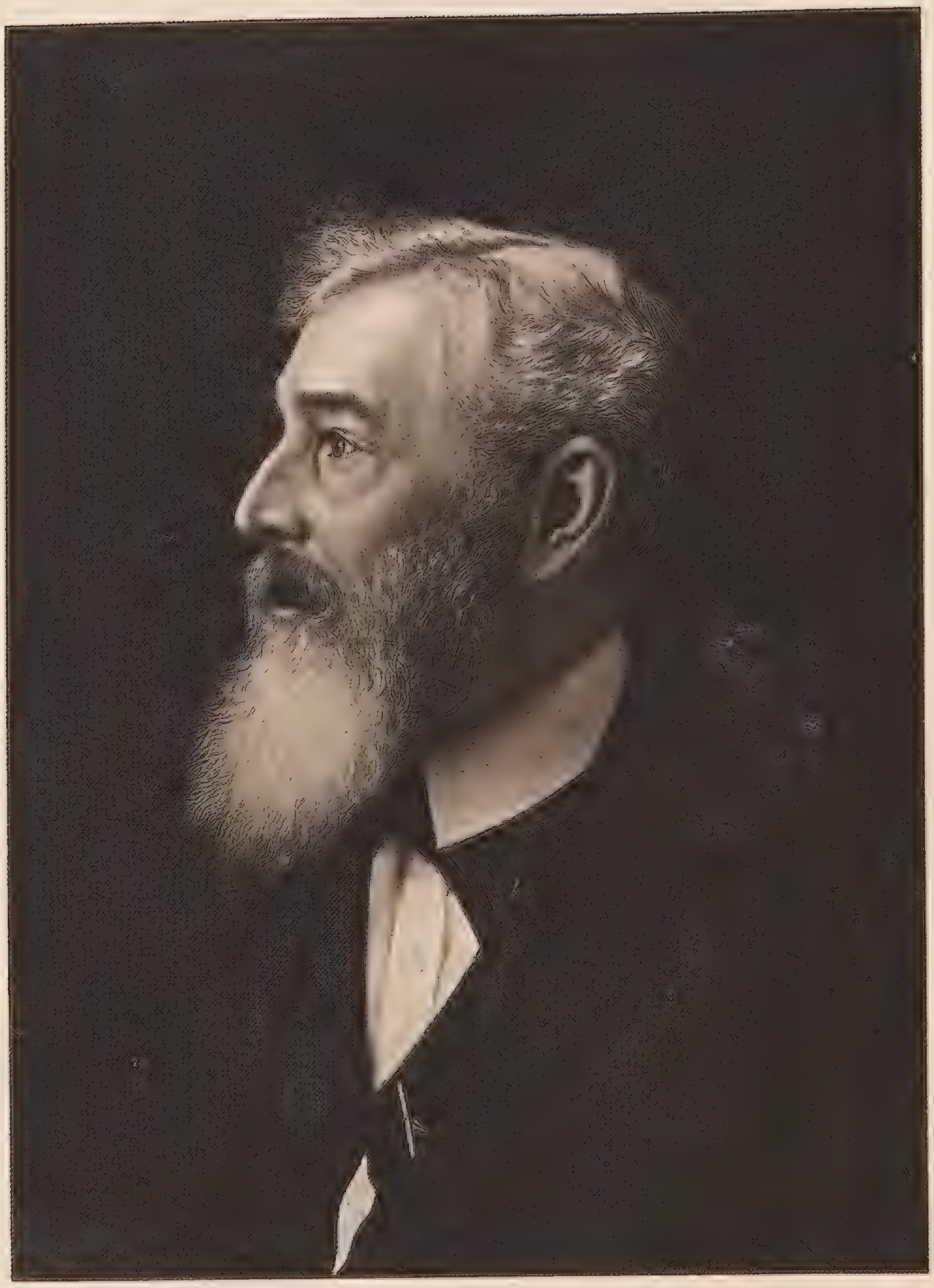
DOWNING, Jerome Francis, editor, lawyer and underwriter, was born at Enfield, Mass., Mar. 24, 1827, son of James and Roxana (Forbush) Downing. He was educated in the public schools and at Amherst College. In 1850 he became the editor of a newspaper in Holyoke, Mass., and soon after of the Troy (N. Y.) "Post." Having decided to abandon journalism in favor of law, he took up the study of law while serving as principal of the Male High School, Carlisle, Pa. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Erie, Pa. In 1863 he was elected district attorney of Erie county. The following year he was offered the position of general agent for the western department of the Insurance Co. of North America, comprising sixteen states and territories. Not wishing to abandon his profession, he accepted the position with hesitancy, stipulating that the headquarters of the company should be at Erie instead of in Chicago or some other western metropolis. In 1872 he became manager of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. for the same territory, continuing to act in that capacity until 1895. It was at this time that he secured the organization of the Philadelphia Underwriters, composed of the Insurance Co. of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. In 1910 the office of the Insurance Co. of North America was removed to Chicago and he retired as its manager after an unbroken service of forty-six years, and with a record for successful achievement in his field of effort which classed him among the greatest fire insurance managers of the country. He continued, however, as manager of the Philadelphia Underwriters until his death. Mr. Downing was known as "Erie's Grand Old Man." He gave much of his time to civic duties, serving as member of the city council, board of education, board of park commissioners and board of trustees of the Erie public library. He was president of the Erie Trust Co. and a member and liberal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church. He was ever the first to volunteer his assistance for social work, religious endeavor, political, industrial and other worthy causes. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican, though never partisan. He was married (first) at Holyoke, Mass., Apr. 25, 1850, to Henrietta, daughter of Hiram Bagg, of South Hadley, and (second) at Erie, Pa., Dec. 19, 1903, to Lucia E., daughter of Albert Barney, of Essex, Vt. By the first marriage he had seven children. Wellington, Mabel Isabel Hyde, Henrietta Ella, Cornelia Winifred, wife of Davenport Galbraith, of Erie, Pa.; Charles Francis and Frederick B. Downing. S. Gerard Downing is an adopted son. Mr. Downing died at Erie, Pa., June 25, 1913.

TILLAR, Joshua Thomas Westbrook, capitalist, was born in Southampton county, Va., Apr. 6, 1833, son of John W. and Christian (Lundy) Tillar. His father, a Virginia farmer, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The son was educated in the public schools and assisted his father on the homestead plantation until the age of thirteen when he was employed in the sheriff's office. Three years later he opened a mercantile store in Hernando, Miss., and in 1853 he engaged in cotton planting and merchandising in Selma, Drew co., Ark. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company D, Col. John Albert's regiment of Arkansas troops, and served until the close of hostilities, attaining the rank of major. He continued his erstwhile occupation in Drew county until 1889, when he engaged in banking in Little Rock, becoming either a stockholder or director in many of the financial institutions of importance in the state. He also operated extensively in real estate, and was rated as the largest holder of improved and unimproved land in Arkansas. He erected some residences and business houses in Pine Bluff, Ark., and the Richelieu Hotel in Little Rock, and he was also identified with railway construction in the state. He was one of the organizers of the Arkansas Building & Loan Association, of which he was president for six years. He was president also of the Bank of Little Rock, and the Pine Bluff Compress Co.; vice-president of the Arkansas Fire Insurance Co., and the Goodbar Shoe Co., of St. Louis; a founder and director of the Citizens' Bank, Pine Bluff, and a director in the German National Bank, Little Rock, and the National Live Stock Bank, Fort Worth, Tex. He was a dominant factor in Democratic politics. He was delegate to the Democratic national conventions which nominated Horace Greeley and William J. Bryan for the presidency, and during 1873-74 he was a member of the Arkansas legislature. He was president of the first silver club organized in Arkansas. The town of Tillar, Ark., founded in 1829, is named for him. He was Arkansas commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition of 1881, and a national commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. With limited early advantages, struggling at first against heavy odds, nevertheless by patience, industry, economy, prudence and clear business insight he attained a high place in the world of finance and in the affairs of his adopted state. He was married in 1855 to Antoinette, daughter of Jacob M. Pruitt, a planter of Drew county, Ark. She survived him (now deceased), with six children: Thomas F., a banker, merchant and planter of Tillar, Ark., (now deceased); Flora V., widow of Nathaniel Holmes; Benjamin Johnston (q.v.), a banker of Fort Worth, Tex; May, who married Judge W. T. Simmons; Ida, widow of Walter S. Allen; and J. Garland Tillar, of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Tillar died at Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1908.

TILLAR, Benjamin Johnston, banker and lawyer, was born at Selma, Drew co., Ark., Sept. 17, 1866, son of Joshua Thomas Westbrook Tillar (above). He was graduated at the University of Arkansas, in 1886, with the degree of B.A., and after studying law under Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., received the LL.B. degree at the College of Law, University of Michigan, in 1888. For two years he was an associate in the office of Judge W. S. McCain, Little Rock. In 1891, because of impaired health, he removed to Texas and became actively engaged in ranching and cattle raising in Midland county. In 1894 he settled at Fort Worth and was vice-president of the National Live Stock Bank until it was merged with the American National Bank in 1897. Meanwhile, he continued the ranching business, organizing in 1895 the firm of Bush & Tillar, which became one of the large cattle enterprises of the Lone Star state. He disposed of his holdings in this firm in 1906 and had practically retired from active business, but the death of his father in 1908 placed on his shoulders the management of the Tillar estate, and as trustee, he has been the dominant factor in many commercial, industrial



J. F. Downing



Matthew Arnold



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

JOSHUA T. W. TILLAR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Andrew T. Schwartz

and financial interests. He is vice-president of the Westbrook Hotel Co., of Fort Worth, and the Greater Fort Worth Realty Co.; director in the Syndicate Land Co., and manager of the Bush & Tillar Cattle Co., and the Rennolds & Tillar Land & Cattle Co. He is a director in the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and member of the Fort Worth Country Club. In 1916 he delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth. He finds his chief recreation in travel, and in historical and political research. He was married Dec. 28, 1898, to Genevieve, daughter of Dr. S. Eagon, of Dallas, Tex.

CULLEN, Matthew, miner, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, July 17, 1840, son of Patrick and Catherine (Rice) Cullen. He came with his parents to America in boyhood and settled on a farm at Oakland, Md. At the age of seventeen he drove a team across the plains to Fort Bridger, Utah, and after being variously employed there for three years he returned to the East and enlisted in the U. S. army. He began his civil war service as wagon-master in the Federal army under Rosecrans, and subsequently was placed in charge of camp equipment and animals at Lebanon, Ky. He was afterwards chief wagon-master under Capt. Roeliff Brinkerhoff and brigade wagon-master in Sherman's march through Georgia. At the close of the war he retired from the army and engaged in placer mining in Colorado for a time, and then became a railroad contractor. One of his earliest achievements as a contractor was the construction of part of the Union Pacific Railroad through Wyoming and Utah. Later he removed to Echo, Utah, and engaged in freighting between that town and Salt Lake. Several years were spent in mining and prospecting in both Utah and Nevada until he became interested in the rich Star district mines. While Mr. Cullen was perhaps best known as a mining operator, he interested himself from time to time in various commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. He owned half interest in the Salt Lake City Brewing Co., afterwards the Cullen Ice & Beverage Co.; built the Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City (1888), and at one time owned the Galt House, Chicago, and half interest in the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn. He was part owner of the Horn silver mine in Beaver county; chief owner in the Moscow Mining & Milling Co., of Beaver county, Utah, and heavily interested in the M. H. Walker Realty Co., Walker Bros. Bank and the Orpheum Theatre Building Co., of Salt Lake City. Mr. Cullen was deeply patriotic, and during the first sale of Liberty Bonds in the European war, he made one of the largest individual subscriptions in Utah. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. No one could meet Matthew Cullen without being attracted by his sterling qualities of manhood, rugged honesty and rock-ribbed integrity. Self-reliant, buoyant in disposition, strictly upright in all his transactions, he won the devoted attachment of a large circle of friends. He was twice married (I) Dec. 19, 1878, to Emma J., daughter of Edward Thompson, a cattleman of Beaver, Utah, and (II) in Chicago, Ill., to Nellie, sister of his first wife, who survived him with two children: Nellie M., who married F. U. Leonard; Julia, who married G. S. Wilkin, both of Salt Lake City. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 27, 1918.

SCHWARTZ, Andrew T., artist, was born at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20, 1867, son of Joseph and Margaret (Kuhn) Schwartz. His father came to this country from Germany in 1853 and settled at Louisville, Ky. From his early boyhood his tendency toward the artistic was strongly marked. He attended the public schools of Louisville and began his serious art studies at the Cincinnati Art Academy in 1890 under Frank Duveneck, and later studied under H. Siddons Mowbray at the Art Students' League, New York. In 1899 he was awarded the Lazarus scholarship for the study of mural painting, and for four years he studied in Italy, France, Germany and England. After his return to America he assisted Mr. Mowbray on the decoration of the University Club and of J. Pierpont Morgan's private library, New York city. Subsequently he worked independently and quickly built up a high reputation as a mural painter. His splendid "Christ the Good Shepherd," probably one of the best specimens of American mural painting in recent years, was painted for the Baptist Church at South Londonderry, Vt., as a memorial to Miss Ann Hillman, the artist. In addition to his mural paintings, Mr. Schwartz has executed many landscapes and figure pieces, most of which take high rank among contemporary works of the kind. Many of them have been exhibited and have attracted favorable notice at exhibitions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Boston and other cities. His pictures are to be found in a number of private galleries throughout the country, including those of Willis O. Chapin, president of the Buffalo Art Museum; Mr. Henry Williams, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. Frederick Whiting, of New York city; Mrs. Bayard Cutting, and many others. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the National Society of Mural Painters, the Architectural League of New York, the American Water Color Society, the Circolo Artistico of Rome, Italy, and the Union Internationale des Beaux Arts et des Lettres of Paris.

TOWNSLEY, Clarence Page, soldier, was born at De Kalb, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1855, son of Elias Page and Louisa Ellen (Thompson) Townsley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Micah Townsley, a native of England, who emigrated in the closing years of the seventeenth century and settled at Brimfield, Mass. He married, in 1712, Hannah Stebbins, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Abner, who married Bethsheba Colton; their son Adam, who married Azubah Lumbard, and their son Gideon, who married Elvira Page, and was the grandfather of the subject. Adam Townsley, also of Brimfield, signed the covenant to suspend all commercial relations with Great Britain until the repeal of the act blocking Boston. In the battle of Lexington he was third corporal of Capt. Joseph Thompson's company of Col. Brewer's regiment, and he served with distinction throughout the entire war of the revolution. Gen. Townsley's father, a native of De Kalb, N. Y., was a farmer, business man, surveyor, supervisor of his native town for many years, a justice of the peace for thirty years, and a member of the New York state assembly during the early years of the civil war. Clarence Page Townsley received his preliminary education at the Potsdam (N. Y.) Normal School, and was graduated as a civil engineer at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1876. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1881. After serving in the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona with Company H, 4th U. S. artillery (1881), he attended the artillery school at Fort Monroe in 1884, and

the torpedo school at Willett's Point, N. Y., in 1885. In 1913 Union College awarded him the degree of Sc. D. During 1885-88 he was instructor at West Point. When the war with Spain began he became aide-de-camp to Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery, engaged in the work of organizing and equipping the siege train at Tampa, Fla. He was major of volunteers and chief ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Chaffee at Huntsville, Ala., in 1898, and was chief ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. William Ludlow at Havana, Cuba, in the first months of 1899. From then until October, 1905, he was quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va., where he initiated and constructed extensive improvements to buildings and grounds at that post. During 1905-7 he was in command of Fort Strong, Boston harbor, and during 1907-9 commanded the artillery district of Pensacola, Fla. In February, 1909, he was appointed commanding officer of the artillery district of the Chesapeake and commandant of the coast artillery school, Fort Monroe. He organized and commanded the 2d provisional regiment of coast artillery, took it from Fort Monroe to camp at Galveston, Tex., for the anticipated troubles with Mexico during the early part of 1911. In September, 1911, he was placed in command of the artillery district of Portland, Me., with headquarters at Fort Williams. On Aug. 31, 1912, he was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, where he remained until June 30, 1916, being promoted brigadier-general in the regular army. From West Point he was assigned to the command of the artillery district of the South Atlantic, and a year later to the command of the artillery district of Manila and Subic Bay. He commanded the 30th division, national guard, at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., until January, 1918, when he went to France on a tour of observation. He was on sick leave until Nov. 1, 1918, when he took command of the coast artillery district of Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash. He retired from active service Nov. 29, 1918, with the rank of brigadier-general. Gen. Townsley was a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He was married at Newport, R. I., Jan. 7, 1891, to Marian, daughter of George Snowden Howland of New York, and had three children: Marian Page, Helen Howland and Clarence Page Townsley, Jr.

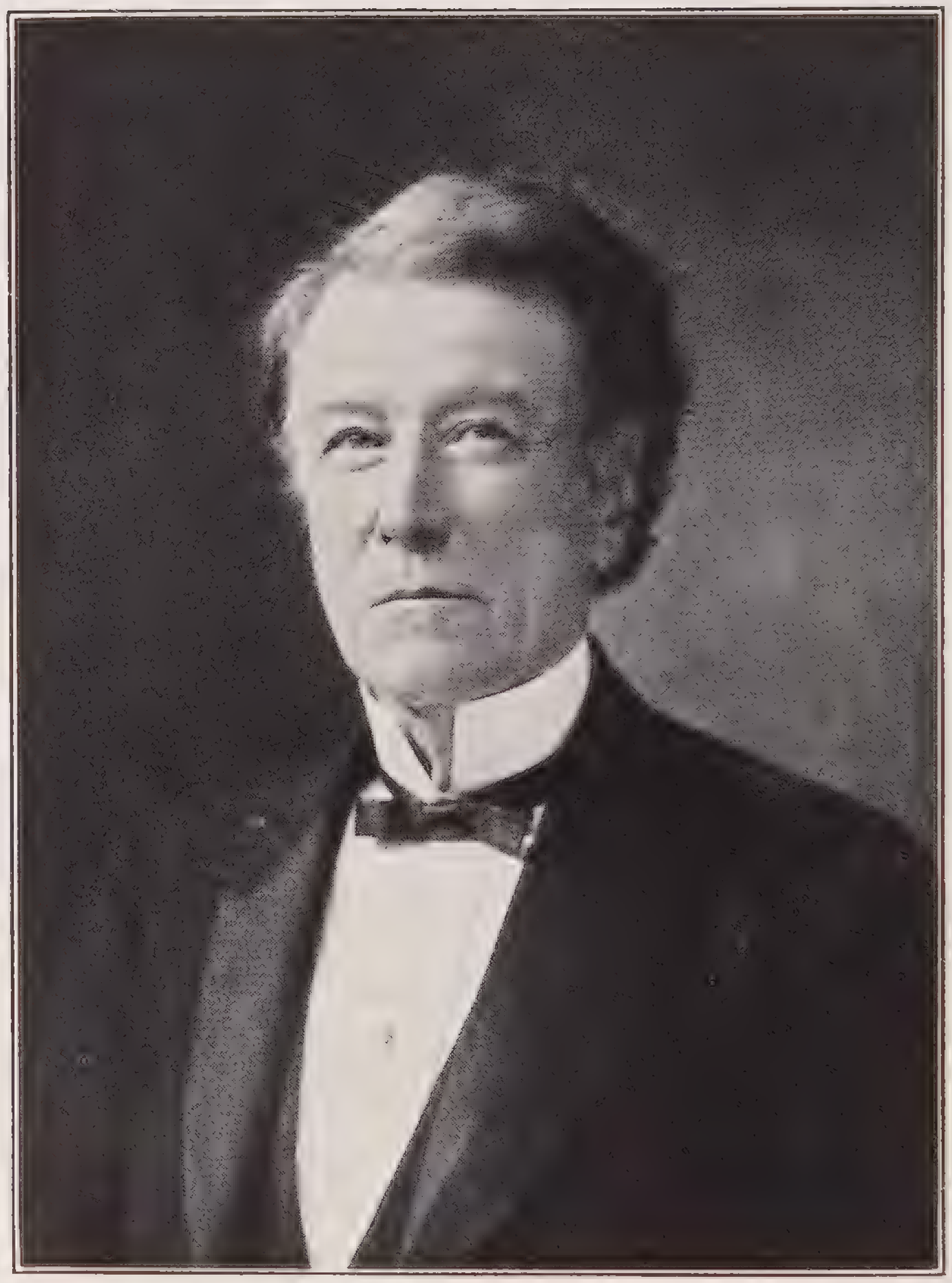
NICHOLL, John, capitalist, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1822. He came to America in 1849, and after several years in New York city, joined the gold rush to California, going by way of Panama and crossing the isthmus with a mule team. He arrived in San Francisco in 1853 with a capital of twenty dollars. His first impulse was to start for the mines, but through the persuasions of his wife he took up farming at San Leandro, near Oakland. He remained there four years, during which time he raised wheat with such success that, together with the price of the farm, which he sold, he was enabled to purchase 200 acres at Rancho San Pablo. In 1861 he purchased 400 acres more, thus gaining one of the largest shares in the property. This land was in litigation for thirty-five years, the litigation finally ending in 1894. He then started Point Richmond, now the thriving city of Richmond. His confidence in the future of Richmond and his enthusiastic predictions gained for him the affectionate title of "The Duke of Richmond." While living at the Rancho San Pablo he became associated with Claus Spreckels (q.v.) and they became firm friends. Together they planned business enterprises which won wealth and fame for both. To Spreckels he sold a portion of his land for the building of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway, the first real estate deal of importance in Richmond. Despite his interest in Rancho San Pablo he extended his enterprises over other parts of the state. He secured a vast tract from a Spanish grant in Ventura county and introduced the culture of lima beans, an industry which has grown to great importance in that section. One thousand acres there netted him $40,000 profit annually. In 1901 he founded the Bank of Richmond. The Nicholl Building, still standing, was the first brick structure in Oakland, and in the early days of that city he was instrumental in securing many improvements, for his civic and municipal interest was unbounded. Active and brilliant as was his career, business was not the exclusive interest of his life. His success was attributed to his devotion to home and his love of family. He was married in New York city, Nov. 11, 1852, to Agnes Booth, daughter of John Hodge, of Ireland, and had eight children: Janetta, who married James C. Weir; John H., who succeeded his father in the management of the John Nicholl Co.; Mary E.; Hester H.; Lulu, wife of A. J. Willson; Agnes, wife of H. F. Clark; William B., and Joseph L. Nicholl. Mr. Nicholl died in Oakland, Calif., July 28, 1914.

DAVIES, John Pugh, manufacturer, was born at Racine, Wis., Jan. 31, 1853, son of William J. P. and Ann (Pugh) Davies. His father came from Carnarvonshire, Wales, in 1843 and settled at Racine, Wis. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Racine. He learned telegraphy in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Racine; worked as an operator there, in Chicago and at Oshkosh, Wis., and subsequently became operator and ticket clerk in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co., at Racine. Later he purchased an interest in the Jansen Manufacturing Co., becoming one of the organizers, secretary and treasurer of the company, which was afterward reorganized as the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Co., of which he was likewise secretary and treasurer, subsequently becoming president and general manager. In 1898 the plant was almost totally destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt at Lakeside, near Racine Junction, and he continued as its chief executive until his death. He was also president of the Reliance Iron and Engine Co., manufacturers of gas and gasoline engines and castings, and he was a director of the Citizens' Telephone Co. Politically, he was a Republican, and for several years was a member of the fire and police commission, also of the board of education. He had a fine sense of civic duty and was active in behalf of every movement looking toward the betterment of Racine. He was president of the Racine Business Men's Association; a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter; past commander of the commandery; a Shriner, and a trustee of the Masonic Temple. In Masonry he held the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of the Six O'Clock Club. Devoted always to business, he nevertheless found much recreation in books, pictures, music, dancing, riding and driving. His dominating personal characteristics were his love of home and family; his great geniality toward all with whom he associated, and his even-tempered and affectionate disposition. He was married (1) at Racine, Wis., May 12, 1884, to Cora A. Crane, of Racine, and (2) at Racine, Sept. 17, 1889, to Lillie E., daughter of De Wayne Case,



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John Nicholl

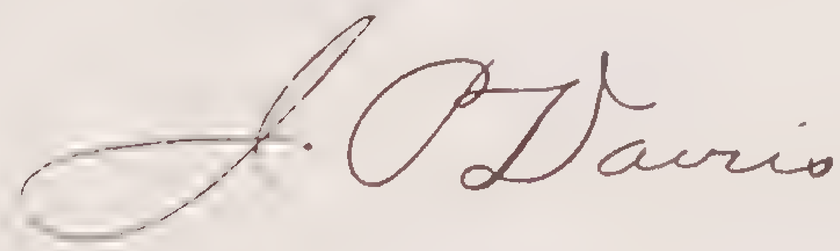


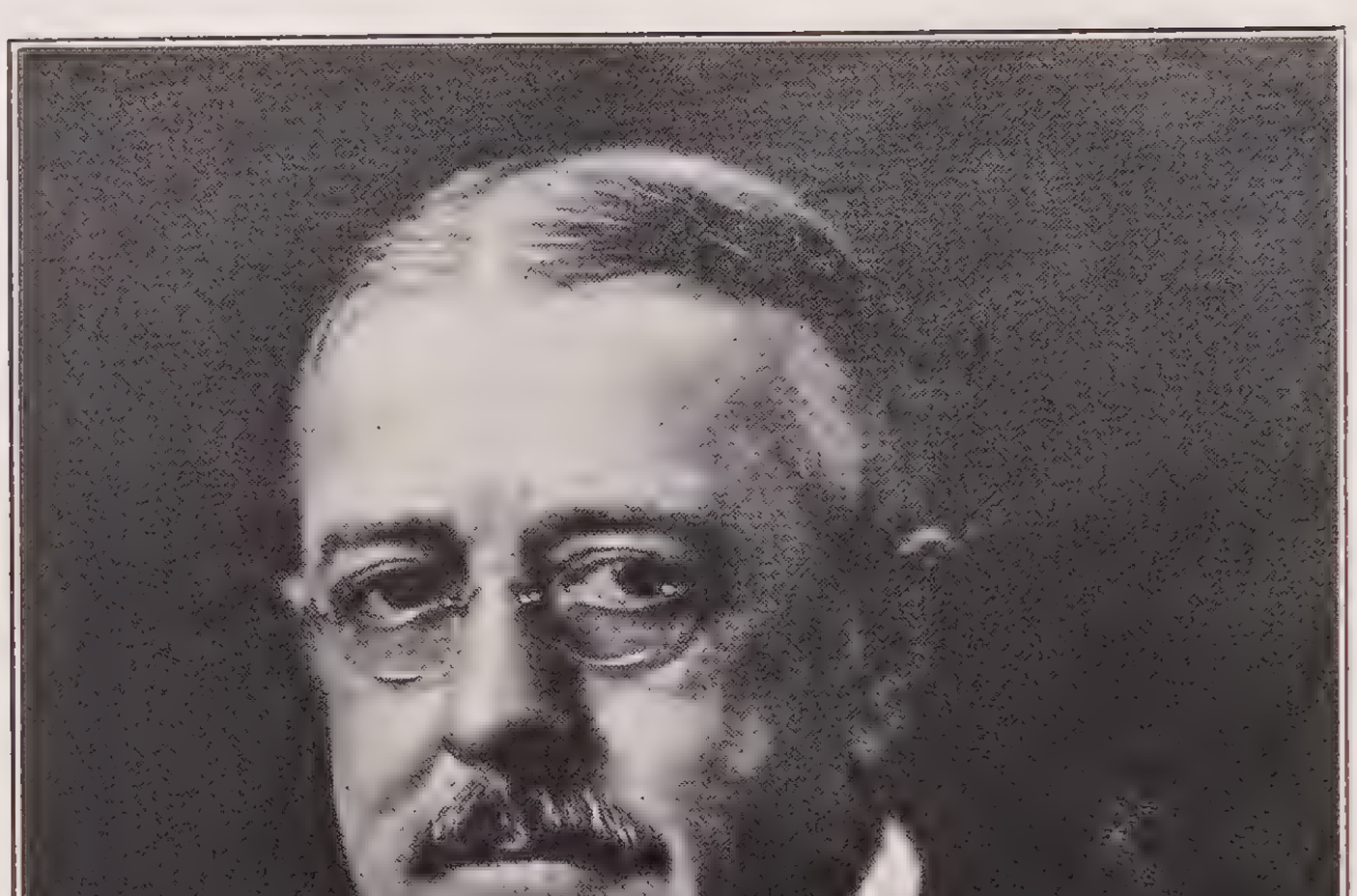
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Enoch Foster.



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of Racine. There were four children of the second union: John Pugh, Jr., Anna Elizabeth, wife of Waldorf L. Gansale, Franklin Case and Clinton William Davies. Mr. Davies died at Racine, Wis., Dec. 11, 1908.

McPHERSON, Alexander, banker, was born in Daviot, Scotland, June 7, 1836, son of William and Elizabeth (Riddle) McPherson. He came to America with his parents in 1836 and settled in Michigan. After graduating at Cochran Business College, Detroit, in 1857, he engaged in a mercantile business at Howell, Mich., with George W. Lee, Z. F. Crosman and H. H. Mills. In 1865 he organized the firm of Alexander McPherson & Co., bankers, of Howell, which became one of the most prominent of the private banks in the state. In 1891 he was made president of the Old Detroit National Bank of Detroit, now the First and Old Detroit National Bank, having a capital and surplus of $7,500,000. He is also president of the Detroit Trust Co., and a director of the National Can Co., the State Bank of Fowlerville, and of the Standard Savings and Loan Association. He is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce; the Detroit and Bankers' clubs, Detroit; the Country Club, Grosse Pointe, Mich., and the Old Club of St. Clair Flats. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. He was married at Greenville, Mich., Sept. 4, 1860, to Julia C., daughter of William H. Ellsworth, of Greenville, Mich.

FOSTER, Enoch, jurist, was born at Newry, Oxford co., Me., May 10, 1839, son of Enoch and Persis (Swan) Foster, grandson of Asa and Anna (Bartlett) Foster, and a descendant of Reginald Foster, a native of Brunton, England, who emigrated in 1638 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He was educated at Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me.; the Maine State Seminary, Lewiston, and Bowdoin College. At the outbreak of the civil war he left college and enlisted as second lieutenant in company H, 13th Maine volunteer infantry, which was raised and commanded by the celebrated Neal Dow, of Portland. Later Lieut. Foster was appointed provost marshal by Gen. Banks, resigning in two years to take part in the Red river expedition. He was honorably discharged in 1864, and, returning to Bowdoin, was permitted to graduate with the class of 1864. Bowdoin subsequently conferred upon him the degree of A.M. After studying law with his cousin, Reuben Foster, at Waterville, Me., he entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and was graduated in 1865 with the degree of LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Albany bar, as well as to the bar of Augusta, Me., and began the practice of his profession at Bethel, Me. From the beginning he took an active interest in political affairs. He was district attorney for Oxford co. in 1867–73. He was elected state senator in 1874, and attracted favorable attention by the force and ability of his speeches. In 1884 he became an associate justice of the Maine supreme judicial court, and he was reappointed in 1891, serving a period of fourteen years with marked distinction. After leaving the bench he resumed his law practice at Bethel, but subsequently removed to Portland, where, in 1899, he formed a law partnership with Oscar H. Hersey under the firm name of Foster & Hersey. It was dissolved in 1905, and later his son, Robert C., was admitted under the firm name of Foster & Foster. He was past commander of Brown Post, G. A. R., of Bethel; a member of the Loyal Legion, the Bowdoin Alumni Association, and of various fraternal and social organizations. Judge Foster possessed the art of convincing eloquence. He was a natural orator, and an after-dinner speaker of rare attainments, with many magnetic qualities. As a conversationalist he was most exquisite, and had a charm of manner that was alluring. He has had no counterpart in the Maine state bar or on the Maine supreme bench. He was aggressive in the prosecution of a suit, and no more faithful counsel ever represented a client. He was married (first) June 6, 1864, to Adeline, daughter of Ivory Lowe, of Waterville, Me.; she died in 1872, and he was married (second) June 3, 1873, to Sarah W., daughter of Robert A. Chapman, of Bethel, Me., and had one son, Robert C. Foster. He died in Portland Me., Nov. 15, 1913.

WICK, George Dennick, capitalist, was born at Youngstown, O., June 24, 1854, son of Paul (q.v.) and Susan Abigail (Bull) Wick, and a descendant of John Wick, a native of England, who settled at Southampton, L. I., in 1663; from him and his wife Temperance the line is traced through their son Job and his wife Annie Cooke; their son Lemuel and his wife Deborah Lupton; and their son Henry and his wife Hannah Baldwin, who were the grandparents of George D. Wick. His father was one of the builders of Youngstown. The son received his preliminary education at Youngstown and at Greylock Academy, and entered Williams College in the class of 1876, but did not graduate because of impaired health. In 1882 he became president of the Trumbull Iron Co., of Girard, O.; in 1892 was made vice-president of the Union Iron & Steel Co., of Youngstown; and in 1896, president of the Mahoning Valley Iron Co. When the latter company was taken over by the Republic Iron & Steel Co., he became first vice-president of the last-named company. In 1900 he organized the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and was elected its president. Three years later he retired from active business. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the First National Bank and the Dollar Savings & Trust Co., of Youngstown; director and member of the advisory committee of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.; and president of the Empire Iron & Steel Co., which was purchased by the Brier Hill Steel Co. in 1911. He was a victim of the ill-fated steamer Titanic, and, though darkened by the tragic ending of his life, his memory is made dearer to his associates and family by the characteristic manhood and heroism with which he accepted his doom. A series of resolutions, passed by the directors of the First National Bank and the Dollar Savings & Trust Co., expressed the common feeling of the community in which he lived; it was said: "His high character, his untiring zeal, his splendid executive ability, his faith, his courage and his enthusiasm have made greatly for the advancement not only of this and every other institution with which he has been associated, but also the general welfare of our community as a whole. The prodigal liberality with which he gave himself to each and every undertaking that came to him to carry out, has set a standard of well doing that is to become a helpful heritage of future generations." He was twice married: (1) Oct. 1, 1879, to Mary, daughter of William S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, O.; she died in 1893, and he was married (2) June 10, 1896, to Mary Peebles, daughter of William J. Hitchcock, of Youngstown; she survived him, with one child by the first union, Mary Natalie, and one by the second union, George Dennick Wick. Mr. Wick died in mid-ocean, Apr. 15, 1912.

JENKS, Francis Haynes, founder of the safe deposit business, was born at Bath, Me., July 3,

1812, son of William and Elizabeth (Russell) Jenks. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Jenckes, who came to this country from Colebrook, England, in 1643, and settled at Lynn, Mass., the line of descent being traced through his son John and his wife Sarah Merriam; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Berry; and their son Samuel and his wife Mary Haynes, who were the grandparents of Francis Haynes Jenks. Joseph Jenckes (I) came to Massachusetts in order to assist in the development of the iron industry of the colony. He has been referred to as "a man of great genius, who should be held in perpetual remembrance in American history." To him was issued the first patent granted in the New World, which begins—"Jenkes Monopolye, at the General Courte at Boston—1646." William Jencks, father of our subject, was a Congregational minister, having had charge of churches in Bath, Me., and in Boston, Mass. He was professor of Oriental languages and English literature at Bowdoin College, and overseer of Harvard College during 1832-45. He was granted the D.D. degree, which was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1815, and by Harvard College in 1842, and in 1862 Bowdoin also conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1818 the family removed from Bath to Boston, and there Francis Haynes Jenks spent most of his youth under the influence of highly cultivated men, his father being one of the central figures in the intellectual life of the time. He was educated at the Boston Latin school, and while there was awarded a silver medal, which was presented to him by Lafayette, who, at that time, was visiting this country. In connection with this presentation (although he was but eleven years of age) he received a card of invitation from the "Mayor and Aldermen of Boston" inviting him to "dine at Fanuel Hall." The card and medal are still in possession of Mr. Jenks' family. He began his business career in Boston, and in 1833 went to Baltimore, Md., and formed the partnership of Weld & Jenks, but later carried on this mercantile business alone. His business sometimes required that he make trips abroad, and on one of these occasions, while in England, he saw some bank clerks removing plate from an old well, where it had been placed for safety, it being the custom at that time, not only in England, but in other countries, for families, when closing their town homes, to leave their silver plate and other valuables in the care of their bankers for safekeeping. For this service the banks refused remuneration, in order to avoid responsibility in case of loss. Thus the banks were encumbered with an unremunerative responsibility, which up to this time they had been unable to avoid. It was then that Mr. Jenks conceived the idea of the safety deposit business, with the fire and burglar-proof vaults, containing small individual safes. The fact that the safety deposit vaults and their construction, and the general conduct of the business of today are very little changed from those originally planned by Mr. Jenks, is evidence of his ability and farsightedness. Prominent New York bankers whom he consulted favored the enterprise, and in 1861 Mr. Jenks obtained the charter of the first safe deposit company from the New York legislature. The civil war delayed the project, but in 1865 the "Safe Deposit Company of New York" was opened at the southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty street, with Francis H. Jenks as its first president, an office he held for more than twenty years. The proportions to which the business very quickly grew proved that it filled a long existing need. He also was the organizer of other safe deposit companies, both in the United States and abroad, the first safe deposit company in London being one of the earliest. He was married Dec. 4, 1844, to Nannie, daughter of Isaiah Mankin, a merchant of Baltimore, Md., and had two children: Francis Mankin (below), and May Gardner Jencks, wife of Edward Lindon Mellus, M.D. He died in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 19, 1888.

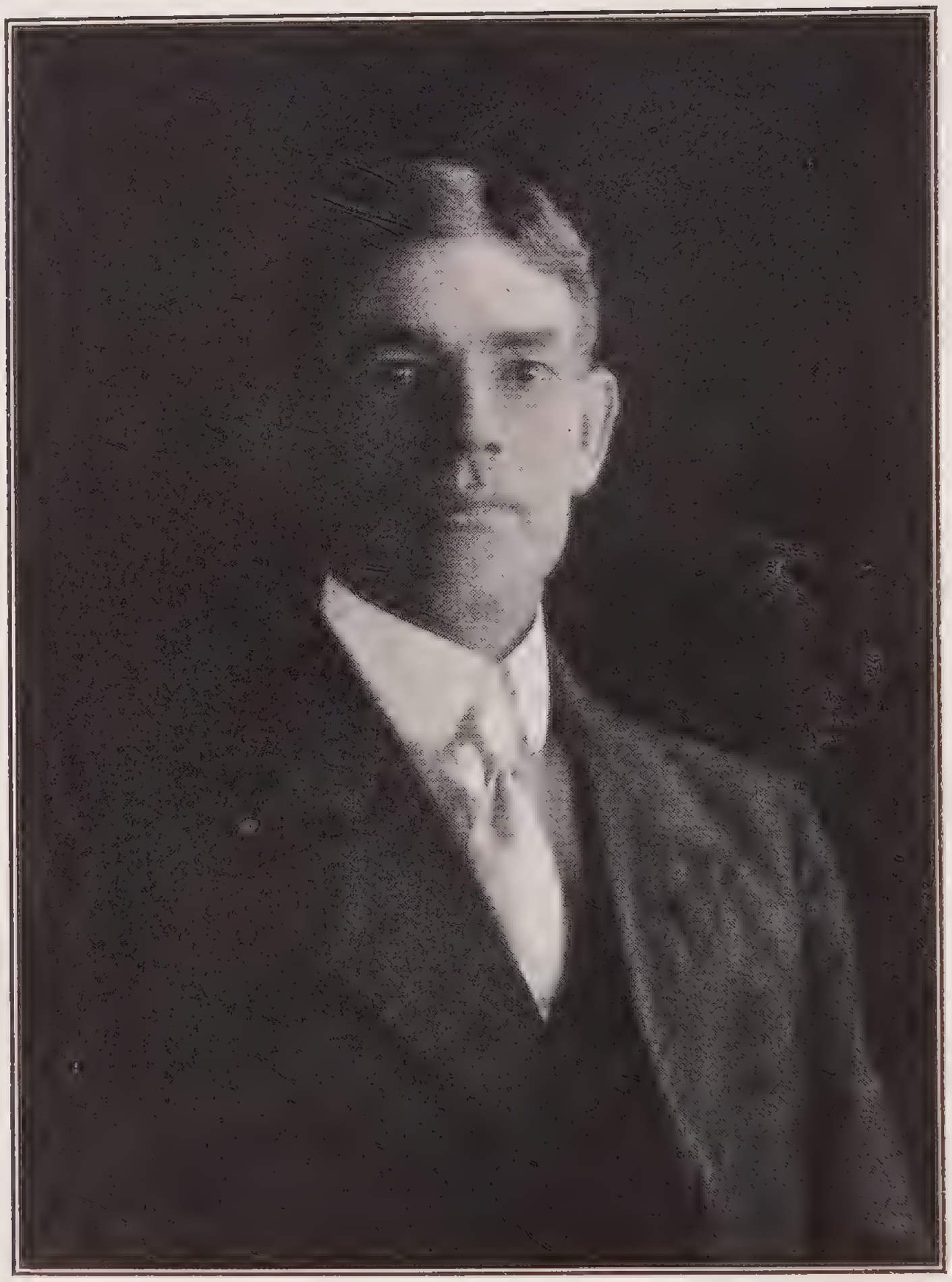
JENCKS, Francis Mankin, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1846, son of Francis Haynes and Nannie (Mankin) Jencks. His father (above) was the founder of the safe deposit business. The son was brought up in New York city, and after being graduated at the New York University Law School in 1870, began a legal career in that city, and upon the death of his father in 1888 succeeded the latter as president of the Safe Deposit Company of New York, continuing in that position until 1910. He operated extensively in real estate, and was largely responsible for the development of Riverside Drive, West End Avenue and the upper West End of New York generally, and was a member of the directorate, or had large holdings, in such concerns as the Crocker-Wheeler Co., Lawyers' Title Co., Title Building Co., Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Claremont Holding Co., North American Mortgage Co., Columbia Trust Co., and National Bank of Commerce, all of New York, and the Baltimore Trust Co. He returned to Baltimore in 1893, and until his death was a dominant factor in the social, civic and philanthropic life of that city. He held membership in the Down Town, New York Yacht and Union League clubs, New York, and in the Bachelor Cotillion, Baltimore, Elkridge Fox Hunt, University and Maryland clubs, Baltimore. A trustee of Johns Hopkins University, he not only gave liberally to that institution in money and lands, but he presented to the library of the medical college the most valuable collection upon human monstrosities and deformities in existence. He was also a member of the board and a liberal patron of the Gilman Country School; was one of the founders and at one time president of the Calvert School, and contributed largely to other institutions of learning in Baltimore and other places. His town house in Mt. Vernon Place was filled with priceless art treasures; he maintained a summer residence at Beech Hill, Dublin, N. H., and he owned large tracts in the Roland Park section of Baltimore, inherited from his maternal grandfather. Many patriotic meetings were held at his house during the European war. He worked untiringly to stimulate patriotism, and was the founder of the Maryland League for National Defense, establishing similar leagues in both New Hampshire and Maine. Considerate and thoughtful for others, just and high-principled in all his dealings, he was a man who was an asset to his community. He found his chief recreation in reading and travel. He was married May 27, 1890, to Elizabeth, daughter of John H. Platt, a lawyer of New York city; she survived him with four children: Elizabeth Cheney, Eleanor May, Francis Haynes, and Gardner Platt Jencks. He died at Dublin, N. H., Sept. 13, 1918.

PARRY, Will H., editor, was born in New York city, June 29, 1864, son of William M. and Elizabeth (Gillette) Parry. His father, a native of England, was a clergyman. Will H. Parry was educated in private and public schools, and at the College of the City of New York, later becoming

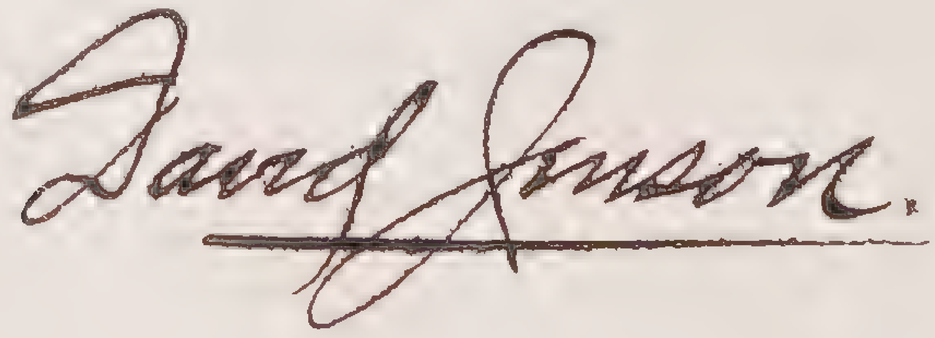


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Francis Wheeler



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WILL H. PARRY

a student at Columbia University. During 1884-88 he was editor and publisher of newspapers in Oregon and Washington, and for the next six years was city and managing editor of the "Post-Intelligencer," Seattle. He served as city comptroller of Seattle during 1894-1900; as alderman-at-large, 1900-1902, and as president of the city council, 1902-06. As comptroller he improved the city's finances and established a municipal water plant. In 1900 he became treasurer and general manager of the Moran Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, continuing six years in that position. During the first years of his association with that corporation it built the battleship "Nebraska." He was chairman of the ways and means committee and of the executive committee of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1906-09; treasurer and director of the Seattle chamber of commerce during 1896-1916, and from 1915 was member of the Federal Trade Commission. He organized the commission staff and was considered one of its most active as well as one of its most valued members. Politically he was a Progressive Republican. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the Rainier, Golf, Arctic, University, Union League, and Press clubs of Seattle, and the National Press and Cosmos clubs, Washington, D. C. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was so well beloved in official circles in Washington that at his final illness Pres. Wilson sent his personal physician, Admiral Grayson, to his aid. He was married in Seattle, Wash., Jan. 15, 1891, to Harriet, daughter of Byron Phelps, a mayor of Seattle. There were three children: Byron Phelps, Tom Jones and Jane Parry. He died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 21, 1917.

JENSON, David, lawyer, was born at Ogden City, Utah, Mar. 17, 1877, son of Mads Christian and Mary Helena (Holm) Jenson. His father, a native of Denmark, was a farmer. David Jenson received his education at New West Academy and Ogden Military Academy. He acquired his knowledge of law by home study; was admitted to the bar of Utah in 1905, and in that year began the practice of his profession independently at Ogden City. During 1902-08 he was clerk of the municipal court of Ogden City. He was elected county attorney of Weber county, Utah, and served three terms, 1909-15. His law practice is general, specializing however in real estate, probate, corporation and commercial law. Aside from his professional activities he organized, in 1917, and owns the controlling interest in the David Jenson Co., engaged in real estate, loans, insurance and farming. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Utah State Bar Association, Ogden Bar Association, American Economic Association, Commercial Law League of America, and the Ogden Golf & Country and Weber clubs, Ogden. He finds his chief recreation in agricultural pursuits. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (commonly called Mormons). He was married at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake co., Utah, June 11, 1902, to Emma C., daughter of Swen Anderson, a farmer of Harrisville; they have three children: Leonard D. (1903), Norma (1908), and Ralph D. Jenson (1910).

MILLIKIN, James, banker and philanthropist, was born in Washington county, Pa., Aug. 2, 1827, son of Abel and Nancy (Van Dyke) Millikin, and grandson of James Millikin, a native of the north of Ireland, who came to America in the eighteenth century, and settled on Ten-Mile Creek, near Waynesburg, Pa.; he was accompanied by one brother and four cousins, of whom one settled in Mississippi and gave the name to Millikin Bend, famed in the annals of the civil war. Young James was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of seventeen years entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, but did not graduate. He lived four years at Danville, Ill., engaging in stock trading and sheep and cattle raising. In 1856 he removed to Decatur, Ill., and began making investments in both Iowa and Illinois lands. He founded the banking house of J. Millikin & Co., in 1860. It was incorporated as the Millikin National Bank in 1897 with a capital of $200,000, and Mr. Millikin continued as its president until his death in 1909, at which time its deposits amounted to $4,443,980. Mr. Millikin was also president of the Union Iron Works, manufacturing a well-known corn sheller, "The Western"; was largely interested in coal mining and other enterprises, and owned one of the finest office buildings in the state outside of Chicago. On May 13, 1900, he proposed to the citizens of Decatur that if they would raise $100,000 for an educational institution and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church a similar amount, he would give $200,000 cash and Oakland Park, worth $25,000, for the enterprise. It was suggested that Lincoln College, at Lincoln, Ill., might be united with the proposed college to the advantage of both, as that possessed a desirable charter and had the support of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which would be a valuable asset also. After considerable negotiation, the union was agreed upon and both became the constituent colleges of The James Millikin University under amendments to the charter of Lincoln College. Mr. Millikin later made an offer to give the Lincoln College $50,000 for its endowment fund on condition that the people of Lincoln raise $25,000 for a new administration building. These conditions being met, he further proposed that as long as the conditions of his gifts were observed by the university management, and the non-sectarian character of the institution maintained, he would also donate annually from $20,000 to $40,000 for its maintenance. The university buildings at Decatur were formally dedicated June 4, 1903, and it opened its doors Sept. 15 of that year, with over 500 applicants for admission. The seven commodious buildings of James Millikin University are equipped with apparatus and machinery of the latest and most approved type. It offers courses in the liberal arts, in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, domestic economy, commerce and finance pedagogy, instrumental and vocal music, fine and applied arts, and ranks among the best colleges of its kind in the West. Before his death Mr. Millikin gave to the institution about half a million dollars, and since then the trustees of his estate, valued at $1,250,000, have given nearly as much more. He was married, in 1857, to Anna B., daughter of Rev. Samuel Aston, of Mt. Zion, Ill. Mrs. Millikin was ever sympathetically active with her husband in his benefactions, the first important one being the Anna B. Millikin Girls' Industrial School and Old Ladies' Home, founded in Decatur, May 28, 1879, and to which they subsequently contributed various sums. While both he and his wife were Presbyterians, the broadness of their views was indicated by one insistent condition in their public benefactions, viz.: that the management and policy of both the Home and the University must

never become sectarian in character. He died without issue in Decatur, Ill., Mar. 2, 1909.

TAYLOR, Albert Reynolds, educator, was born at Magnolia, Putnam co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1846, son of John and Mary Anne (Mills) Taylor. His father was an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements. The son received his education at the Illinois State Normal University, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and Lincoln University, where he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1872. After graduation he served as tutor in the latter institution for nearly a year and was then given the chair of natural sciences. During the ensuing nine years this department became very popular, and his classes were always filled with the most eager and enthusiastic pupils. In 1882 he accepted the presidency of the Kansas State Normal School, and under his administration this school grew in attendance from 400 to over 2,100. The faculty was increased from seven to forty members, and the income was multiplied more than five times. The value of the buildings and equipment was more than quadrupled and the institution became the largest teachers' training school under state control in the world, with an international reputation. In May, 1901, he was elected president of the James Millikin University, an institution founded by James Millikin, banker, who gave over $1,000,000 in cash, and forty acres at Decatur, Ill. The new buildings were formally dedicated in 1903, and the fame of the university attracted students from all quarters, the attendance increasing from year to year until it reached 1,100 in all departments. He resigned the presidency in 1913, but was recalled in 1915, and a diminishing attendance soon changed to its wonted healthy tone with an increase of over 200 the second year. Besides responding to the many demands upon him in the lecture field, Pres. Taylor has written articles for religious and professional periodicals and is the author of the following volumes: "The Church at Work in the Sunday School" (1892); "Civil Government in Kansas" (1894); "The Study of the Child" (1898); "Among Ourselves; the Superintendent with His Friends at the Round Table" (1899); and joint author of "Apple Blossoms" (1899), and "The Government of the State and Nation" (1901). Of the "Study of the Child" more than 25,000 copies have been sold, and it has been translated into the Japanese and Spanish languages. He is a member of the National Council of Education (president 1899), a life director of the National Educational Association, and in 1902 organized and became the first president of University Club, Decatur. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Lincoln University in 1882 and that of LL.D. by Cumberland University in 1906. He was married Oct. 16, 1873, to Frances M., daughter of John O. Dent, of Wenona, Ill., and they have two children: Jessie Minerva, wife of Allen S. Newman, banker, of Coffeyville, Kan., and Kitty Mary, wife of John T. Cronkhite, real estate and loans, Watonga, Okla.

DAVOL, Joseph, manufacturer, was born at Warren, R. I., June 28, 1837, son of Joseph Bowen and Mary Little (Sanders) Davol. He was educated at the public and high schools of his native town, and later entered one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in New York city, where he quickly attracted attention by his unusual business judgment and acumen. At that time the manufacture of rubber was in its infancy and the possibilities presented by this industry were not then generally recognized. The keen foresight of Joseph Davol, however, spied on the edge of coming events the future demand for rubber, and in 1870 he established in Providence what is now the Davol Rubber Co., of which he was president, treasurer and principal owner, it being the largest plant of its kind in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of druggists', hospital, surgical and stationery goods. The stamp "Davol" on a piece of rubber goods is an acknowledged mark of excellence in every civilized country. Mr. Davol was identified with many other business and financial corporations in Providence and was a director in the Industrial Trust Co., the Phoenix National Bank and a member of the board of trustees of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Co. He was the leading figure in the business life of Providence, and was very well known in business and financial circles in Boston and New York. He was of a singularly modest and retiring nature, simple in his habits, quiet and courteous in his manner, warm-hearted, gentle and sincere, and his charitable activities were varied and extensive. He was a member of the Hope, the Art and the Squantum clubs of Providence. Mr. Davol was married, May 26, 1862, to Mary Eliza Turner of Providence and had two sons: Charles J., president, treasurer and a director of the Davol Rubber Co., and George A. Davol, deceased. He died in Providence, R. I., July 5, 1909.

BURNS, Louis Henry, lawyer, was born in New Orleans, La., May 11, 1878, son of Louis and Emily Nebraska (Brockett) Burns, and grandson of Theophil and Hester Ellen (Harrison) Burns. Louis Burns, father of our subject, is engaged in the cooperage business. Louis Henry Burns received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated at the college of law of Tulane University in 1904 with the degree LL.B. Meanwhile, in 1901, he became a clerk in the U. S. postoffice, New Orleans, and in 1909 became superintendent, registry division, postoffice department. He was admitted to the bar of Louisiana in 1904 and began practice while an employee of the postoffice department. In 1911 he was appointed assistant U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, serving two years in that capacity. He then resumed private practice, specializing in federal criminal law, and has since had recognized local leadership in the 5th circuit. Aside from his professionl activities he is a director in the Deer Range Planting Co., operating eleven sugar plantations, and sugar refineries on the Mississippi river below New Orleans, its property extending fifteen miles along the river, and having an estimated value of $1,500,000, and he is chief owner of the Scotia Realty Co., owning timber and farming lands in Orleans parish, La. He led the anti-vice crusade in New Orleans under the Mann Act for the suppression of white slave traffic, prosecuting numerous federal cases successfully. He was an ardent worker, with voice and pen, in Roosevelt's preparedness campaign; seconded the Plattsburg movement in 1915, and attended training camp in 1916, serving as acting sergeant Co. I, 8th training regiment, Plattsburg. He was delegate to the Republican national convention of 1912, and to the Progressive national conventions of 1912 and 1916, Chicago, being a member of the committee on rules of the latter; was a member of the Republican state central committee for Louisiana in 1910; member of the Progressive state central committee of Louisiana during 1912-16, and chairman of the law committee and member of the executive committee of that

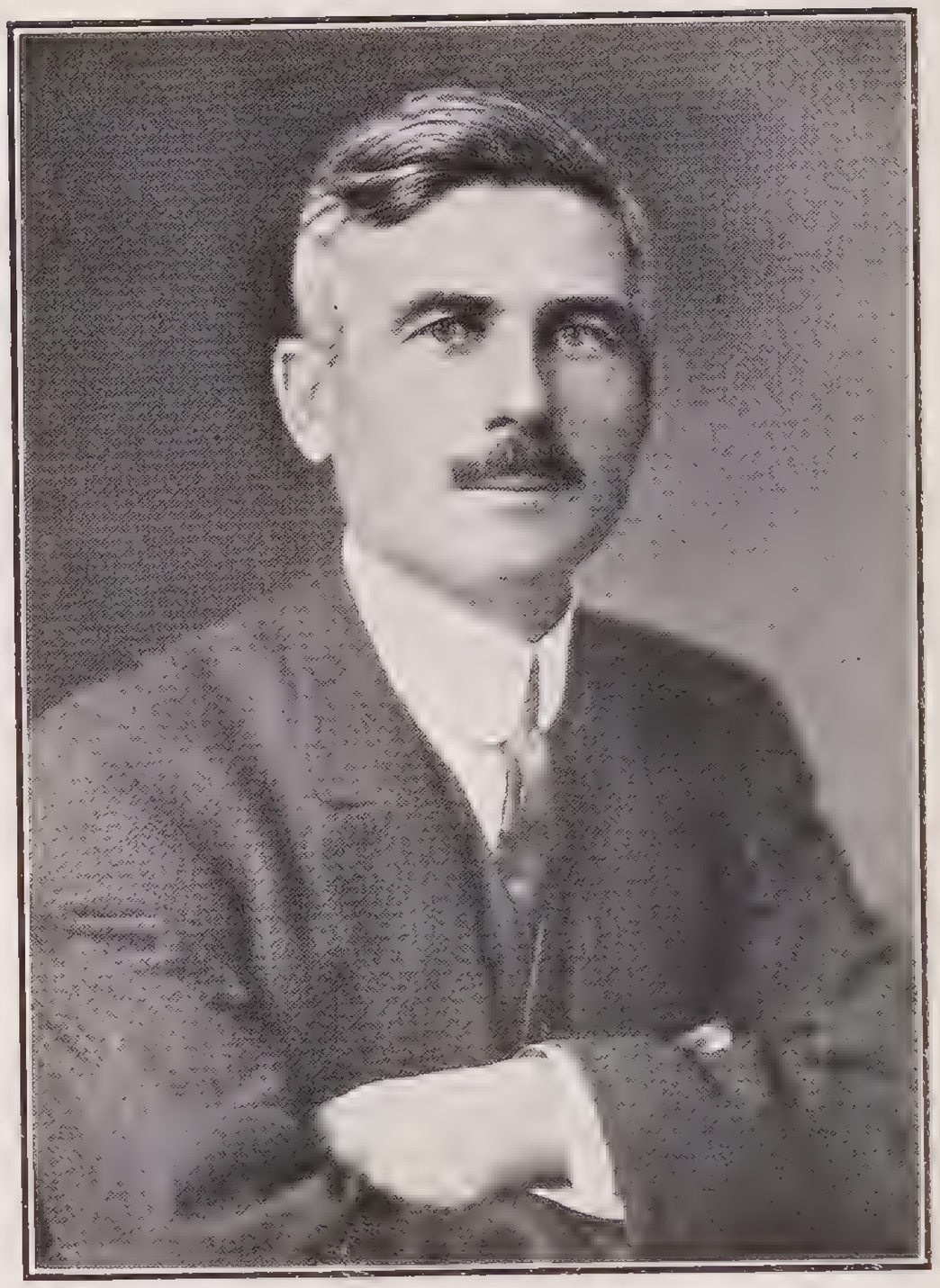


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Joseph Davol



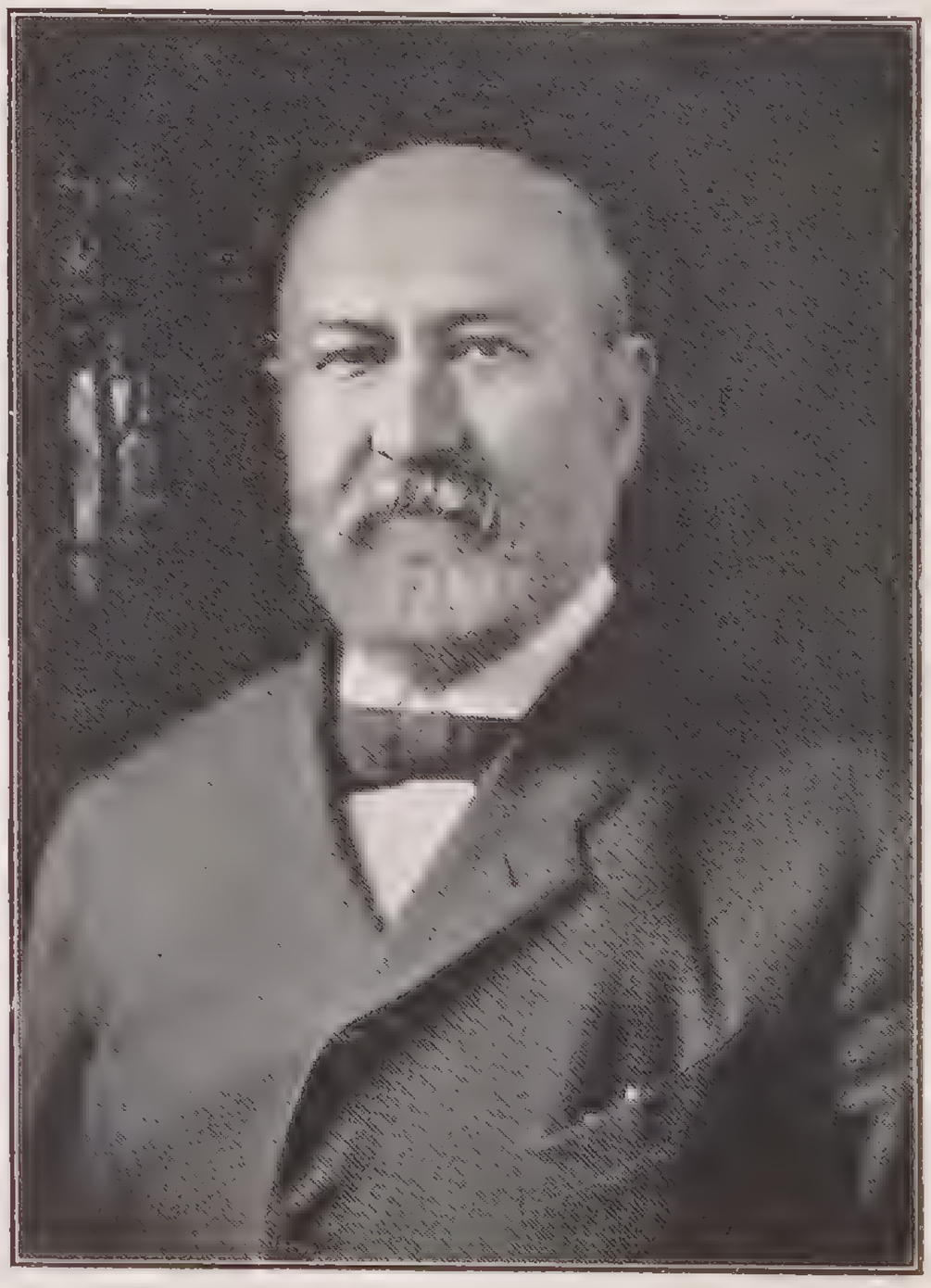
LOUIS H. BURNS
LAWYER



JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



GEORGE B. BAKER
FINANCIER



JOHN S. GRAY
MANUFACTURER AND MERCHANT

body during the same period. In 1914 he was Progressive candidate for congress in the 1st district of Louisiana. In 1916 he was elected a member of the board of governors of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, and as chairman for the association in Louisiana recruited officer material for officers' training schools during 1917-18. In the latter year he was appointed civilian aide to the adjutant general of the U. S. army. He is a member of the American Bar, Louisiana State Bar, and the New Orleans Bar associations, a 32d degree Mason, and holds membership also in the Louisiana Motor League and the New Orleans Press and Southern Yacht clubs, New Orleans, and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He finds his chief recreation in fishing, automobiling and motor-boating. He is devoted to political reform in the direction of progressive conservatism; has done much public speaking, and is author of various political monographs. He was married in New Orleans, La., Nov. 27, 1897, to Julia, daughter of Herman Schillinger, and has one daughter, Louise Hazel, wife of George Sidney Graham, of New Orleans.

PRENDERGAST, Joseph, physician and surgeon, was born at Seaforth, Ont., Can., Oct. 9, 1866, son of John and Mary (Casey) Prendergast, and grandson of James and Ellen (Minnahan) Prendergast. His paternal grandfather came from Ireland at the beginning of the 19th century and settled in Prince Edward Island. John Prendergast, father of the subject, was a farmer. Joseph Prendergast received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Seaforth. He was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1894, with the degree M.D., and has since been engaged in general family practice in Chicago. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, Society of Medical History, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in automobiling and golf. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He is unmarried.

BAKER, George Bramwell, financier, was born at Warsaw, Ind., Dec. 7, 1866, son of Joseph S. and Angeline (Runyon) Baker, grandson of Isaac and Rebecca (Schoonover) Baker, and great-grandson of John Baker, who came over from Germany in 1790, and settled in Rockingham county, Va. His father, still living, has long been active in civic and religious affairs in his community in Indiana. The son was graduated at the De Pauw University, with the degree of B.S. in 1887. His first occupation in the financial world was with S. A. Kean & Co., in Chicago, in 1889, and a year later he became bond salesman in the New York office of the same firm. In 1892 he removed to Cleveland, where he was sales manager for the banking house of Hayes & Sons, taking charge of their eastern business in Boston in 1897. He is now a member of the firm of Baker, Ayling & Young, Boston and Philadelphia, established in 1901 and 1905, respectively, to handle investment securities and as financial agents for traction, water, power, gas, electric light, and public service companies. The former firm acted as fiscal agents in the construction of the Connecticut River Power Co., of which he is a director, and the New England Power Co., of which he is vice-president. He is also president of the Bellows Falls (Vt.) Power Co.; president of the Municipal Service Co.; the Youngstown & Suburban Railway Co.; the Staunton (Va.) Light Co.; the Bellows Falls Canal Co.; Fall Mountain Electric Light & Power Co., and the Dubuque Electric Co.; and is also interested in numerous other corporations. He is trustee of Boston University, and is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity (president, 1906-08), the Exchange, Algonquin and City Union clubs of Boston, and the Longwood Cricket Club, and the County Club of Brookline, Mass., and is also president of the Bunker Hill Boys' Club. Outside his business activities Mr. Baker devotes his time to charitable and civic welfare work. He was married, Apr. 27, 1892, to Edith Kelly Thomas, daughter of Henry K. Thomas, a merchant of Goshen, Ind., and has two daughters: Eleanor and Virginia Baker.

GRAY, John Simson, merchant, manufacturer and banker, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 5, 1841, son of Philip C. and Amelia (Tasker) Gray. When he was eight years old he came with his parents to the United States, where his father, who had been a crockery merchant, engaged in farming in Wisconsin. This proved uncongenial, and in 1857 the family moved to Detroit, where the elder Gray purchased a small toy store. The son became a pupil at the capitol school until the organization of the old high school, which he entered as one of the first students. During the winter he taught school near Algonac until 1859, when he became an assistant in his father's store. In 1861 the stock of toys was sold and a partnership was formed with C. Pelgrim, under the firm name of Pelgrim, Gray & Co., for the manufacture of candy. This continued until 1862, when their place of business was burned, but was reopened in enlarged quarters. The elder Gray retired, and Joseph Toynton was taken in, and in 1865 the firm of Gray & Toynton was organized. Every year thereafter added to the prosperity of the business, and in 1870 J. B. Fox joined the firm, which became Gray, Toynton & Fox, and a much larger building was secured. Messrs. Toynton and Fox died in 1881, and their interests were withdrawn, the firm being succeeded by an incorporated company under the same name, until the business was sold in 1902 to the National Candy Co., of which Mr. Gray became vice-president. In 1902 he was induced to take $10,000 worth of stock in the Ford Motor Co., and the presidency of the company, and he lived to witness its success, and his faith in it became boundless. He knew the merit of economy, which served as an adjunct to a spirit of enterprise that manifested itself through his long career. From his viewpoint solidity was everything. He invested his capital in various manufacturing enterprises, aided in building them up and enjoyed their success. At the time of his death, besides being president of the Ford Motor Co., he was president of the German-American Bank, vice-president of the National Candy Co., a director of the Detroit Trust Co., and was interested in many other mercantile concerns. Mr. Gray was fond of reading and traveling. From his years of reading he became a deep student, and in developing certain lines of thought he made an extensive tour of Europe and the Orient, visiting Egypt, Palestine and Asia Minor, as well as his old home in Scotland, repeating the trip in 1883, visiting also France and Italy. For several years he was a member of the library commission of the Detroit Public Library, and was also president of the Archæological Society. In 1857 he united with the Christian church, and took a deep interest in it, giving much of his time to the Sunday-school and missionary work. He was married Oct. 31, 1864, to Anna, daughter of Paul Davis Hayward, of Beloit, Wis. Their children were: Philip

H., Paul R., David and Alice Gray. He died in Detroit, Mich., July 6, 1906.

LEMPE, George Gustave, physician and surgeon, was born at Lansingburg, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1865, son of George H. and Georgina (Martin) Lempe. His father was a shoe manufacturer. He was educated in the public schools of Germany, and Harvard University (two years) and was graduated M.D. at Albany (N. Y.) Medical College in 1888. He subsequently took a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery, at the University of Goettingen. He began the practice of medicine at Albany in 1890, and during the following year was appointed operating surgeon at the Homeopathic Hospital. Later he was appointed an examiner for the New York state civil service commission, and he was a member of the faculty of Albany Medical College, at which institution he was, at the time of his death, professor of minor surgery. During his professorship at the Albany Medical College, he awarded a prize of $50.00, known as the George G. Lempe prize, to the student writing the best notes on anatomy and minor surgery. He was also attending physician and surgeon at the Albany Hospital. He entered the New York state national guard in 1888, joining the Zouave Cadets, which later became company A, of the 10th Battalion of Albany. He served twenty-five years. He was appointed surgeon of the 110th Battalion in 1898, during the absence of the original 10th Battalion in the Spanish-American war. On the return of the 10th to Albany he continued to serve as its surgeon, until transferred to Troop B, which he served as surgeon with the rank of captain until 1913, when he was obliged to resign because of press of professional duties. He was for two terms president of the Albany County Medical Society, during which time he contributed greatly to the benefit and advancement of the Society; president German Hospital Association, Albany; fellow American Medical Association, and a member also of the New York State Medical Society, Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, American Society of Anatomists, Maennerchor Singing Society, Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, Fort Orange Club, Albany, member University Club, Albany, and a 32d degree Mason. Dr. Lempe was a thoroughly equipped man and a leader in many activities, professional, social and civic. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. His charity and kindness to patients, especially children, was a leading characteristic. The sense of duty was the guiding star in his life, and pervaded his work from day to day. He was married Sept. 11, 1899, to Meta, daughter of John H. Ficken, of New York, and died at Albany, N. Y., May 17, 1915.

MILDON, Henry Hill, land and realty operator, was born in Plymouth, England, Jan. 19, 1836. He received his education in the schools of his native country, and in 1856 came to America, locating first at Houghton, in the newly discovered copper district of the upper Michigan peninsula, and after thirteen years there and at Ontonagon, settled at Ishpeming, Mich., in 1869. Throughout the greater part of this period he was a successful contractor and builder. Soon after arriving at Ishpeming he erected the Mildon block, and he early platted the West Ishpeming addition, also the land on the west side of Lake Bancroft, Ishpeming. For years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ishpeming, investing his profits in real estate and mining lands, acquiring title to some valuable holdings in the Negaunee iron ore field which he subsequently sold to one of the mining companies for a large figure. He was also interested in mining lands near the old Goodrich mine in the Saginaw district. He was interested also in municipal affairs and in county politics. For ten years he was judge of probate for Marquette county, and for years he was a member of the cemetery board of the city of Ishpeming. He was a 32d degree Mason, a charter member of his lodge, also a charter member of his lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having received the veteran's jewel, symbolic of fifty years' membership in the latter order. He was one of five Odd Fellows in the United States to be so honored. He was a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Mr. Mildon was a man of action, of large initiative, and of honest, whole-hearted, unselfish service. A man of large vision and of the highest ideals, yet he was possessed of that sense of justice and proportion that made him always practical and useful, and of necessity successful. To an active and efficient participation in all that tended to promote the common welfare of the community, he brought the same inspiring qualities that distinguished him in his chosen field of endeavor. He was married in May, 1855, to Louisa, daughter of Capt. William Newcombe, likewise a pioneer settler of the copper country; she survived him, with three children: Rose, now a widow, Mrs. Lactance Brodeur, Marseilles, France; Ellen Mary, who became the wife of Lee Newton, Chicago, and Florence Mildon, Ishpeming. He died at Ishpeming, Mich., Oct. 17, 1916.

JOY, James Frederick, lawyer, was born at Durham, N. H., Dec. 2, 1810, son of James and Sarah (Pickering) Joy. The first of the family in America was Thomas Joy, a native of England, who was in Boston, Mass., as early as February, 1637; from him and his wife Joan Gallop the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Ann Pitts; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Burley; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Meader; and their son Jacob and his wife Hannah Cram, who were the grandparents of our subject. Young Joy was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1833, delivering the valedictory oration, and then took a course in law at the Harvard Law School. After one year's study he became principal of an academy at Pittsfield, N. H., and while so engaged was appointed tutor of Latin at Dartmouth, a position he held for one year. He then returned to Cambridge to complete his course in law and was admitted to practice in the state and U. S. courts. In 1836, Mr. Joy removed to Detroit, Mich., and was admitted to the Michigan bar, and in 1837 he formed a partnership with George F. Porter, which continued for twenty-five years. The firm was among the most noted in the west. Mr. Joy in 1846 became interested in the relief of the state of Michigan from the ownership of state owned and operated railroads which had become bankrupt, and he, associated with a young civil engineer, John W. Brooks, prepared the charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., which became a law and under which the company was, with John M. Forbes of Boston, Mass., as president, successfully organized and the property purchased from the state. Mr. Joy was counsel for the company and managed all of its legal business. This gradually demanded so much of his time that he was obliged to relinquish his law practice, and from his duties as lawyer and counsel of railway companies he was gradually drawn into their management, first as a director and then as president.



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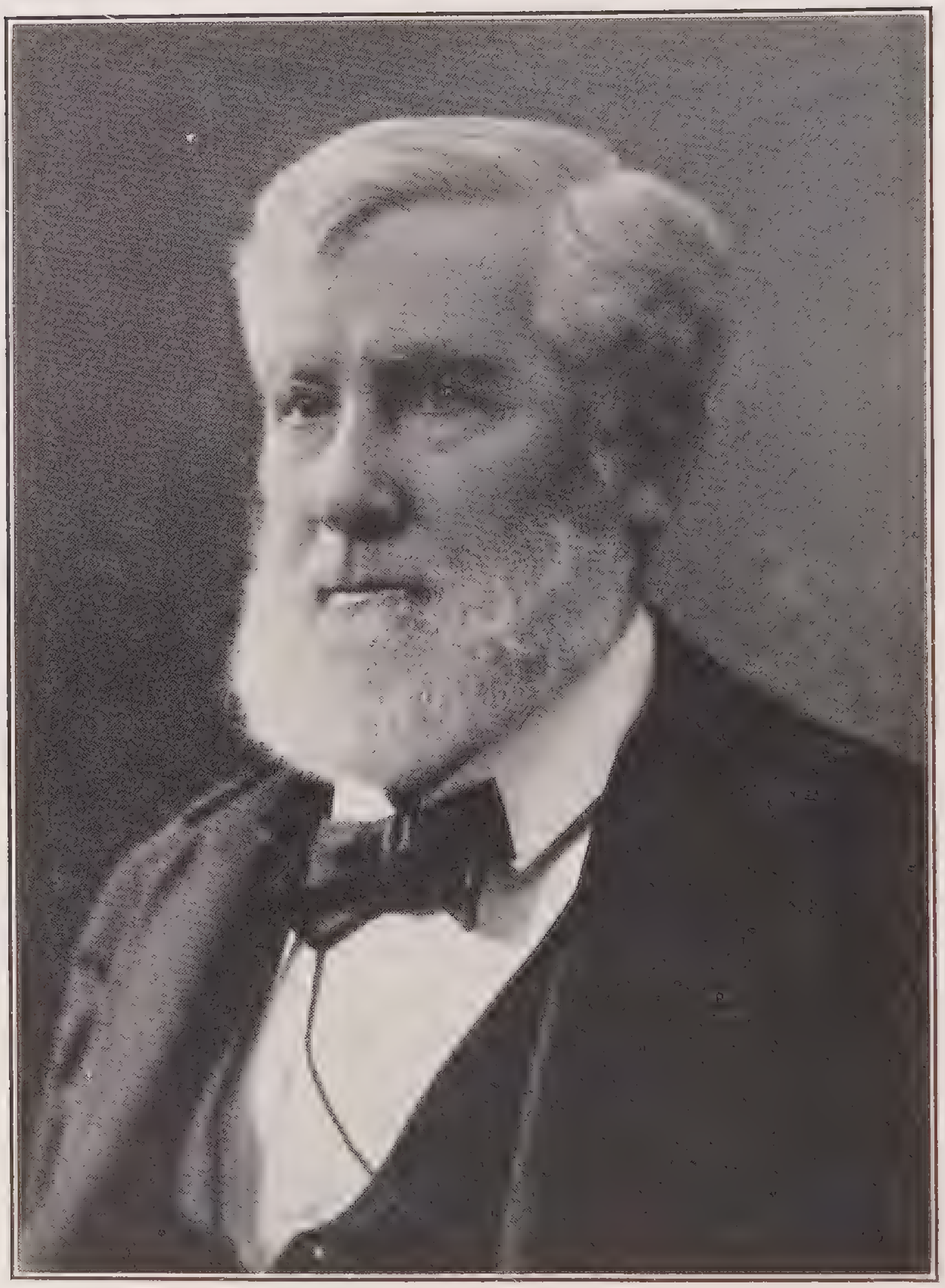
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Wm. Thurlow E. Butler.



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James T. Doyle

Mr. Joy organized and for many years was at the head of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.; in which company Mr. John M. Forbes was also interested; and secured and constructed its extension to Quincy and Omaha, and from Kansas City to the Indian territory. For railroad purposes Mr. Joy purchased a tract of neutral lands belonging to the Cherokee Indians, and secured a treaty between the U. S. senate and the Indian nation that granted a railroad right of way through them. The construction of a railroad through these wild lands required the protection of the government, and the president, Gen. Grant, stationed troops there with that end in view. Mr. Joy also built the first bridge across the Missouri River, at Kansas City, and he and Mr. John W. Brooks organized the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., and constructed the first ship canal around St. Mary's Falls in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Joy, as general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad Co. retained Abraham Lincoln for a lawsuit in which the county of McLean, Ill., sought to impose local taxation upon the railroad in violation of its state charter. Mr. Lincoln won the case and rendered a bill to the railroad for five thousand dollars, doubtless the largest fee he ever asked for. The railroad company, although the case was an important one, declined to pay the bill on the ground that the charge of the unknown western lawyer was exorbitant. It was intimated to Mr. Lincoln that he could sue the company, which he did and obtaining a judgment received his fee. In 1867 Mr. Joy became president of the Michigan Central Railroad, which, under his direction, was practically rebuilt. He secured several branch roads, connecting the Michigan Central Railroad with all the business centers of the state. He was a wide reader and his large library contained the choicest literature of both ancient and modern times, including all the Latin, French, and English classics. In 1861 he served as a member of the state legislature, and was active in the preparations of the state to meet the exigencies of the civil war. He was a Whig in politics, and for a time a member of the Free-soil party, and afterwards an earnest Republican. An estimate of Mr. James F. Joy's character is perhaps best set forth in the words of one of his distinguished business associates, Mr. John M. Forbes of Boston, Mass. In a private letter dated Aug. 24, 1861, addressed to William Cullen Bryant, then editor of the New York Evening Post, Mr. Forbes desirous of having strong men to help Pres. Lincoln guide the ship of state, suggests the name of James F. Joy of Detroit for secretary of war in the following language: "He would do well for the war, better for the interior from his thorough knowledge of the west. Lincoln, Trumbull, Chandler and all western men know him. He is the most able, decided and plucky man that I know." He was married (I) to Martha Alger, daughter of Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, Mass.; and (II) to Mary Bourne, a resident of Hartford, Conn. His children were: Sarah R., who married Dr. Edward W. Jenks; Martha A., who married Henry A. Newland; James; Frederick; Henry B., and Richard Pickering Joy. James F. Joy died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24, 1896.

BUTLER, Charles Edwards, lawyer, was born at Richmond, Va., Mar. 22, 1818, son of Henry and Rebecca (Green) Butler. In 1828 the family moved to New York, and soon afterward Charles E. Butler obtained employment in the city clerk's office, and later secured a position in the law office of J. Prescott Hall, an eminent lawyer of that day, who was so impressed with young Butler's ability that he admitted him to partnership in 1839. Upon Mr. Hall's retirement, in 1840, William M. Evarts became Mr. Butler's partner, and the firm became known as Butler & Evarts. In 1852, by the admission of Charles F. Southmayd, the firm name was changed to Butler, Evarts & Southmayd. By this time Mr. Butler had become one of the most prominent lawyers of New York, engaged in a large and profitable practice, chiefly consisting of consultation and office work. Apart from his professional learning and skill, he was known as a lawyer whose first principle was absolute honesty. In 1858 he retired from active life and spent two years on his farm, "Linwood," near Stockbridge, Mass., but in 1862 resumed his connection with his old law firm, which at this time had been joined by two new partners, Joseph H. Choate (q. v.) and Jeremiah E. Tracy (q. v.). He permanently relinquished practice in 1881, and spent much of his time at his estate at Stockbridge. Personally Mr. Butler was exceedingly reserved, and seldom appeared in court. He was a man of great physical strength and endurance, and in the earlier part of his career frequently worked from sixteen to eighteen hours a day for six days a week. He was married (1) July 26, 1836, to Louisa, daughter of Jacob Clinch, a merchant of New York. She died in 1852, and he was married (2) Oct. 1, 1855, to Susan Ridley, daughter of Robert Sedgwick, a lawyer, of New York. Four children survived him: Helen Clinch, Virginia, Max Evarts and Lilian Louisa, widow of John Swann, Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Butler died in New York city, May 1, 1897.

RAWLE, James, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 15, 1842, son of Francis William and Louisa (Hall) Rawle. His first American ancestor was Francis Rawle, a Quaker, and a native of St. Juliot, co. Cornwall, but a resident of Plymouth, England, who came over in 1686, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Francis and his wife, Martha Turner; their son William and his wife, Margaret Hodge; their son Francis and his wife, Rebecca Warner, and their son William and his wife, Sarah Coates Burge, who were the grandparents of James Rawle. His father was an officer in the war of 1812; a civil engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the earliest days of railroad construction; an ironmaster at Freedom Forge, Mifflin co.; a lay judge of the courts of Clearfield county, and secretary of the Equitable Fire Insurance Co. in Philadelphia. James Rawle was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, receiving the degree A.M. in 1864. During 1862-70 he was a civil engineer in the service of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co., being first employed in the construction and later in the maintenance of way department. He removed to Philadelphia in 1871, and the following year became a member of the firm of J. G. Brill & Co., manufacturers of street cars. In 1906 he was made president of the incorporated J. G. Brill Co., at that time the largest car-building concern in the world. He was connected with various other industrial, as well as financial concerns; was a director in the Central National Bank, and manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. He was a member of the First troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, with rank of first lieutenant, and belonged to the Philadelphia, University, Merion Cricket, and Manufacturers' clubs of Philadelphia. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a

member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Rawle was a scholarly man of great artistic and literary taste. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1871, to Charlotte Collins, daughter of Charles Collins Parker, M.D. She died Sept. 27, 1909, leaving four children: Francis William, Edward Peace, treasurer of the J. G. Brill Co.; Edith, wife of Edward Sheppen Willing, and Louisa Rawle. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1912.

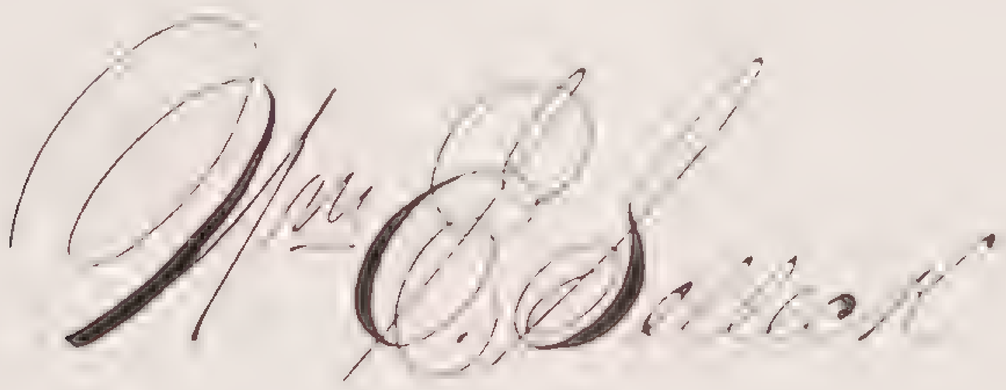
SELLECK, William Edwin, merchant, was born in Tremont, Tazewell co., Ill., Feb. 18, 1841, son of Sands Edwin and Eliza (Ayres) Selleck. The first of the family in America was David Selleck, a native of England, who came to this country and settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1633; he was made a freeman in 1642, and was one of the subscribers who established and supported the first public school that was built in the western world; from him and his wife, Susannah Kibby, the line descends through their son Jonathan and his wife Abigail Law; their son Jonathan and his wife Abigail Gold; their son Nathan and his wife Sarah Sands; their son Sands and his wife Mary Raymond; their son Simeon and his wife Mary Belden, and their son Benjamin and his wife Deborah Peck, who were the grandparents of William E. Selleck. Jonathan (1) was captain of the train band and of the Fairfield company, was justice of the peace several times, a member of the Connecticut legislature, and state senator in 1695–1701. Jonathan (2) was a public surveyor, justice in the county of Fairfield, Conn., and auditor of the colony accounts. Either in a direct or collateral line our subject is related to George Washington, Henry W. Longfellow, Comm. Oliver, Aaron Burr, John Alden, Priscilla Mullins and Rev. Jonathan Edwards. Sands Edwin Selleck, his father, was one of the largest contractors and builders in St. Louis, Mo., whence he had removed from Tremont, Ill., about 1842. The son was educated in private schools, at the Des Peres Institute, and in the public high schools of St. Louis, after which he worked at the carpenter trade and later entered the architect's office of Barnett, Scholl & Isaacs. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war he went South, where he remained until after the cessation of hostilities, being in the quartermaster's department at Columbus, Ky., Jackson, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss. He was also connected with the U. S. treasury department at Vicksburg, Jackson, and Meridian, Miss., and served as color sergeant in the Vicksburg militia for about two years. For three years he planted cotton in Mississippi and Louisiana, and subsequently opened a general store at Black Rock, N. Y. In 1871–79 he was superintendent of the iron foundry of T. R. Pullis & Bro., at St. Louis, Mo., after which he went to Chicago, Ill., where he formed a partnership with Hamilton Borden, under the firm name of Borden, Selleck & Co., western agents of the Howe Scale Co., having branch houses in St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. After a successful career, Mr. Selleck retired from active business in 1893. He was a wide traveler, having visited every state in the Union except North Carolina, also Mexico, Canada, British Columbia, Great Britain, and almost every country in Europe; Turkey, Egypt, China, Japan, India, Ceylon, several countries of South and Central America, Costa Rica, Salvadore, Panama and Nicaragua. Mr. Selleck had in his possession a signet ring bearing the Selleck coat of arms which has descended to the oldest son of the oldest son for generations. He was a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was governor of the Illinois Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and a life member of the American Flag Association, and the Union League Club of Chicago. He was married Feb. 14, 1866, to Flora Thorne, of Rome, N. Y., and had one child, June Montross Selleck. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1917.

McKINLEY, James Wilfred, jurist, was born at New Castle, Lawrence co., Pa., Apr. 24, 1857, son of Samuel and Harriett Newell (Simson) McKinley, and grandson of James McKinley, who came from Derry county, Ireland, about 1800, and settled at Beaver Falls, Pa. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania during 1876-77, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1879 with the degree B.S. He studied law at New Castle under the preceptorship of D. B. Kurtz; and being admitted to the bar in 1881, began the practice of his profession at New Castle. Two years later he removed to Los Angeles, Calif. He served two years (1884-85) as city attorney, declining a reëlection, and in 1889 was appointed judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county. He was elected to the same bench in the following year, serving the full term of six years. He then resumed private practice, becoming attorney in Los Angeles for the Southern Pacific Railway. In 1911 he was made chief counsel for the Pacific Electric Railway Co. He had long been a dominant factor in Republican politics in California, and for years served as a member of the Republican executive committee for Los Angeles county and of the Republican state central committee. In 1900 he was a member of the state executive committee, was chairman of the California delegation to the national convention of 1904, and was chairman of the state convention in 1906. He was regent of the University of California, honorary president of the Los Angeles Bar Association, and member of the national and state bar associations. He was a 32d degree Mason and member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Union League Club, of San Francisco, the Union League, University, Sunset, California, and Los Angeles Country clubs, of Los Angeles, and was a charter member of Los Angeles chamber of commerce. As a citizen Judge McKinley was distinguished for his intelligent and earnest participation in public affairs, and was devoted to the cause of education and to the upbuilding of a great university. He was married Oct. 7, 1886, to Lillian, daughter of John Elder, of New Castle, Pa., and had one son: James W. McKinley, Jr., who was a lieutenant, A. E. F., during the war with Germany. Judge McKinley died in Los Angeles, Cal., May 11, 1918.

STROH, George, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 5, 1861, son of Bernhard and Eleanor (Hauser) Stroh. His father was the founder of the celebrated Stroh Brewing Co. George Stroh received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of his native city, subsequently becoming a student at the German-American Seminary, Detroit. He became identified with the manufacturing interests of Detroit in 1885; was officer or director in various industrial institutions, and a factor as well in the commercial and financial life of the city. He was president of the Detroit Overall Co., and the American Evaporator Co.; secretary and treasurer of the American Tap Bush Co., and director and general superintendent of the Michigan Ammonia Works. He was a member of the De-



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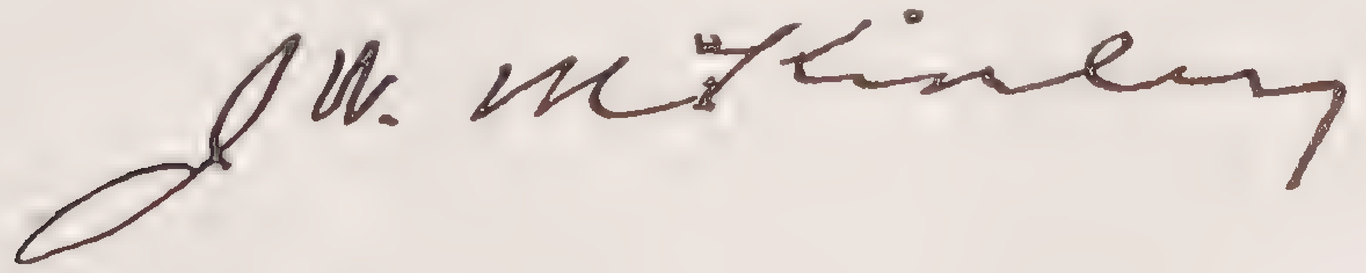


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GEORGE STROH



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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Frederick Lyman

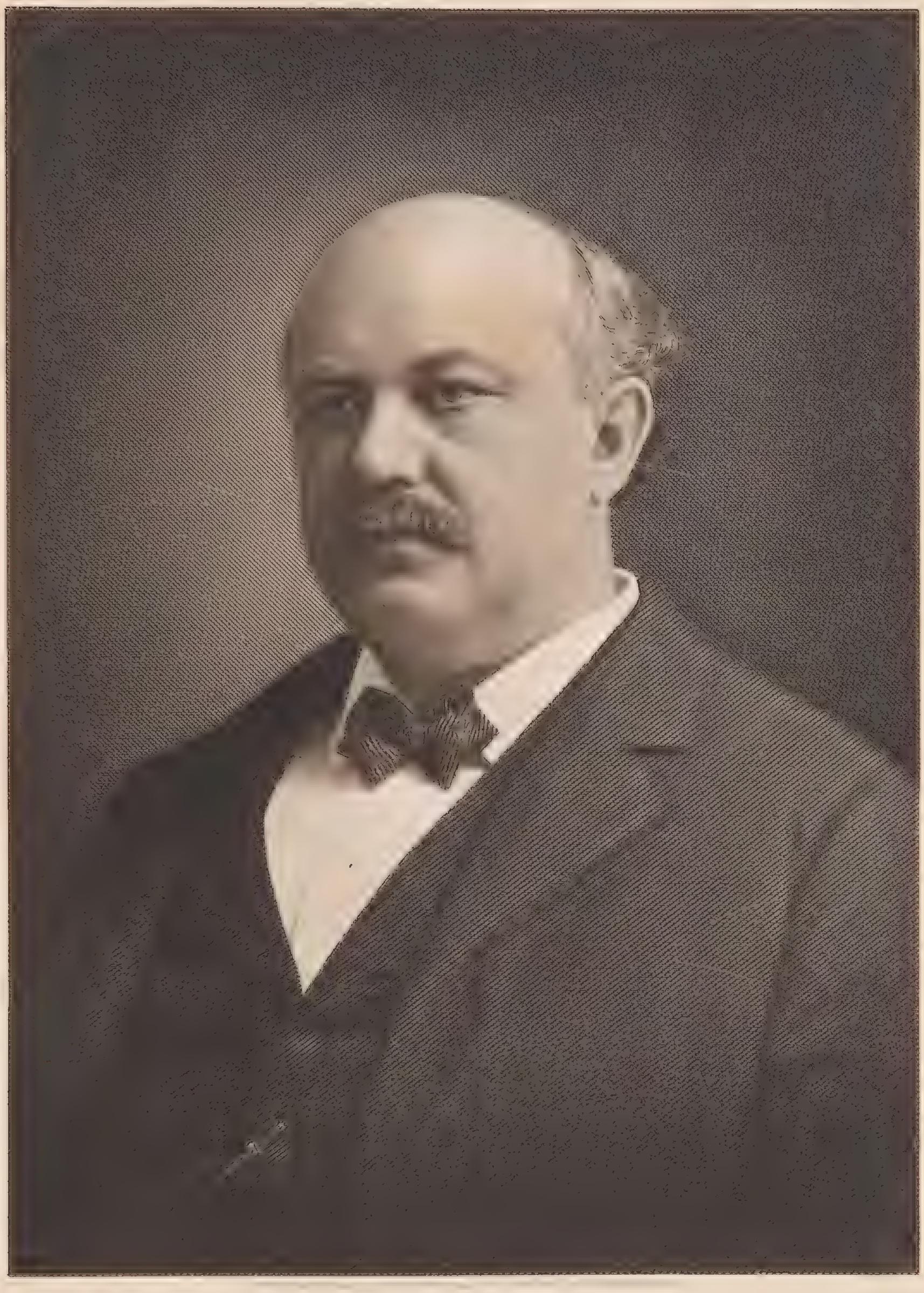
troit board of commerce, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Masonic fraternity, and of the Harmonie, Detroit Yacht, and the Munoskong Hunting and Fishing clubs. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. The personality and private life of George Stroh were a constant inspiration to all about him. He possessed a singular power for good in the moral and social life of all men who came within the sphere of his influence. He was married, Aug. 5, 1887, to Lillie A., daughter of Emille Benoit, of Detroit, Mich.; she survives him, with four children: Eleanor, wife of Arthur Cole; Irene, George, Jr., and Adele Stroh. He died in Detroit, Mich., May 12, 1916.

BAYLIES, Frederick Wheaton, physician and surgeon, was born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 15, 1871, son of Charles and Cornelia (Smith) Baylies. Frederick W. Baylies received his preliminary education at Taunton, Mass. He was graduated M.D. at the college of medicine of the University of Vermont in 1897. He specialized in chemistry at the university and after graduation was for several years professor of chemistry at his alma mater. He then began the practice of medicine at Burlington, Vt., and met with instant success. He was a dominant factor in the successful fight against the influenza epidemic in 1918, daily visiting more than a hundred patients, and it was his zeal and overwork in this connection that caused his own breakdown. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Vermont State Medical Society, Chittenden County Medical Society, Burlington and Chittenden Clinical Society and Old Colony Historical Society. He was a 32nd degree Mason, and an Odd Fellow. He was a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Unitarian church. He found his chief recreation in hunting and boating. He held various public offices, and during 1914-18 was a member of the Burlington board of aldermen. He was married at New Bedford, Mass., May 14, 1891, to Leonora, daughter of William Estes, an engineer of Mass.; she survived him, with four children: Miriam, Cecil Le Baron, Eunice and Cornelia Baylies. He died at Burlington, Oct. 23, 1918.

PEARSON, Frederick Stark, electrical engineer, was born in Lowell, Mass., July 3, 1861, son of Ambrose and Hannah (Edgerly) Pearson. He was graduated at Tufts College in 1883 with the degree of A.M.B., and received the degree of A.M.M. the year following. He was an instructor in chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1879-80, and instructor in mathematics and applied mechanics at Tufts College during 1883-86. With a notable combination of scholarly and executive talents he was instrumental in greatly enlarging the usefulness and efficiency of this course of study. For two years thereafter he was engaged as a mining engineer in the United States and Brazil. After a short term as manager of the Somerville (Mass.) Electric Light Co., in 1889 he became chief engineer of the West End Street Railway, Boston, then being equipped with electricity, and among the problems he solved were those of adequate insulation for construction, better track construction and bonding, better engines and larger generators, improved switchboard equipment, and the prevention of electrolysis in underground pipes and cables. He found in the electrification of this road the crude beginnings of an experiment; he left it with two large power houses well advanced in construction and 1,000 cars in operation, and with the reputation of the best equipped electric railway at that time in the country. He was consulting engineer for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. while it was changing its motive power to electricity, and he designed its Eastern District power station, the first large direct connected plant in America in street railway service. He invented a number of important electrical devices at this period because they were not to be had of the manufacturers. In 1893, in association with Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, he organized the New England Gas and Coke Co. and the Massachusetts Pipe Co., and soon after he organized the Dominion Coal Co., of which he was chief engineer, having charge of the reconstruction of its shipping piers at Sydney and Louisberg, the coal handling apparatus at Montreal, and the operation and equipment of the company's mines at Cape Breton. Upon returning to New York he became chief engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway, supervising the electrical equipment of the system and the construction of the Columbus avenue and Lexington avenue lines, and designing the electric power station at Ninety-sixth street and the East river. He also designed the system of underground electrical conduit construction to meet the existing conditions in New York. With commendable foresight Dr. Pearson early recognized the business possibilities and opportunities in the South American countries. In 1898 he visited South America in behalf of Canadian capitalists interested in the development of a railway, light and power plant at Sao Paulo, Brazil. The outcome was the organization of the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co., which was developed by Dr. Pearson to the same high standard that he had reached in Boston, Brooklyn, and New York previously. Later in association with capitalists of London he organized the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Co., which was consolidated with the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co., the Sao Paulo Electric Co., the Societe Anonyme du Gaz de Rio de Janeiro, and the Rio de Janeiro Telephone Co., into the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., with a capital of $120,000,000, of which he was president until his death. In 1902 the Mexican Light and Power Co., Ltd., was organized by Dr. Pearson, and for this company there was erected a large hydro-electric plant at the falls of the Necexa river, near Mexico City, and a distribution system in Mexico City and its suburbs at a total outlay of $46,000,000. His fame as an American engineer and his success with Spanish-American railroads attracted the attention of British and Canadian financiers, and during the thirty years of his professional work he was called upon to advise regarding most of the large enterprises for the improvement of railway construction and operation in the chief cities of the United States, Mexico, South America and Europe. He was chief consulting engineer for the Electrical Development Co. of Ontario at Niagara Falls, and consulting engineer for the street railways of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John and Halifax and of the Montreal & St. Lawrence Light and Power Co. In 1907 he took over the control of the tramways in Mexico City, and this company leased in 1909 the Mexican Light & Power Co. In 1909 he organized the Mexico Northwestern railway, consisting of the two lines, one running south from El Paso about 150 miles, and another running west and north from Chihuahua, Mexico, the ends being joined to form a through line of about 500 miles from El Paso to Chihuahua through a very rich mining, lumber and cattle country. The com-

pany also holds through subsidiaries 4,000,000 acres of pine lands at Madera on its line, and does a general lumber business in addition to its railroad. In 1910 he became interested in irrigation and organized the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Co., which company bought 60,000 acres of land near San Antonio, Tex., and constructed reservoirs and works for irrigating this land. In 1913 he organized the Texas Prairie Lands, Limited, which purchased 60,000 acres near Plainview, Tex., also for irrigation purposes. Dr. Pearson's last great work was the organization and the development of the Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., organized in 1911. This company is building extensive hydro-electric installations and distributing systems in and around Barcelona, Spain. The company has expended over $50,000,000 on these works up to 1915. Dr. Pearson was one of the leaders in the field of hydro-electric development, his strong forte being to increase the capacity of an electric plant. He was president and director of the Barcelona Traction Light and Power Co., Ltd., Barcelona, Spain; the Mexico Tramways Co.; Mexican Light and Power Co., Ltd.; Mexico Northwestern Railway; Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co.; and director in the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co., Ltd., Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad. Dr. Pearson's name will rank among the greatest electrical engineers of the world. He was a man of brilliant mental attainments, possessing unusual executive ability and a prodigious capacity for work and heroic courage. He was withal of a kindly and hospitable disposition, generous to his employees and public spirited. Those who worked under him felt the highest reverence for his zeal, his almost unequaled ability, his amiability and all the manly virtues that adorn a leader. He was an innovator in industry, and always eager to encourage new enterprises, and impatient of those who expressed doubt of the ability of Americans to produce anything and everything required by the inhabitants of this growing country. Combined with his indomitable energy and versatility of intellect, he possessed a wonderful power of imagination, not merely the susceptive imagination of the poet or the artist, but the constructive, the creative imagination of the scientist. One of the qualities that most endeared him to others was his simple, kindly manner and entire absence of ostentation. He was always ready to receive a suggestion and if that suggestion seemed to him to possess merit he was ready to adopt it. In addition to this kindly disposition was an almost too ready confidence in the faith, good intentions and ability of others. This confidence generally was well bestowed. Like a thread of gold through a fabric of silver there ran a keen sense of Yankee humor, which sometimes even in the midst of grave and mighty transactions would be appreciated. His humor, however, was never low, never vicious; it left no sting. To Dr. Pearson's untiring energy and impartial appreciation, to his tremendous grasp of principles and mastery of details, to his wonderful memory and vivid imagination, to his versatility, his kindly disposition and his faith in others were due the immediate source of his successes, the unswerving loyalty and devotion without which it would have been impossible for any man to have conducted such great and widely scattered enterprises. Throughout his career Dr. Pearson kept himself thoroughly conversant with every phase of railway development, and his work showed the highest degree of scientific accuracy. No greater eulogy can be written of Dr. Pearson than that he was a gentleman of high character who had his struggles and his vicissitudes, and through it all strived to do his duty. He maintained residences at Great Barrington, Mass., where he had an estate of 13,000 acres; at Surrey, England, and Barcelona, Spain. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Society of Naval Engineers, the London Institute of Civil Engineers, the Engineers Club, the Railroad Club, the University Club, the New York Yacht Club and the Metropolitan Club of New York. He was married in Lowell, Mass., Jan. 5, 1887, to Mabel, daughter of William H. Ward, and had three children: Ward Edgerly, treasurer of the Pearson Engineering Co., Natalie and Frederick Ambrose Pearson. While en route to London with his wife he lost his life on the steamship Lusitania, which was foully torpedoed by a German submarine, May 7, 1915.

MARSHALL, John Edward, merchant, was born at Richwoods, near Sikeston, Mo., Mar. 21, 1855, son of Samuel and Martha Ann (Turner) Marshall. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Marshall, who came from Ireland near the close of the 18th century, and settled in Kentucky. His wife was Elizabeth Lewis, and from them the line of descent is traced to their son James Marshall and his wife, who was an Adams, and who were the grandparents of John E. Marshall. Samuel Marshall, father of the subject, was a farmer. John E. Marshall received his preliminary education in the public schools, subsequently becoming a student at Charleston (Mo.) College. He became one of the largest landholders and most successful farmers in the state of Missouri. In Scott county alone he owned more than 13,000 acres, and he farmed on a large scale; twenty-five binders were used to cut wheat on his lands at one time, in addition to ten double separators threshing at one time. He was also an extensive cattle feeder. Aside from his agricultural activities he was connected with various commercial industrial and financial undertakings. He was one of the principal organizers of the Sikeston Mercantile Co., Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., Citizens' Bank, and People's Bank, Sikeston, and of the John E. Marshall Mercantile Co., Blodgett, Mo. He had served as judge of the Scott county court, and during 1897-1905 was a member of the Missouri senate from the 23d district. He was the father of the state drainage law and directly instrumental in procuring special legislation bearing on the reclamation projects through which the swamp lands of southeastern Missouri were brought into productivity. He was also active in bringing the Frisco Railroad to Sikeston, and in practically all other large industrial movements in the city's history. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He found his chief recreation in reading and traveling. John E. Marshall was a man of strong convictions. As a man he was full of the noble traits which make a gentleman. He was refined, courteous, agreeable and faithful. He was firm in adhering to his own conceptions of right; fearless to express his opinions; positive in his character and able to maintain with skill and ability his views on all important questions. He was married at Sikeston, Mo., Oct. 10, 1878, to Mollie, daughter of James G. McMullin, a farmer of Richwoods, Mo.; she survives him, with five children: Lena A., who married J. Halbert Galee-



Jno. E. Marshall



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L. A. Evans.



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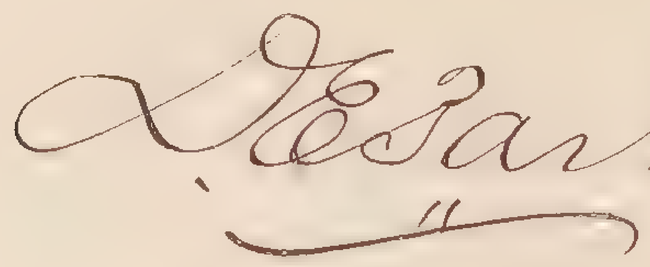
ELISHA T. DAVIS



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ner; Minnie J., who married John Henry Yount; Martha Estelle, who married Ernest E. Shepperd; Mayme, and Nina Elizabeth Marshall. He died at Sikeston, Mo., Mar. 15, 1917.

EVANS, Jonathan Henry, banker, was born in Delaware county, Pa., Oct. 29, 1830, son of Jesse Bateman and Anna (Shingle) Evans. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Evan Evans, who came from Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1695, and settled at Uwchland, Chester co., Pa. From him and his wife Margaret the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Eleanor Reese; their son Jesse and his wife, Lydia Valentine, and their son Thomas and his wife, Sarah Bateman, who were the grandparents of Jonathan H. Evans. His father was a machinist and carbuilder, and served as lieutenant-colonel of Pennsylvania volunteers during the Mexican war. At the age of eleven young Evans was apprenticed to the printer's trade, serving three years at Shippensburg, Fla. Later he received an academic education at Platteville, Wis. During 1857–61 he was register of deeds for Grant county, Wis., when he enlisted for the civil war and served in the 33d Wis. volunteer infantry until 1864. He engaged in a mercantile business at Platteville from 1867 until 1884, when he was appointed assignee of a bank which had failed. In 1890 he was an incorporator of the First National Bank of Platteville, of which he has since been vice-president. He was member of the board of regents of state normal schools for Wisconsin during 1872–91, the last twelve years being president of the board. He is a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Prominent in Masonry, he has been grand high priest of the grand chapter of Wisconsin; grand treasurer of the grand lodge of that state, and grand patron of the grand chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He was married Nov. 7, 1855, to Sarah, daughter of John Kilbourne, a president of Worthington College, and has four children: Charles R., a lawyer; Mary, wife of William S. Mason of Los Angeles; Harry K., a banker, and Thos. C. Evans.

PARK, David Edgar, manufacturer and financier, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 20, 1849, son of James and Sarah (Gray) Park, and grandson of James Park, who came to this country from the north of Ireland and settled at Baltimore, Md., and finally at Pittsburgh, Pa., prior to 1800; his wife was Margaret McCurdy. David E. Park attended the public schools, and then took private instruction, under which he mastered what was practically a technical course in all that bore upon metallurgy, especially that feature of it which dealt with steel manufacture. After being variously interested in the production of steel, he formed, in 1899, the Park Steel Co., with a capital of $10,000,000, to take over the Black Diamond Steel Works. Meanwhile he had been mainly instrumental in the organization of the Crucible Steel Co., and had also become identified with the highest financial institutions of Pittsburgh. Eventually the Park Steel Co., of which Mr. Park was the head, was absorbed by the Crucible Steel Co., and Mr. Park virtually retired from active direction in the steel business, and devoted almost his entire attention to his large banking interests. For years he was a director of the Mellon National Bank and the Union Savings Bank, of which he was vice-president; a director of the Union Trust Co., and for many years of the People's National Bank, and also its vice-president, and one of the chief organizers of the Pennsylvania National Bank. His was one of the many strong names connected with the financial affairs of Pittsburgh. He assisted in the reorganization of the Spang-Chalfant Steel Co., also took a financial interest in the new arrangement, and his advice and cooperation resulted in the development and expansion of that concern. Mr. Park gave to Pittsburgh its first "skyscraper," the Park Building, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The site and building combined totalled a cost of several million dollars. He took an active part in public affairs; was vice-president and a director of the Allegheny General Hospital, and gave the aid of his name and money to several other charitable institutions. He was married June 1, 1885, to Mary Paul, daughter of Charles Lewis, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVIS, Elisha Thomas, real estate dealer, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 1, 1856, son of Elisha and Etherinda (Monroe) Davis, and a descendant of James Davis, a native of Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, who settled at Newbury, Mass., about 1630, and in 1640 became one of the founders of Haverhill. His paternal uncle, John William Davis (q.v.), was twice governor of Rhode Island. Elisha T. Davis was educated at Rehoboth, Mass., and began his business career in 1875, in the wholesale flour and grain business, at Providence, R. I. In 1880 he left Massachusetts to engage in the produce business at Madison, Wis., and in 1888 moved to Chicago, Ill., where he became a real estate broker, acquiring large interests in South Chicago, the Calumet region, Gary, Ind., and the West. He was prominent in the development of the industrial region of northern Indiana, at the foot of Lake Michigan, and was an early prophet of the future greatness of this section of the United States, which has assumed such importance in the industrial history of the country. He took great interest in civic affairs and was always ready to support any movement for the good of the community. Affable and engaging in manner, he numbered his friends by the hundred. He was domestic in his tastes, and found his greatest pleasure in the home circle. His favorite recreation was horseback riding. He was married, Oct. 8, 1885, to Amy Chirm Perry, of Birmingham, Eng.; Mrs. Davis died in 1913, leaving three children, Richard T., of Wilmette; Courtney Chirm, of Evanston; and Sissilla Amy, wife of James Newton Lott, of San Antonio, Tex. He died at Evanston, Ill., June 12, 1917.

ROBINSON, Frank Neall, physician and surgeon, was born at Camden, N. J., May 30, 1874, son of Heber Chase and Martha Neely (Taylor) Robinson. His maternal great-grandfather served in the war of the revolution, and was with "Mad Anthony" Wayne at Brandywine. His father was a telegrapher and assisted in perfecting the Bell telephone. Frank Neall Robinson received his preliminary education at the Friends' School, Camden, and Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1895 with the degree of M. D. He then served for a brief period as assistant in the genito-urinary department of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, and subsequently as assistant to Prof. McClure in the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. He remained in the latter capacity for a year, when he became assistant to Prof. Gibbs, throat and ear specialist. In 1896-98 he was chief surgeon of the nose and throat department of the Camden City Dispensary; was coroner of Camden co., N. J., in 1899-

1902; member of the city council during 1902–07, also serving as vice-president of the New Jersey Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1906–07. In the latter year he removed to southern California, and for two years was assistant medical director of the Pottenger Sanitarium, Monrovia, Cal., conducted by Dr. Frank M. Pottenger (q.v.). Upon leaving the Pottenger Sanitarium, in 1909, he established a private practice at Monrovia, which was limited to tuberculosis and gastro-intestinal diseases, of which branches of medicine he became an acknowledged authority. In 1899, and again in 1903, he went to Europe for post-graduate work, studying under Nothnagle, von Neusser, Politzer and Weiderhofer, in Vienna; at the Pasteur Institute, Paris; under Franz Winkle, of Munich, expert in obstetrics, and spent a period in the hospitals of Berlin in the study of internal medicine. He was a prolific writer on medical topics; his articles dealt principally with tuberculosis and appeared in the "Monthly Cyclopedia and Medical Bulletin;" "Medical Review," St. Louis; "Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette," New York, and the "Southern California Practitioner." Aside from his profession, he was officer or stockholder in various corporate interests of Monrovia; was an operator in the real estate field, and a director in the Midway Basin Oil Co. He was past president of the Foothill Medical Society; honorary member Philadelphia Medical Society, Camden County Medical Society, Camden Medical Society, and a member also of the Medical Society of California, Southern California Medical Society, Los Angeles County Medical Society, University Club, Los Angeles, and the San Gabriel Valley Country Club. He had a genius for medicine, was one of the most influential specialists in southern California, and the opinion of few was more frequently sought on matters of medical policy. He was married at Azusa, Cal., June 14, 1909, to Mary Beatrice, daughter of Joseph Martin, of Trenton, N. J. He died at Monrovia, Cal., May 25, 1915.

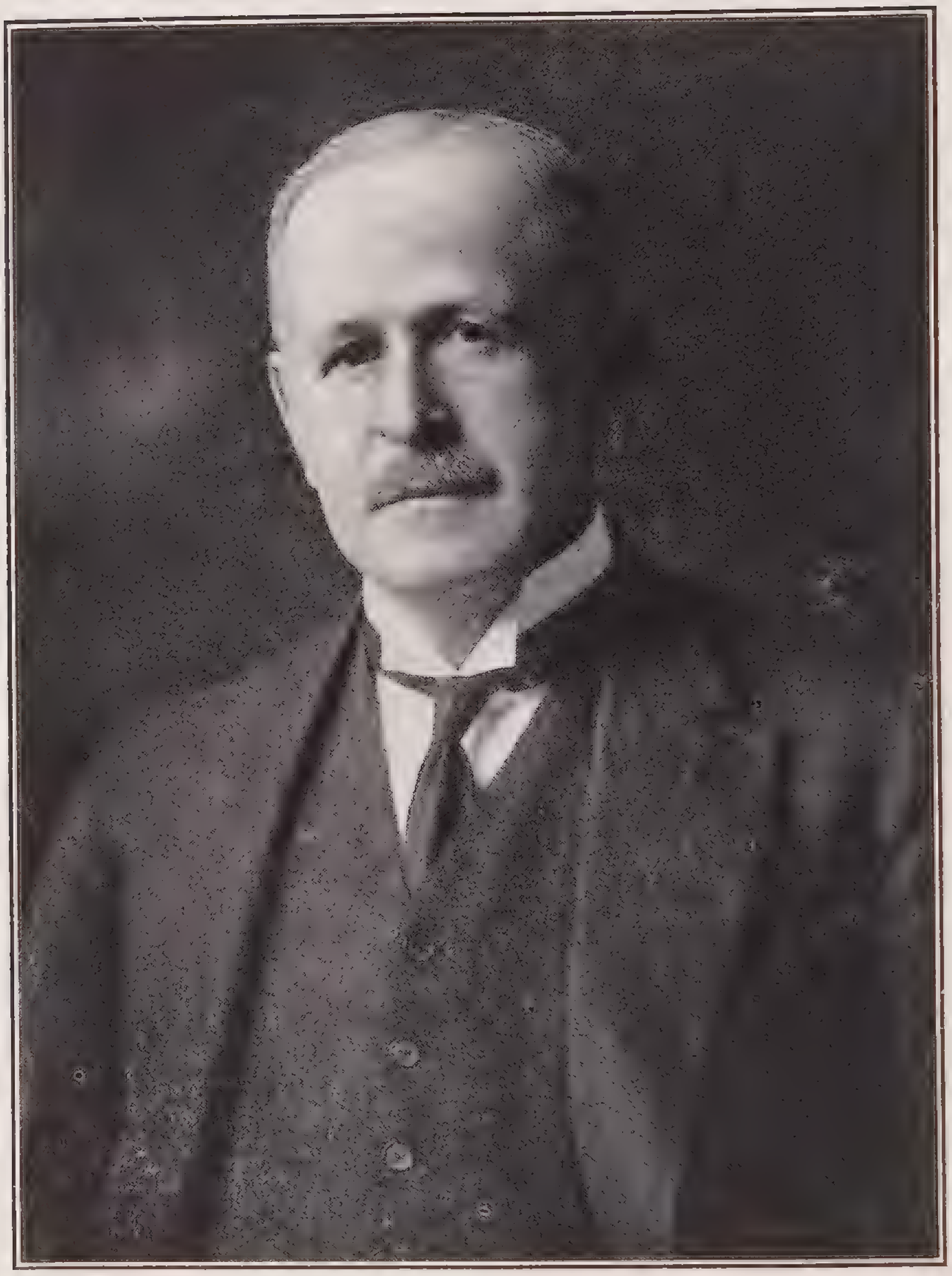
MAYHALL, William Franklin, editor and publisher, was born at New London, Mo., Sept. 22, 1854, son of Jefferson Alsop and Ann Elizabeth (Hawkins) Mayhall. His earliest American paternal ancestor was William Mayhall, who settled near Kanawa Salt Works, Va., in the 18th century. Through him and his wife, Helen Murtaugh, the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Jean Ward, and their son Samuel Wilson and his wife Louisiana Bartlett Alsop, who were the grandparents of William F. Mayhall. Jefferson Alsop Mayhall, father of our subject, enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, and near the close of hostilities was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and in 1886 he became proprietor of the "Ralls County Republican." William F. Mayhall received his education in the public schools of his native town. He learned the printer's trade in the offices of the "Ralls County Record," New London, remaining eight years with that newspaper. He then became local editor of the Frankford (Mo.) "Monitor," and a year later became associated with the Bowling Green (Mo.) "Times," which he purchased in 1890. This journal then possessed the poorest and the most inadequate equipment possible for a country newspaper, but under his management it soon took rank as a leader in the weekly field in that section, and enjoyed great prosperity. It entered practically every home in Pike co.; he built up its circulation from 500 to 3,150 and made it a power in local Democratic politics. From 1915 he served as postmaster of Bowling Green, besides being a director of the Bowling Green Fair Association, a promoter and past president of the Bowling Green Water Co., and treasurer of the board of directors of Pike College. He was an elder in the Christian Church and superintendent of its Sunday school, and held a membership in the Masonic Fraternity, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Mutual Protective Association. He found his chief recreation in reading. A man of action, initiative and unselfish service, he took an active interest in all that tended to promote the common welfare of Bowling Green and Pike county. He was married at El Paso, Tex., July 21, 1906, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph E. Buckley, a farmer, of Marietta, Okla.; she survives him, with one child: William Franklin Mayhall, Jr. He died at Bowling Green, Mo., Mar. 12, 1917.

KRAUSS, James, physician, was born at Great Bajom, Austria-Hungary, July 1, 1866, son of Marcus and Rosa (Hirsch) Krauss, came to the United States in 1885 and settled at Boston, Mass. He received his preliminary education in Bürger and Realschulen and private instruction in Europe and America; was graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1889 with the degree M.D.; and took post-graduate work in Boston, New York, London, Paris and Berlin. In 1889 he began the practice of his profession at Malden, Mass., and since 1896 has practiced the specialty of urology in Boston. He was surgeon to Malden Hospital during 1896-97; lecturer on physiology of the voice, Prof. Curry's School of Expression, Boston, 1890-91; on emergency talks to the laity, Universalist church, Malden, 1896; on "Man as a Sexual Being," Men's Club of that church, 1902; on "What Boys Ought to Know," boys' class, Universal Brotherhood, Boston, 1902; on "Woman as a Sexual Being," Nurses' Club, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, 1908; and since 1916 he has been professor of urology and chief of urologic clinic, University of Massachusetts School of Medicine and Middlesex Hospital, Cambridge, Mass. He is the author of numerous essays on principles and practice of medicine and surgery; on special diseases of the genito-urinary organs and fluids; on clinical research, methods and achievements—published in medical journals at home and abroad. He has in preparation for publication in book form: "The Principles of Urology," "The Diseases of the Urethra and Associated Genital Organs," "The Diseases of the Urine and Uropoeitic Structures," "The Diseases of the Bladder and Adjacent Structures," "The Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters and the Suprarenal Capsules." In 1906 he invented the method of immediate qualitative step-by-step verification by conjoined observation and experimentation, the conjoined method of clinical research, upon which the American Association of Clinical Research, Boston, was subsequently founded, in 1909. This method is one of the three methods of research in existence, the other two being the method of personal impressions by isolated observation and experimentation, the common every-day method of experimental inquiry of Bacon and Galileo; and the method of impersonal mass enumeration of personal impressions, the numerical statistical method of Louis. The conjoined method of clinical research is an immediate, continuous step-by-step observation and verification of clinical elements. Two competent men, preferably of opposite tendencies, make observations simultaneously of each patient or specimen, record their observations independently but simultaneously; the observations

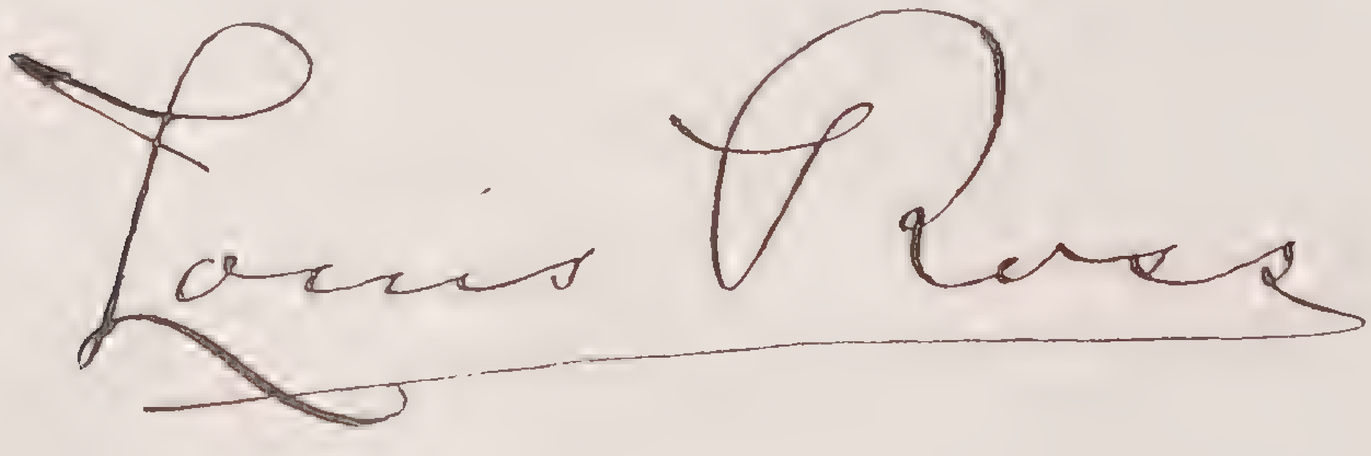


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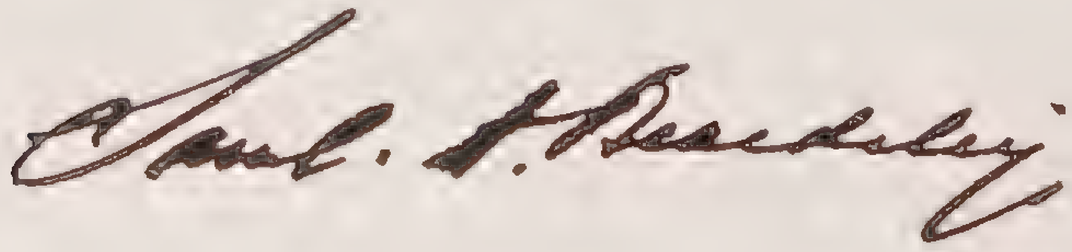


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James Straus



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to disclose the subjective symptoms and the objective signs of the disease throughout its entire course to its termination; the methods of examination; the diagnostic inference; the treatment as instituted in one patient by one observer and in the next patient by the other simultaneous observer; the immediate and final result, and, if death supervenes, the macroscopic and microscopic post-mortem appearances. Observations corroborated by independent observations are assured to be correct; hence unquestionable data. Personal impressions without immediate corroborative verification are not unquestionable, and explanations based upon questionable data cannot meet all possible objections of logic and fact. Statistical enumeration presupposing uniformity of conditions fails because there is no clinical uniformity in existence, and most clinical conditions cannot be estimated or even represented by the statistical method. Comparison of inaccurate, incomplete, incomparable data cannot furnish correct, unquestionable results. Observations that are exact, discriminating and minute as to all natural circumstances are assured to be comprehensive in completeness and sufficient for true generalizations. Correct data can lead to true generalizations and, at the same time, manifest the truth of the generalizations. With a true generalization as the hypothesis or experimental relationship and with comparable objects of sense involved in the generalization as the experimental conditions, correct conclusions may be drawn. Observations fixing by corroborated immediate record all the variable and constantly varying elements of clinical pictures fix these for all subsequent time and make them open for review without loss of elements, which, if not fixed at the time of the observation, may never be completely reproduced by subsequent observations. He was founder of the American Association of Clinical Research, 1909; and in 1910 was made permanent secretary of the Association. During 1909-15, he was chairman of committee on clinical research and during 1915-16 chairman committee on definition of homeopathy, American Institute of Homeopathy. He is fellow American College of Surgeons; member American Institute of Homeopathy, and Surgical and Gynecological Society, first chairman of its Bureau of Clinical Research; Member Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society; Rochester (Minn.) Surgical Club, Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1896 he was delegate to the International Congress of Homeopathy, London. He finds his chief recreation in studies in literature, philology, science, philosophy and music. He was married at Malden, Mass., July 30, 1890, to Alice May, daughter of David Summer Towns, Saugus, Mass., a descendant of William Towns, who came from Braceby, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1630. Mrs. Krauss was a student at Wellesley College and Oxford University (England); she taught in Malden and Lexington high schools; was principal Oxford School, Malden, and reader and lecturer before Browning students.

ROSS, Louis, mining engineer, was born in Bangor, Me., May 25, 1859, son of Albert Nyerson and Matilda (Herrman) Ross. His education was received in the public schools of Boston and at the English High School. Mr. Ross is a self-made man and has attained his nigh position in the engineering world through practical experience. The greater part of his life has been spent in mining and ranching in Mexico. In 1881 he went to Mexico to work in the mines of Cusihuiriachic and Santa Eulalia, controlled at that time by Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston. Through that firm, also, Mr. Ross at one time did considerable work for Thomas Nickerson, who was then building in Chihuahua the Mexican Central Railroad, of which he was president. Later, he was in charge of various mining properties, of some of them as part owner. His final work in Mexico was in 1902-06, when he served as managing director of the San Luis company, employing 1,200 men, near Durango and turned into a successful, dividend-paying mine a property that had previous to his administration proved a failure. As a practical mining engineer Mr. Ross was regarded as one of the best judges of mining values in Mexico, and his assistance and advice were eagerly sought for by mining men. In 1910 he associated himself with Albert C. Burrage (q.v.), of Boston, and it was by his advice and reports that Mr. Burrage became interested in mines in Chile and Peru. In 1911 Mr. Ross, while on an inspection of various mining properties in these countries, examined the Atacamite deposit at Chuquicamata, Chile. Becoming highly enthusiastic, and believing that he had discovered the greatest deposit of copper in the world, he obtained options on the entire district. After a year of constant drilling by the Guggenheims of New York, to whose attention Mr. Ross had brought the copper deposit through their consulting engineer, 800,000,000 tons of valuable copper ores were put in sight and at a depth of 1,100 ft. the drills were still in copper richer than the ores found near the surface. This copper deposit has been capitalized by the Guggenheims under the title of the Chile Copper Co. for $110,000,000. Mr. Ross is a director in various mining companies. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, National Geographical Society, Rocky Mountain Club, of New York, and the City Club of Boston. His contributions to the mining and engineering press have made his name familiar to the public, as well as his addresses to mining and engineering societies in Mexico and the United States. He has a beautiful home at Brookline, Mass. He was married to Daisie Isabelle, daughter of Joseph Thompson of New York. They have two sons: Clyde Polhemus Ross, M. E., and Gilbert Nelson Ross.

BEARDSLEY, Samuel Arthur, lawyer, was born at Utica, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1856, son of Arthur Moore and Louise Howland (Adams) Beardsley. Samuel Beardsley (q.v.), his grandfather, was a noted jurist and his father was a lawyer. He was educated in private and public schools at Utica, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and was graduated at Hamilton College Law School, Clinton, N. Y., in 1879, with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the New York bar and began the practice of his profession at Utica as a member of his father's law firm of Beardsley, Cookingham & Burdick, the other members being Henry J. Cookingham and Francis M. Burdick. The firm subsequently became Beardsley, Burdick & Beardsley, and later still Beardsley & Beardsley. Mr. Beardsley was special city judge of Utica during 1886-87, and city judge during 1888-92, after which he was chairman of the state board of railroad commissioners for New York. He opened a law office in New York city in 1898, in partnership with Henry J. Hemmens, as Beardsley & Hemmens. Since 1915 the firm has been Beardsley, Hemmens & Taylor, in which the junior partner is his son, Thomas H. Beardsley. His firm is counsel for the New York Edison Co., and

constituent companies, and he personally is counsel for the estate of Anthony N. Brady. In 1898 he organized the New York Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., now the New York Edison Co. He is a director in the Utica Gas & Electric Co., Glens Falls Gas & Electric Light Co., General Electric Light & Fuel Co., of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, N. Y., the Consolidated Light & Power Co., of Whitehall, N. Y., and the Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co. of New York. For years he has been active in Democratic politics in Utica, Oneida county and the state, and was member and secretary of the Democratic state committee during 1889-92. Mr. Beardsley is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers' Association, Oneida County Bar Association, and the Manhattan club. He was married Sept. 14, 1881, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Thomas Hopper, of Utica, and had three children: Thomas Hopper, Louise Adams, wife of Robert P. Kernan, and Samuel Arthur Beardsley, Jr.

SAUNDERS, Charles Gurley, lawyer, was born at Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 3, 1847, son of Daniel and Mary Jane (Livermore) Saunders, and a descendant of Henry Saunders, an early settler of Haverhill, Mass., grandson of Daniel Saunders (q.v.), one of the founders of the city of Lawrence. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated at Harvard College, in 1867, receiving the degree of A.M. He also took a course at the Harvard Law School, and in 1870 began practicing in Boston with Daniel and Caleb Saunders, his father and uncle. He made a specialty of canonical law and was reputed to be the best informed lawyer on ecclesiastical law in the country. In addition to his law business he conducted a lumber business at Livermore, N. H., which occupied much of his time, and he was a director of the Houston (Tex.) Oil Co., and the Dartmouth Mills of New Bedford, Mass. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Indianapolis. Being deeply interested in music, he was a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, and at the time of his death was president of the Harvard Musical Association, of which he had long been a director. He was president of the New England Federation of Harvard clubs, and a director of the Harvard Alumni Association. Few men had a wider acquaintance among bishops, priests and laymen of the Episcopal church than Mr. Saunders, and for years he was a lay deputy from his diocese to the triennial conventions at various cities throughout the country. He was a member of the standing committee of his diocese. At these conventions he served on various commissions, notably on one to revise the constitution and canons of the church, and on one for the revision and enrichment of the prayer book. He was senior warden of Grace Church, Lawrence, and a member of the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, and chancellor of the diocese. He also was a judge of the church Court of Review for the department of New England. He was a member of the American Bar Association, American Historical Association, Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Society of Colonial Wars, St. Botolph Club, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, Boston Art Club, the Royal Societies Club of London, and the Massachusetts Episcopal Club (president). He was unmarried and died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 19, 1918.

GALLAUDET, Edward Miner, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1837, son of Rev. Thomas Hopkins (q.v.) and Sophia (Fowler) Gallaudet. His father was the first principal of the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, and founder of the education of the deaf in America; his mother was one of his father's earliest pupils. After attending the high school of his native city for three years, Edward M. Gallaudet became, at the age of fourteen, a clerk in the Phoenix Bank in the same place. He was several times promoted, and received offers from other banks, but in 1854 gave up business and entered Trinity College, in order to continue his academic studies. In two years' time he completed a course of study which entitled him to the degree of B.S., having covered the ground ordinarily requiring your years' study in half that time. In December, 1855, he began teaching three hours a day in the School for Deaf-Mutes, at Hartford, founded by his father, and on his graduation at college, in 1856, he assumed full duties as an instructor in that institution. In May, 1857, Mr. Gallaudet was invited to Washington, D. C., by Hon. Amos Kendall (q.v.), to organize a new school for deaf-mutes, chartered by congress, in February of that year. Though not of legal age he at once took charge of this important institution, with the assurance from the board of directors, of which Mr. Kendall was president, that they looked with favor on his scheme, then definitely proposed, to develop the new school into a college. In 1864 congress gave the Columbia Institution collegiate powers, and Mr. Gallaudet, at the age of twenty-seven, was made president of the college he had founded. Liberal appropriations from congress enabled the college to carry out the plans of its president for the higher education of the deaf, and it is still the only college for the deaf in the world. Beautiful grounds and buildings were provided by congress, and an ample corps of professors carries forward the education of young deaf-mutes of both sexes to the point of graduation in the liberal arts. Pres. Gallaudet, besides conducting the affairs and superintending the erection of its buildings, found time for considerable literary work, and visited Europe four times in the interest of his profession. He was a contributor to the "American Annals of the Deaf," the "New Englander," the "Penn Monthly," "Harper's Monthly," "International Review," and other publications. In 1887 he published a "Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (his father), Founder of Deaf-Mute Education in America." His first visit to Europe was in 1867, after which he published a report on schools for the deaf in Europe, which exerted an important influence in promoting the oral teaching of the deaf in this country. His second official visit to Europe was made in 1880, when he went as a delegate to an international convention of instructors of the deaf at Milan. He took an active part in the discussions of the convention, and commented on its proceedings in the London "Times" and several American journals. In 1886 Dr. Gallaudet was invited by the British government to visit London for the purpose of giving testimony before the royal commission on the blind, deaf and dumb, etc. He appeared before the commission in November and his account of methods approved in America had an important influence in shaping the policy of the commission, whose recommendations were favorably considered by parliament. In 1910, after fifty-four years of active service, Dr. Gallaudet



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Wendell P. Saunders



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John T Austin



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E. M. Gallaudet.



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Harriette C. Keating

retired from the presidency of the college and in 1911 he returned to Hartford, Conn., to live. He was for many years chairman of the executive committee of the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf; was one of the founders and has been president of the Cosmos Club; was Garfield's successor as president of the Literary Society of Washington; was an active member of the American Social Science Association, and was chairman of the department of education; was a member of the Philosophical and Anthropological societies of Washington, and of the American Historical Society and the Huguenot Society, and was president of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1895 on the incorporation of the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf he was elected its president, and was re-elected each year until the close of his life. He was a trustee of George Washington University and of Howard University, was a trustee and elder of the Church of the Covenant, and director and president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and director of the American School for the Deaf. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Columbian (now George Washington) University, in 1869, and that of LL.D. by Trinity College, Hartford, the same year, and by Yale University in 1895. In 1912 the French Republic conferred upon him the cross of chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his long and successful labors in the cause of the education of the deaf. Dr. Gallaudet was married in Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1858, to Jane M. Fessenden, daughter of Edson Fessenden. Mrs. Gallaudet died in 1866. He was married again, Dec. 22, 1868, to Susan, daughter of Joseph A. Denison. He had three daughters and three sons: Katherine F.; Grace, who married William B. Closson of Newton, Mass.; Denison and Edson F., aeroplane manufacturers of East Greenwich, R. I.; Rev. Herbert D., an officer in the National Army; and Marion W., who married John W. Edgerton, of New Haven, Conn. Dr. Gallaudet died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 26, 1917.

AUSTIN, John Turnell, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Poddington, Bedfordshire, England, May 16, 1869, son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Turnell) Austin. He obtained his education in the public and grammar schools of Rushden and Wellingborough. While engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, he became interested in the construction and operation of pipe organs, upon which he was an amateur performer, and so familiar did he become with their construction that he was called upon to keep the church organs of his district in tune and repair. He came to the United States in 1889, and after visiting New York, Chicago and Detroit, finally settled in the latter city in the employ of the Farrand & Votey Organ Co. While here he invented a device for controlling the air, now known as the universal air chest, for which he obtained a patent Apr. 16, 1895. This air chest provides a uniform pressure of air to all the pipes of an organ under every condition of use. Previously the variation of air pressure, due to changes in the quantity of air consumed by the pipes, was the most serious and baffling problem of organ builders, and had never been satisfactorily solved. Mr. Austin's invention consists of an airtight chamber, in which by means of a pressure board and compensating springs the air is kept under uniform pressure. His universal air chest is large enough to be entered by means of air-tight doors, and within the valves, pneumatics, and other mechanism are exposed to view and are readily accessible and adjustable even while the organ is playing. Transferring his services to the Clough & Warren Co., of Detroit, Mr. Austin was for several years manager of their organ department, and applying his new invention to their organs amply demonstrated its advantages and efficiency. In 1899 he organized the Austin Organ Co., of Hartford, Conn., to manufacture pipe organs, having for their fundamental feature his universal air chest. He erected one of the finest and most extensive manufacturing plants for organs in the United States, covering 50,000 square feet and in 1918 employing 150 hands. The company has steadily grown in size and fame, until it is now one of the largest in the United States, and has built some of the largest organs in use at the present day. Of the 800 organs built by the Austin Co. since 1899, the finest examples are the following: In the Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah (reconstructed); the Municipal organ in Portland, Me.; the Medinah Temple in Chicago (five manuals); All Saints Cathedral, Albany, N. Y.; the Auditorium Armory, Atlanta, Ga.; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, Conn.; Baldwin-Wallace College at Berea, O.; Hotel Astor, New York; Immanuel Baptist Church, Scranton, Pa.; Open Air Auditorium, San Diego, Cal. (all four-manual electric organs). In 1918 The Austin Organ Co. got a contract to build for the Public Ledger Building in Philadelphia the largest organ in the world, consisting of the main organ at the rear of the stage; a special string organ; a second division in the dome of the building, and a third division in the rear of the gallery, containing a total of 283 speaking stops. Mr. Austin is a man of mechanical genius who has originated many other improvements in organ building and invented a number of important devices for the improvement of the organ itself or the construction of it, having taken out over thirty patents. Among these are: a stop key action to replace the old-style stop knobs; a machine for perforating paper used in operating automatic organs and piano players, and a silent centrifugal blower. Mr. Austin has also invented an engraving machine and a marine engine governor. His organs received the highest award and gold medals at the Jamestown exposition of 1907 and the Panama-Pacific and San Diego expositions of 1915, and in 1917 he was awarded the Edward Longstreth medal by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania for his universal air chest and other improvements in organs. He was married Oct. 5, 1892, to Jane, daughter of George E. Rogers, of Milan, O.

KEATINGE, Harriette Charlotte, physician, was born at Montville, N. J., Apr. 10, 1837, daughter of Samuel Walker and Rebecca Crane (Lyon) Harned. Her first American ancestor was Nathaniel Harned, a Quaker, who came from England with William Penn in 1682 and settled in New Jersey. The line of descent is traced through his son Nathan, who married Elizabeth Van Court, and their son David, who married Hannah Walker and was Dr. Keating's grandfather. Her family shows a remarkable instance of hereditary transmission, there being ten physicians, six of whom were women, among them Elizabeth Van Court, celebrated among the early settlers for her medical skill; her grandmother, Hannah Walker, who practiced medicine in New York for several years, and an aunt, Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, who founded the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women in 1863, the only

institution of its kind in the world founded by a woman. Dr. Keatinge was educated at the Albany Female Academy, and received the degree of Sc.D. from Rutgers College. She was married at the age of eighteen to Henry A. Veazie, of Albany N. Y., who died four years later leaving one son, and subsequently she was married to Edward C. Keatinge, of Dublin, Ireland, an artist and steel engraver. He was engaged by the Confederate government to engrave a series of notes at the time of the civil war, during which the family resided at Columbia, S. C. After the death of her second husband she studied medicine under the direction of her aunt, Dr. Lozier, and was graduated M.D. at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Removing to New Orleans in 1875, she built up an extensive practice and became famous as the pioneer woman physician of the gulf states. In 1879 she was appointed a delegate to address the state house of representatives on the needs of women of Louisiana, having been chosen because of her powers as an orator and her keen logical intellect. In 1883 she removed to New York city, where she added to her reputation as an intelligent, successful practitioner and also became identified with many movements for the social and sanitary betterment of the people. She was the author of a number of papers on educational and scientific subjects. She was an honorary member of the Hahnemann Association of Louisiana, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the State Homeopathic Society, the Homeopathic Society of the county of New York, Sorosis, Women's Health Protective Association, and other social and medical societies. By her second marriage she had three daughters, Harriette D. Esmond Keatinge, who is following in her mother's footsteps; Mary Harding, wife of Anthony Wellman Morse, and Mrs. Alice Keatinge Fraser. Dr. Keatinge died in New York city Nov. 11, 1909.

WATKINS, Thomas David, lawyer, was born at Plainfield, Otsego co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1870, son of John and Ellen (James) Watkins. His parents were natives of Bala, Wales, and came to this country in 1831. He was educated in the public schools and the West Winfield Academy and, having won a Cornell University free scholarship, attended the law school, where he was graduated in 1892. While at Cornell he won the oratory prize in debate. Taking a post-graduate course at Cornell he received the degree of LL.M. in 1893. He began the practice of law at Utica first in partnership with Josiah Perry and later with A. T. Wilkinson. In 1896-97 he was corporation counsel of Utica and his capable handling of the affairs of that office brought him into marked prominence in legal circles. He established a standard in the city's legal department such as it had never known before. During his incumbency he handled many important cases with ability and dispatch, notably the settlement of claims for the Genesee street canal, in which he saved the city about $100,000. His gift for oratory, which he had demonstrated at Cornell, was pronounced, and behind it was a very thorough knowledge of the law, a flash-like quickness of perception and a keen business acumen. Upon the expiration of his term he formed a partnership with William E. Lewis, and the new firm handled the law business of the West Shore railroad, as well as of many other important interests. Later Charles T. Titus was admitted and the name became Lewis, Watkins & Titus. About this time the firm secured the local law business of the New York Central railroad. So great was the confidence reposed in his ability by the officials of the New York Central that he was intrusted with important business transactions that did not come strictly within the jurisdiction of his firm. He represented the railroad before the public service commission in opposition to the building of a parallel road by the Buffalo, Rochester and Eastern Railroad Co., and his arguments won this important case for his clients. He also had charge of the legal affairs connected with the enlargement of the freight yards and the building of a new depot at Utica. In 1909 Abram G. Senior joined the firm and three years later Mr. Lewis retired, after which the name was Watkins & Titus. Mr. Watkins was deeply interested in religious work. As a member of the Presbyterian church, he taught a men's Bible class in Sunday-school and later he was the first president of the Utica Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Oneida County Bar Association, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Fort Schuyler, Yahnundasis Golf, Rome and Republican clubs, and the Cornell Club of New York city. He was married Sept. 14, 1898, to Corinne L., daughter of Eber Osborne Wheeler, of Auburn, N. Y., and had four children: John Wheeler, Winnifred C., Thomas David, Jr., and Wheeler Watkins. He died at Utica, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1912.

DIMICK, Jeremiah Wood, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1862, son of Jeremiah Wood and Therese (Fletcher) Dimick. He was educated at Columbia College, but left at the age of seventeen to enter business with his father, who was a manufacturer of carpets. In 1894 the carpet business was incorporated as the Rifton Carpet Mills, and the son was made president. The Rifton Carpet Mills at Rifton, N. Y., contained about seven acres of floor space, employed 400 hands and produced annually 800,000 yards of tapestry, velvet and Wilton carpet and rugs. Mr. Dimick always dealt justly with his employees and endeavored to furnish them with steady employment at good wages regardless of trade conditions. Union methods were introduced in 1903–04 by new employees, and although he continued the business for sentimental reasons ten years thereafter, it was at a personal sacrifice. In his later years he spent the greater portion of his time on his estate in Ulster County, N. Y., known as Woodcrest Farm, where he maintained a herd of Holstein cattle and developed some of the most valuable animals of that breed, which he sold in nearly every state of the Union, as well as in Canada, New Zealand, China and other countries. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Union League Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; he was also a thirty-third degree Mason. He was married to Altha, daughter of Cortland C. Covey of Winthrop, N. Y. Mrs. Dimick is deeply interested in carrying out her husband's agricultural plans and has at Woodcrest one of the most complete farming establishments in New York state. Mr. Dimick died without issue in New York city, May 13, 1914.

WALKER, William Lester, manufacturer, was born at Schlocta, Indiana co., Pa., May 9, 1872, son of Robert and Anna (Henderson) Walker. His father, a farmer, early removed to Olivet, Armstrong co., Pa., and the son, after attending the Elder's Ridge (Pa.) Academy, taught school for five years, becoming principal of Elder's Ridge Academy. Subsequently he was employed in mercantile pursuits at Apollo, Pa. He



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J. W. Winnick



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Thomas D Watkins

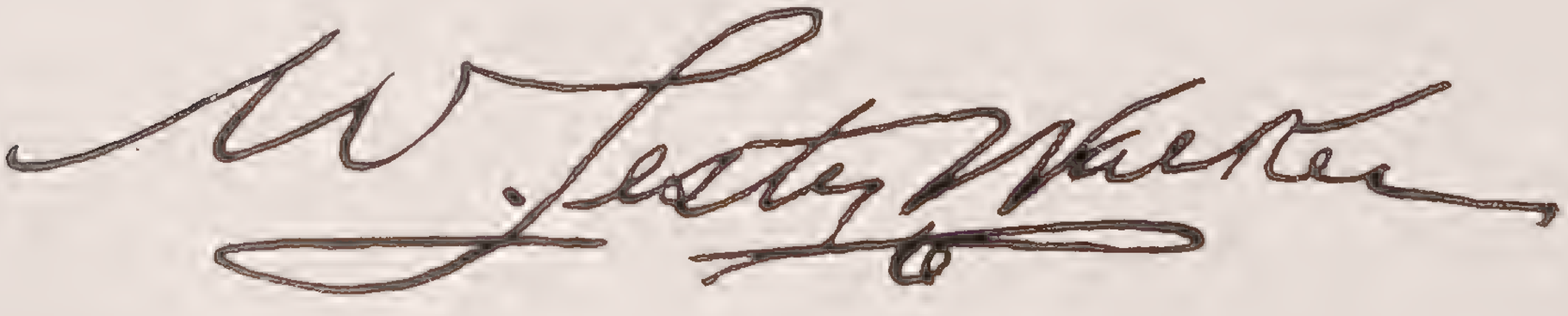


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George W. L. Bruen



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entered the steel business in 1898, when he formed a connection with the Hyde Park (Pa.) Iron & Steel Co. In 1901 he became one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh Shovel Co., of which he was a director, and general manager of the plant at Leechburg, Pa. In 1909 he entered the employ of the Allegheny Steel Co. at Tarentum, Pa., and was successively general superintendent, general sales manager, and general manager of the plant. He was president of the Parks Drug Co. of Leechburg, Pa., and a director of the Merchants & Mechanics Bank, Brackenridge, Pa., and of the "Evening Telegram" company of Tarentum. Possessing a fine sense of civic duty he was a leader in many important movements, notably the campaign for a new hospital in 1916. He was one of the organizers of the Allegheny Valley Chamber of Commerce, serving as its first president; was a member of the Tarentum board of education; first president of the Brackenridge Heights Country Club; past exalted ruler of his lodge, B. P. O. E., and member of the Athletic Association, and the Field and Americus clubs of Pittsburgh. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married Sept. 16, 1897, to Ora Berdelle, daughter of Jacob H. Parks, a merchant of Leechburg, and had six children: Clarence; John M.; Robert; Lucile; Mary, and Doris Jean Walker. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 7, 1917.

GREEN, George William Frank, steamship agent and ship broker, was born at Opelika, Ala., Dec. 12, 1888, son of William Boyd and Elizabeth (Carden) Green. His first maternal American ancestor was James Armistead Carden, who came from England and settled in Virginia about 1750. When he was about nine years old the family removed to Texas, where he attended the public schools of Waco and also Baylor University. His father died when he was fourteen years of age and thereafter he went to school and worked alternately. He was a student in the law department of the University of Texas and was admitted to practice in 1912, and for two years was connected with the legal firm of Carden, Sterling, Carden, Hemphill & Wallace. Having decided that there were better opportunities in other than legal fields, he devoted his attention to stocks, bonds and investments, conducting a prosperous business until Feb. 1, 1916, when he relinquished his Texas connections and removed to New York city to engage in the ship brokerage business. Having obtained all available information bearing upon his work, he set himself to his task with a will that soon produced gratifying results. The Maritime Transportation Co. has thus far enjoyed a satisfactory career and is entering the period of its greatest expansion, since the demand for marine tonnage is larger than ever before and will undoubtedly increase rather than diminish. Arrangements have been made that will enable Mr. Green and his company to properly care for all reasonable requirements of their clients. Mr. Green's company has become an important unit in its special field; enterprising policies and the unusual opportunities of the times have contributed to bring the company prompt success. Mr. Green still retains a number of interests in Texas, but confines his attention to the Maritime Transportation Co., of which he is president and treasurer. He is a member of the Maritime Exchange; New York Press Club; Dallas (Texas) Country Club; Masonic Lodge, Dallas; and the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. He is unmarried.

LOEB, William, Jr., business man, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1866, son of William and Louise (Meyer) Loeb. His father was a native of Friederichsdorf, Baden, Germany, who came to this country in 1850, settling at Albany, N. Y.; and his mother, also a German, was born in Alsace. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, afterward taking up the study of shorthand in a private school. His professional career was started in a general insurance office at Albany, where he remained as stenograhper for six months, subsequently serving for a like period in the general offices of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., Albany; in a law office, and in the general superintendent's office of the National Express Co., thus gaining a varied experience which was to serve him in good stead in attaining his ambition to be a shorthand reporter and also served him well in the high positions he later occupied. When but twenty-one years of age he was elected stenographer of the New York assembly, and was afterwards connected with both the senate and assembly as general stenographer. He also acted as stenographer to the speaker of the assembly, Lieut-Govs. Saxton and Woodruff and Sen. Fassett, president pro tem, of the senate, who, upon becoming collector of the port of New York in 1891, appointed Mr. Loeb his secretary. Mr. Loeb retained this position until Sen. Fassett became the Republican candidate for governor of the state, and during the remainder of 1891 and the following two years was engaged as general court reporter. In 1894 he was a member of the stenographic corps in the New York state constitutional convention, and in 1895 acted as grand jury and district-attorney's stenographer of Albany county, serving until Jan. 1, 1899, when he became stenographer and private secretary to Gov. Roosevelt. The latter retained Mr. Loeb as his secretary when he became vice-president of the United States, and upon his succession to the presidency, Sept. 25, 1901, as assistant secretary. On Feb. 18, 1903, upon the appointment of George B. Cortelyou to be secretary of the treasury, he was appointed secretary to the president, which position he retained throughout the remainder of Pres. Roosevelt's two terms, distinguishing himself by his able discharge of his important duties and his promptness and tact in dealing with the various matters requiring his attention. On Mar. 9, 1909, Pres. Taft appointed him collector of the port of New York, the chief revenue office of the United States, the most important post of its kind in the country, and presenting many serious problems, the solution of which requires a man of unusual force and energy. Such a man Mr. Loeb proved himself at once to be when he undertook the readjustment of the entire customs business of the port, to the end that the customs service might become of the greatest efficiency and entirely devoid of corruption or political favoritism. He held this position until Mar. 4, 1913, since which time he has been connected with the American Smelting & Refining Co., of which he a director, member of the executive committee and managing director of the welfare and labor departments. Among his other business activities are: president of the Yukon Gold Co., chairman of the Yukon-Alaska Trust, vice-president of the New River Colonies Co., president of the Albany Southern Railway, and vice-president of the United Electric Light & Water Co. He was married Dec. 12, 1903, to Katharine W., daughter of Henry Dorr of Albany, N. Y., and has one son, William Loeb, 3d.

NORTHWALL, Theodore Gustave, merchant, was born at Lynn Center, Henry co., Ill., Feb. 23, 1863, son of Charles and Charlotte Wilhelmina (————) Northwall. His father, a native of Sweden, was a farmer. Theodore Gustave Northwall received his education in public schools and at Pierce Business College, Keokuk, Ia. Upon attaining his majority he began a business career in the service of the Scandia Plow Co., Rockford, Ill. In 1887 he settled in Omaha and there began in a small way the wholesale implement business. In 1896 it was incorporated as the T. G. Northwall Co. He was president of the concern until his death. In addition to being wholesalers and jobbers of almost every variety of farm implements the Northwall company built up an extensive trade in automobiles, and with an ever increasing clientele met with great success. He was also a director in the Scandia Life Insurance Co. of Chicago. He was interested in various patents and inventions; was fond of experimenting with carburetors, and found his chief recreation in horticultural and agricultural pursuits, particularly in the general developments of scientific farming. In 1913 he was chairman of the Swedish tornado relief committee. He was past president (1914) of the Noon-Day Club, and member also of the Commercial, Vehicle and Happy Hollow clubs, Omaha. For sixteen years he was a member of the board of trustees of Immanuel Church, and from 1910 was treasurer and trustee of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was widely known for his philanthropic spirit, and his secret charities were very numerous. He was married June 27, 1888, to Hilda Christine, daughter of Andrew Henry, a farmer of Lynn Center, Ill.; she survives him, with three children: Maurice Ellssworth, hospital corps, medical department, U. S. A.; Virgil Erwin, and Merrill Winfield Northwall. He died at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 30, 1916.

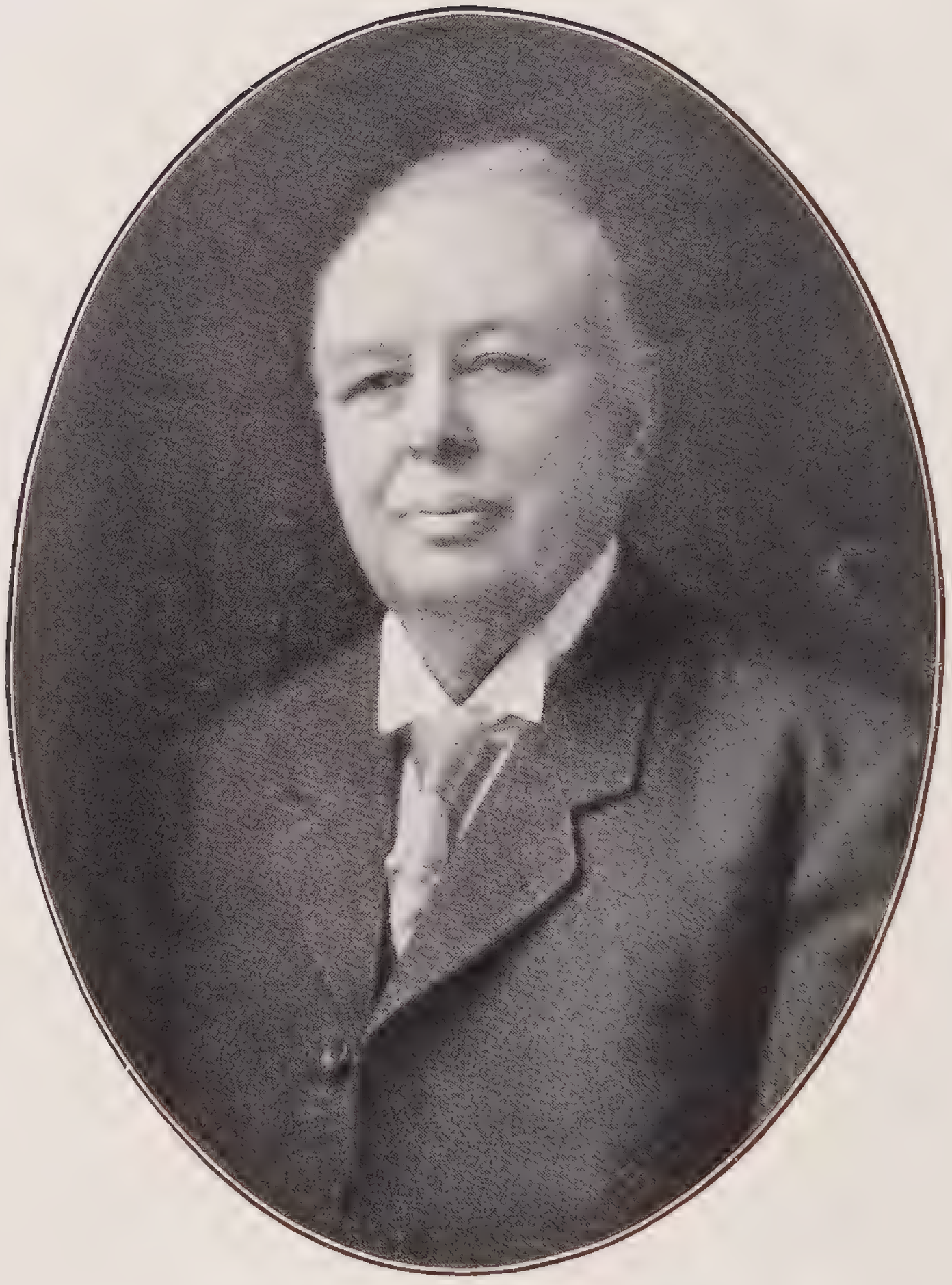
WHEELER, Edward Jewitt, author and editor, was born in Cleveland, O., Mar. 11, 1859, son of Alfred and Lydia Priscilla (Curtis) Wheeler. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The founder of the family in America was Thomas Wheeler, a native of Kent, England, who settled at Concord, Mass., in 1635, and the line of descent is traced through his son John, through three generations of the name of Joseph, through the third Joseph's son Zalmon, who married Hannah Butler, and through their son, who married Gillen Chipman, and was the grandfather of Mr. Wheeler. After a preliminary education in the public schools of Meadville and Erie, Pa., and Warren, O., he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1879, being valedictorian of his class. His literary career began as associate editor of the Pittsburgh "Christian Advocate," with which he was connected for three years. Meanwhile he contributed short stories and poems to "The Independent," New York "Evening Post," "St. Nicholas," "Christian Union," "Youth's Companion," etc. In 1883 he entered the employ of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls as literary editor of their publications, and in the following year he published "Stories in Rhyme for Holiday Time." When "The Voice" (later "The New Voice") was started in that year he became its managing editor, and continued as such until 1899. Meanwhile, in 1895, he was made managing editor of "The Literary Digest," published by the Funk & Wagnalls Co., and during 1894-1904 he was a director of that company. In 1905 he became editor of "Current Literature" (now "Current Opinion"), and continued as such until his death. He was vice-president of the Current Opinion Publishing Co. and the Pacific Coast Publishing Co. He was one of the group of American editors who toured Europe as guests of the British government during the European war, and returned an ardent advocate of an association of nations to insure the future peace of the world. A member of the Prohibition party, he was secretary of the New York state committee; made many speeches in support of the cause, and published "The Evolution of a Crank" (1885) and "Prohibition: the Principle, the Policy and the Party" (1888), besides many leaflets and shorter articles on the same subject. He was a member of the National Arts, the Players' and Vagabond clubs, and the Poetry Society of America, having been president of the last two. The degree of Litt.D. was given him by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1905. He was married Nov. 23, 1887, to Jennie L., daughter of Ferguson Fleming, of Nashville, Tenn., and had one son, Edward Curtis Wheeler. He died at Lake Placid, N. Y., July 15, 1922.

TUCKER, William Jewett, educator, was born at Griswold, Conn., July 13, 1839, son of Henry and Sarah White (Lester) Tucker. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Tucker, who came from Milton, near Gravesend, England, in 1635, and settled at Weymouth, Mass.; from him and his wife Elizabeth Allen the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim and his wife Hannah Guthrie; their son Stephen and his wife Hannah Belcher; their son William and his wife Esther Morgan; their son William and his wife Sarah Morgan, who were the grandparents of William J. Tucker. The last-named was prepared for college by his uncle, Rev. William R. Jewett, by whom he was adopted after the death of his mother. Later he attended Kimball Union Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861. Subsequently he studied at Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1867 began his ministerial career as pastor of the Franklin street church at Manchester, N. H. During 1875–80 he was pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York city, and in the latter year accepted a professorship at the Andover Theological Seminary. There he became prominently identified with the "Andover Movement." Theologically this movement was a broadening of the New England theology according to its traditions, but it had marked sociological bearings. As professor of practical theology he gave special attention to the sociological training of theological students, introducing for the first time in any seminary such studies into the curriculum under the title of Social Economics and establishing in Boston the Andover House (now South End House), the first social settlement in New England. In 1893 Dr. Tucker was called to the presidency of Dartmouth College, which position he held until 1909, when he retired as president emeritus. During his administration the college plant was reconstructed to meet modern conditions and to provide for the requisite increase of the faculty, which was increased from twenty-six to eighty-one, while the student body was increased from 314 to 1,107, and the curriculum was enlarged to take in the new subjects in the sciences, modern languages, history and economics, without disturbing the values attaching to the traditional subjects. He brought the divergent parts of the college into a united whole, and established it securely in the hearts of the alumni. Pres. Tucker possessed a rare gift of inspiring confidence and the assurance of per-

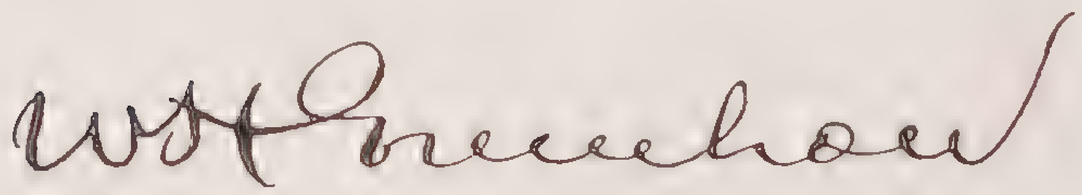


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

THEODORE G. NORTHWALL



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



sonal sympathy. The high ideals of life and conduct which he steadily and successfully held before the students resulted in a better morale and a more self-respecting mode of college life. He is joint author of "Progressive Orthodoxy" (1885) and "Divinity of Christ" (1893), and author of "The New Movement in Humanity—From Liberty to Unity," Phi Beta Kappa address, Harvard University (1892), "The Making and the Unmaking of the Preacher," lectures on the Lyman Beecher foundation, Yale University (1898), "Public Mindedness, an Aspect of Citizenship Considered in Various Addresses given while President of Dartmouth College" (1910); "Personal Power—Counsels to College Men" (1910), "The Function of the Church in Modern Society" (in the series "Modern Religious Problems") (1911). In 1893 he gave a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "The Influence of Religion To-day"; in 1902 at Union Theological Seminary, New York, upon "Modern Christianity," both unpublished. He was one of the founders and editors of the "Andover Review." Since 1909 he has been a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," on social and economic subjects and on the ethical aspects of the war, and in 1916 published a collection of articles from that magazine under the title of "The New Reservation of Time." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1875 and that of LL.D. by Williams in 1893, Yale 1895, Wesleyan 1903 and Columbia 1906. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Antiquarian Society, an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and a member of the University Club of Boston, the Chi Alpha Association of New York and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married (1) at Plymouth, N. H., June 22, 1870, to Charlotte Henry, daughter of John Rogers, and had two children: Alice Lester, wife of Prof. Frank Haigh Dixon, and Margaret, wife of Judge Nelson P. Brown; (2) at Worcester, Mass., June 23, 1887, to Charlotte Barrell, daughter of Rev. Henry T. Cheever; they have one daughter, Elizabeth Washburn, wife of Prof. Frank W. Cushwa.

GREENHOW, William Henry, editor and publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1845, son of John and Mary (Frodsham) Greenhow. John Greenhow, a native of Kendall, England, was the son of a teacher of Latin and mathematics who managed a large estate in Westmoreland, England; he was a printer in England, but after coming to America, in 1842, became editor and clergyman, also agriculturist. He located first in New Orleans, subsequently resided in various parts of the United States and Canada, and in 1870 settled at Hornell, N. Y. An uncle of the subject taught classic languages and mathematics in Windsor College. William Henry Greenhow received a public school education and supplemented this by a self-imposed study and omnivorous reading. Upon attaining his majority he joined his father in the publication of the Canastota (N. Y.) "Herald," and finding newspaper work congenial, in 1870 acquired the Hornellsville "Tribune." Almost from the beginning a course of improvements was inaugurated. In 1873 the "Tribune" was made a tri-weekly, and in 1878 it took its place among the New York dailies. Charles F. Peck, later New York state commissioner of labor, purchased the elder Greenhow's interest in the newspaper, the publishing firm being known as Greenhow & Peck. The subject in turn purchased Peck's interest, in 1884. In 1909 the business was incorporated as the W. H. Greenhow Co., of which he was president until his death, also active editor of the newspaper. Having the only newspaper property at Hornell he conducted it on broad public and liberal lines. While an ardent partisan of the Democratic faith he was ever fair to the opposition, permitting its representatives to have access to the columns of his newspaper, and fairly recording their meetings. Aside from his journalistic efforts he was a director in two Hornell banks and interested in various other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. In 1901 he organized the New York Associated Dailies, an organization embracing forty-five New York daily newspapers outside of metropolitan districts, and for three years was its president. In 1909, while absent in Alaska, he was elected president of the New York State Editorial Association, representing 300 newspapers. He served as postmaster of Hornell during 1886-91, establishing free delivery in the city. He was town clerk during 1874-78. He felt a just pride in the growth and prosperity of Hornell. He was married at Hornell, N. Y., June 23, 1887, to Helen M., daughter of Obadiah Stephens, a miller and farmer, of Canisteo, N. Y.; she survived him with one child: Olive, of Miami Beach, Fla. Mr. Greenhow died at his winter home at Miami, Mar. 1, 1918.

MILLS, Darius Ogden, financier and philanthropist, was born at North Salem, Westchester co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1825, son of James and Hannah (Ogden) Mills. His father was a man of considerable prominence in the community in which he dwelt, but he died in 1841, leaving his son Darius dependent on his own energies for gaining a livelihood. The latter was educated at the North Salem Academy and the Mount Pleasant Academy at Ossining. At the age of seventeen he obtained a clerkship in New York, and remained there until 1847, when he took a position as cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, Buffalo, with a partnership. In 1848 the California gold fever attacked his two older brothers, James and Edgar, who went to the Pacific coast with a stock of goods to begin business. Darius followed them the same winter. He made a trading expedition to Stockton, Cal., and from there to Sacramento. Here he established the bank of D. O. Mills & Co., the oldest bank in the state, which he conducted first with his cousin, E. J. Townsend, and afterward alone. In 1857 he returned East for his health, and in the following year took a trip to Europe. Upon his return he reorganized his bank, taking in his brother Edgar, and his cashier, Henry Miller, as partners. In 1864, with W. C. Ralston (q. v.) and others, he organized the Bank of California, which became one of the largest financial concerns in the country, with the highest credit in the monetary centers of the world, and of which he was president for nine years. Purchasing a tract of land eighteen miles from San Francisco he transformed it into a magnificent estate, on which he erected a beautiful country residence, called Millbræ, and, starting a dairy farm with 500 cows, thus raised the standard of the milk supply of San Francisco. Mr. Mills was largely interested in the mines on the great Comstock lode, having a controlling interest in the Virginia and Truckee railroad which led to it; in vast forests about Lake Tahoe, and in the great quicksilver mines of the Pacific coast. The association with Mr. Ralston proved a most serious, as well as a

tragic, affair. When Mr. Mills retired from the Bank of California in 1873 it had a capital of $5,000,000 and a large surplus. Two years later it closed its doors, and Mr. Ralston, after resigning from the presidency, committed suicide, an act which produced a marked sensation throughout the country. Mr. Mills, with characteristic decision and promptitude, came to the bank's rescue, making a personal subscription of over $1,000,000, raising a total of nearly $7,000,000, and again accepting the presidency. In consequence the bank resumed payment in six weeks, and was able to re-enter upon its previous course of successful business. Mr. Mills resigned the presidency in 1876, and removed to New York, retaining, however, some of his Western interests in certain mining and industrial enterprises. In New York city he became identified with large financial, railway and industrial corporations. He also built a large office building in New York and another in San Francisco. A more practical and far-reaching philanthropy, however, is his three Mills hotels, erected in New York city, for the accommodation of men in the lower walks of life, where lodging and food may be obtained for the actual cost of supplying them. The rooms rent for 25 and 30 cents a day. Besides the bedrooms, of which there are 4,029 in the three hotels, their patrons are furnished with commodious reading, writing and smoking rooms, a well-stocked library, ample shower baths free of charge, newsstand, post-office and restaurant. They have not only proved a godsend to thousands of self-respecting men of small means, but have become an object of interest to travelers and students of sociology from all over the world, and as a permanent monument to Mr. Mills' far-sighted practical philanthropy the term "Mills Hotel" is being applied to similar structures erected in other cities at home and abroad. In California he served as regent and treasurer of the University of California, and he contributed $75,000 to endow the Mills professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy, which was subsequently increased to $150,000; he also presented to the people of California the famous marble group, "Columbus before Queen Isabella," by Larkin G. Mead. In New York he erected a training school for nurses, adjoining Bellevue Hospital, at a cost of $100,000. He was trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Century Association, the Metropolitan, Union, Union League and Knickerbocker clubs of New York city. He was married Sept. 5, 1854, to Jane T., daughter of James Cunningham, of New York city, and has one son, Ogden, and one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Whitelaw Reid (q. v.). Mr. Mills died at Millbræ, Cal., Jan. 3, 1910.

IRISH, Dallas Cadwallader, soldier, was born at Quakertown, in what is now Lawrence co., Pa., Apr. 3, 1832, son of William Beckford and Lydia (Cadwallader) Irish. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Irish, was born of English parentage on the island of Montserrat in the West Indies and moved to the American colonies about 1730, settling on a tract of land near Saucon Creek in Bucks (now Northampton) county, Pa., where he erected a grist mill and a saw mill on the "Great Road" from Philadelphia. He was commissioned a justice of the peace of Bucks county, Pa., and served for four years. His son Nathaniel, grandfather of Dallas Cadwallader Irish, early manifested an interest in the iron business established by his father, and became manager of Union Furnace, where he was located at the beginning of the revolution. He commenced the manufacture of cannon from wrought iron, on learning of which the British sent out a secret expedition and destroyed the furnace. He then raised a company of artillery, of which he was commissioned captain in February, 1777, and continued in active service until January, 1783. After the war, Capt. Irish settled on a tract of land he had taken up on Plum Creek, in Westmoreland (now Allegheny) county, Pa. For service in the revolution he received from the state of Pennsylvania a warrant for 500 acres of Donation land located in the first district, in what was subsequently Lawrence county. A portion of this tract still remains in the possession of members of the family. About 1790 Capt. Irish removed to Pittsburgh, of which borough, upon its incorporation in April, 1794, he was chosen first assistant burgess. His son, William Beckford Irish, spent the early years of his life in Pittsburgh, later removing to New Lisbon, O. He served as U. S. marshal under Pres. James Monroe. Dallas Cadwallader Irish spent his boyhood in New Lisbon, where his family remained until 1858, when they removed to New Brighton, Pa., and at the beginning of the civil war took up their residence in Pittsburgh. He was educated at Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, and after leaving college successfully conducted a wholesale and retail commission business in Pittsburgh. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed captain of company C, 13th regiment, U. S. infantry, by Pres. Lincoln, receiving his commission in August, 1861. His military service was chiefly with Gen. Grant's army and he participated in all its battles and skirmishes from Chickasaw Bayou to Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He was brevetted as major in April, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious service" at the battle of Arkansas Post, and in July, 1863, as lieutenant-colonel for gallant service in the siege of Vicksburg and especially the charge of May 19, 1863, when the regiment lost nearly half of its men. At the battle of Collierville, Gen. Sherman credited the 13th regiment, which was then acting as his headquarters guard, with saving his life by their cool and intelligent bravery. For a year after the close of the war, Col. Irish served in the West at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kan., and in Colorado, escorting government surveys and protecting them from the renegade Indians. In April, 1866, he resigned his commission and went to Pittsburgh, where his family was then living, but removed to New Castle, Pa., the following year. He was active in politics, being identified at one time with the Independent Republicans and subsequently with the Prohibition party. In 1894 he returned to Pittsburgh to reside, where he had various real estate interests. The Irish property on Sixth (now Federal) street, owned by Col. Irish and his sister, was purchased by their grandfather, Capt. Nathaniel Irish, from John Penn and John Penn, Jr., at the close of the revolutionary war, and the original deed is in possession of members of the Irish family. Col. Irish was a member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church; Society of the Cincinnati; Sons of the Revolution and the Legion of Honor. He was married, Jan. 7, 1869, to Linda, daughter of Samuel and Fanny (Say) Jack of New Castle, Pa., and their children were: William Beckford, a well-known physician (deceased); Charlotte Dallas, and Franklin Cadwallader Irish. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 7, 1899.



NATIONAL

Dallas C. Irish



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



CHASE, Emory Albert, jurist, was born in Hensonville, Greene co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1854, son of Albert and Laura Orinda (Woodworth) Chase, and a descendant of Thomas Chase, who came over from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1636, and settled at Hampton, N. H. From Thomas Chase and his wife Elizabeth Philbrick, the line is traced through their son Isaac and his wife Mary Tilton; their son Joseph and his wife Lydia Coffin; their son Abel and his wife Mercy Mayhew; their son Zephaniah and his wife Abigail Skiff, and their son Benjamin and his wife Lydia Skiff, who were the grandparents of Emory A. Chase. He attended Ft. Edward (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute, and after teaching school for a time, became clerk in the law office of Rufus H. King and Josph Hallock at Catskill, N. Y. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later formed the firm of Hallock, Jennings & Chase, with Joseph Hallock and Washington Irving Jennings, practicing thus at Catskill, N. Y., until Mr. Hallock's retirement in 1890. The firm then became Jennings & Chase. He was a member of the Catskill board of education, during 1882–96, president of the board for five years; corporation counsel for Catskill during 1883–95, and supervisor of the town of Catskill in 1890. In 1896 he was elected justice of the New York state supreme court for the third judicial district on the Republican ticket, and was reëlected in 1910 as the choice of both parties. From 1901 to 1906 he was designated to sit as a member of the third appellate division. In January, 1906, he was assigned by Gov. Higgins to the position of an associate judge in the New York state court of appeals, and after continuous service there was elected in November, 1920, as a member of the regular court. According to his associates, his opinions, which appear in fifty-four volumes of the appellate division reports and forty-eight volumes of the New York state court of appeals reports, "will be a lasting monument to the judge who wrote them." He possessed the fundamentals of a magistrate—the sense of righteousness, the modest democracy which kept his mind open to all the phases of an issue, and the diligence, courtesy and friendliness which, while retaining the mastery that belongs to the courts, prevent their decrees from carrying the oppressive atmosphere of merely arbitrary authority. He had a talent for logical thought and clear expression, and was tender and compassionate, but at the same time just and uncompromising with wrong. He was first vice-president of the Catskill Savings Bank, a director of the Tanners National Bank of Catskill, and a member of the Rip Van Winkle Club of Catskill; he attended the Presbyterian church. He was married June 30, 1885, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Addison J. Churchill of Prattsville, N. Y., and had two children: Jessie, who was married to James Lewis Malcolm; and Albert Woodworth Chase. He died in Catskill, N. Y., June 25, 1921.

SCUDDER, Henry Blatchford, stockman, agriculturist and banker, was born at Brookline, Mass., June 18, 1844, son of Charles William and Alicia (Blatchford) Scudder. He received his preliminary education at Boston Latin School and at Phillips Andover Academy, and was in the sophomore class at Williams College when the civil war began. He enlisted in Co. A, 45th cadet regiment, Mass., volunteer infantry, and although severely wounded at the battle of Kingston, N. C., was able to serve out his term with his regiment. Immediately after the war he served his apprenticeship in the Middlesex (Mass.) Mills, and in mills at Laconia, N. H. After being agent of knitting mills at Newton Lower Falls and at Allston, Mass., he sold out his interest in these mills and, in 1888, settled at North Yakima, Wash., purchasing a tract of land in the Moxee valley. He took with him the first registered Holstein stock known to the state, built the first silo ever erected in Yakima county, and in other ways was a pioneer in farm movements. He was one of the early irrigation farmers of the country, was interested in the construction of the Fowler ditch, and was long one of its officers. He was active in developing the Moxee canal, was a school director in his district, and for twenty-seven years was a director in the First National Bank. The oldest real estate and insurance operator in his city, he maintained his business throughout all the years uninterrupted by the fluctuations in development. He was president of the Moxee Co., and took an active part in the development of that enterprise. As a grower of hops he was prominent at various times, in his efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs for those engaged in that branch of farming. He acquired much data concerning hop conditions on the Pacific coast, in Yakima, and in the growing districts generally, and was chairman of meetings directing efforts to clarify the marketing problems. As senior warden of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, he was liberal in his benefactions to religious welfare and charitable work. He was delegate to various Republican state conventions. In the early days of the weather service he enrolled as a voluntary observer, and for a quarter of a century carried forward a series of records. His chief recreation was reading. He was married at Andover, Mass., Apr. 21, 1866, to Julia Randolph, daughter of Oliver Hazard Perry, of Andover, and granddaughter of Oliver Hazard Perry (q.v.); there were six children: Marshall Sears, captain, U. S. army; Randolph Perry, lieutenant, U. S. navy; Anna, wife of F. K. Hiscock; Bessie P., wife of Charles Marsh; Alice B., and Lucy R. Scudder. He died at North Yakima, July 20, 1917.

DREISER, Theodore, author and journalist, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 27, 1871, son of John Paul and Sarah (Schanab) Dreiser. Theodore Dreiser was educated in the public schools of Warsaw, Ind., and for one year in the State University of Indiana. In June, 1892, he entered journalism and for a time was connected with the Chicago "Daily Globe." He then became dramatic editor of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" and later traveling correspondent for the St. Louis "Republic" (1893-94). From 1895-97 he edited a literary and musical magazine entitled, "Every Month," subsequently engaging in special work for "Harper's," "McClure's," "Scribner's," "Cosmopolitan" and "Munsey's" magazines. He edited "Smith's Magazine" (1905-06), and the following year served as editor of the "Broadway Magazine." In 1907 he became editor-in-chief of the Butterick publications, including the "Delineator," "Designer," "New Idea" and the English "Delineator," continuing in this position until 1910. Mr. Dreiser's published volumes are: "Sister Carrie" (1900); "Jennie Gerhardt" (1911); "The Financier" (1912); "A Traveler at Forty" (1913); and "The Titan" (1914). Mr. Dreiser has also been a contributor of prose and verse to various periodicals. Concerning his literary work Mr. Dreiser has said: "I have always been

fortunate in having within reach people who believed in me and who insisted that I must write. This was the case with my first book, 'Sister Carrie.' An intimate friend of mine kept it steadily before me that I must write a novel. He was the city editor of a newspaper. We were both hard-worked men, and lived together. He would not take no for an answer. So, eventually, 'Sister Carrie' was written." Of one of his later books he says: "Barfleur proposed it, arranged for an American and English publisher, and then, what was the most difficult of all, made it possible for me to see the people and things I needed to describe. Those who may read 'A Traveler at Forty,' or who have read the chapters that have appeared in the 'Century' can quite appreciate how important a figure Barfleur is in it." Mr. Dreiser's stories are written with great care and are remarkable for the analytic qualities which they display as well as for the impression which they convey of the unique and forceful personality of their author. Mr. Dreiser organized the National Child Rescue Campaign in November, 1907. At one time he was a member of the American Social Science Association, and of the Salmagundi and Economic clubs. He was marmied in Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1898, to Sarah Osborne, daughter of A. H. White, of St. Louis.

PHILLIPSON, Samuel, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Kalvaria, Russian Poland, June 5, 1865, son of Phillip and Sarah Rachael (———) Phillipson. His parents brought him to America in 1869, settling in Chicago, Ill., where he attended the public schools and took a course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College. He began his business career at seventeen as a silent partner in his brother Joseph's mercantile establishment in Chicago, continuing with the business until 1906, when the company dissolved. He then established the firm of Samuel Phillipson & Co., wholesale general merchandise, and is now principal stockholder and president. Engaged in the wholesale and jobbing trade, the house of Samuel Phillipson & Co. transacts a business amounting to several millions of dollars a year, and it is the direct outcome of the little store operated in a 15 x 20 room in South Jefferson street by Joseph and Samuel Phillipson in 1882, where the brothers had a modest retail and wholesale trade in dry goods. Aside from his mercantile interests he is vice-president of Schiff & Co.'s state bank, Chicago. He has long been a dominant factor in Jewish charitable, philanthropic and welfare work in his adopted city. He is 1st vice-president of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities; treasurer and director Chicago Hebrew Institute; director Hebrew Immigration Aid Society of America; local treasurer American Jewish Relief Committee for War Sufferers; director American Jewish Relief Commission, New York, and Jewish Historical Society of Illinois; chairman building committee Jewish Consumptive Hospital, and member also Chicago Association of Credit Men, Chicago Association of Commerce, B'nai B'rith and Bikur Cholim. He finds his chief recreation in automobiling and walking. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He married at Elgin, Ill., Feb. 2, 1892, Rachael, daughter of Moses Burton, a merchant of Elgin; they have four children: Emanuel Burton, secretary and treasurer Samuel Phillipson & Co.; Libby; Sydney, in U. S. navy, and Sylvia Ruth Phillipson.

HENRY, Franklin Sylvester, manufacturer, was born in Waterbury, Vt., Oct. 16, 1846, son of Sylvester and Laura Almira (Blush) Henry and a descendant of James Henry, who came to this country from Ulster, England, and settled in Massachusetts between 1718 and 1722; from him and his wife Elizabeth Hastings the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Laurana Cady and their son Sylvester and his wife Sybil Proctor who were the grandparents of our subject. Samuel Henry was a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars Franklin S. Henry was educated at the public schools of Waterbury and Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie,, N. Y. He enlisted in the 6th Mass. Vol. infantry in 1861 and after serving his time he returned to Waterbury, Vt., but later, in 1864, enlisted in the 17th Vt. infantry, and was assigned to the Army Corps under Gen. Burnside, remaining until the close of the war. He became identified with the wholesale chemical house of John F. Henry & Co., and traveled for three years for the Montreal branch and then for fourteen years for the New York branch, through all the country west of Pennsylvania to the Pacific Coast, Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia and Tasmania. Subsequently he founded the Williams Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland, O., in which he was still largely interested at the time of his death. In 1908 he began traveling for pleasure, visiting Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Smyrna, Beirut, the Holy Land and Egypt, going up the Nile as far as Assuan, returning to America from Ireland and sailing from San Francisco for Hawaii and Japan. In January, 1911, he made a cruise of 18,000 miles around South America, visiting the principal republics, going through the Straits of Magellan, stopping in Patagonia, and crossing the Andes. In June, 1911, he attended the coronation of George V., and in 1911 the Durbar in India. Having visited Ceylon, Burmah and Java, he went on to China and was in Canton during the troubles there in 1912. He provided for the erection of a monument in Waterbury, Vt., to the men of that town who served in the civil war, the monument being unveiled on Memorial Day, May 13, 1914. Mr. Henry was a Knight Templar, Oriental commandery No. 12, Cleveland, O., and a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the New York Club and the Ohio Society in New York, and the Dillingham Post, G. A. R., Waterbury, Vt. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 29, 1871, to Ella Newell, daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Mower, of Cleveland, O. She died in 1908, and he was married (2) June 19, 1911, to May Margaret Kirkpatrick, daughter of Gen. James Grant Wilson (q.v.) of New York city, who survives him. He died at Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 11, 1914.

KARSNER, Daniel, physician and surgeon, was born June 20, 1842, son of Dr. Charles and Lavinia (Millechop) Karsner. His father was a physician. Daniel Karsner was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1861 with the degree M.D. He enlisted in the Federal army, in the civil war, as assistant surgeon and remained in the field until the close of the war. He then returned to Philadelphia and continued the practice of his profession. In 1872 he deserted the ranks of the allopaths and became a student of homeopathy, graduating at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, with the degree M.D. In that year he became a member of the staff of Hahnemann Hospital, and also became a member of the advisory board of Hahnemann College. He was an active member of many homeopathic societies, and of the Art, Philadelphia Country, Philadelphia Cricket and Germantown Cricket clubs, Philadel-

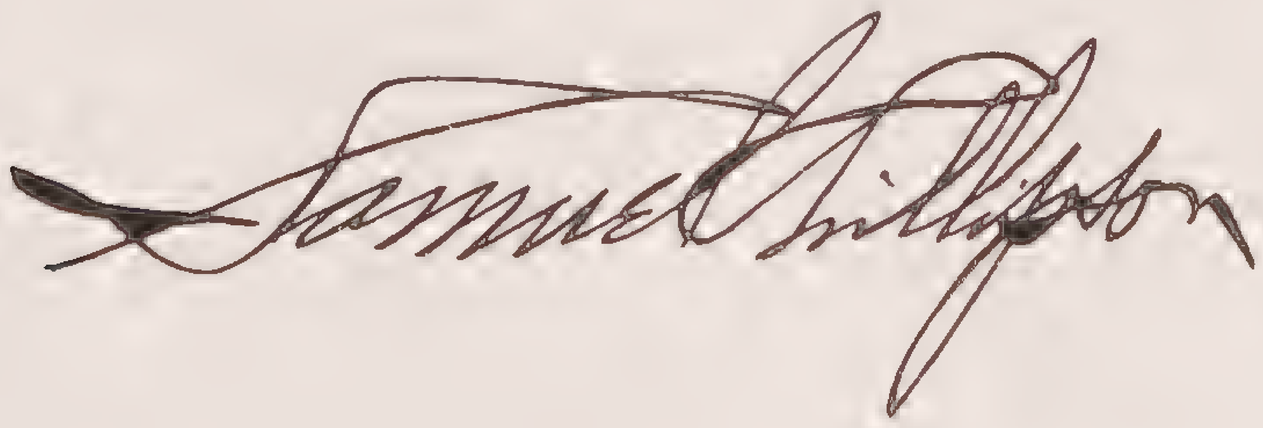


Daniel Carson Goodman.

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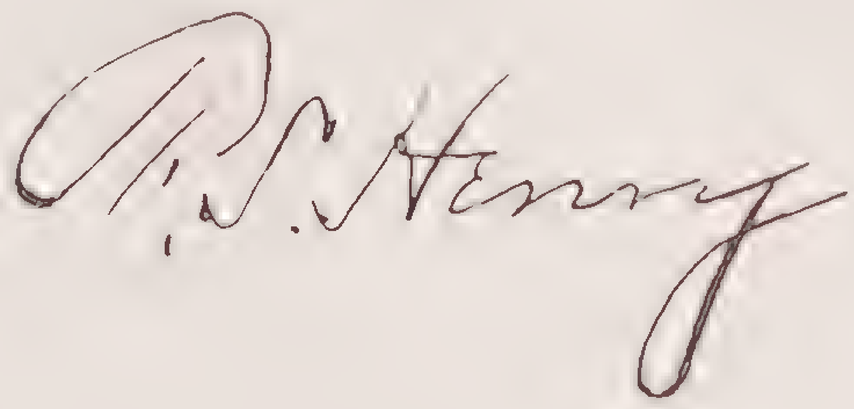


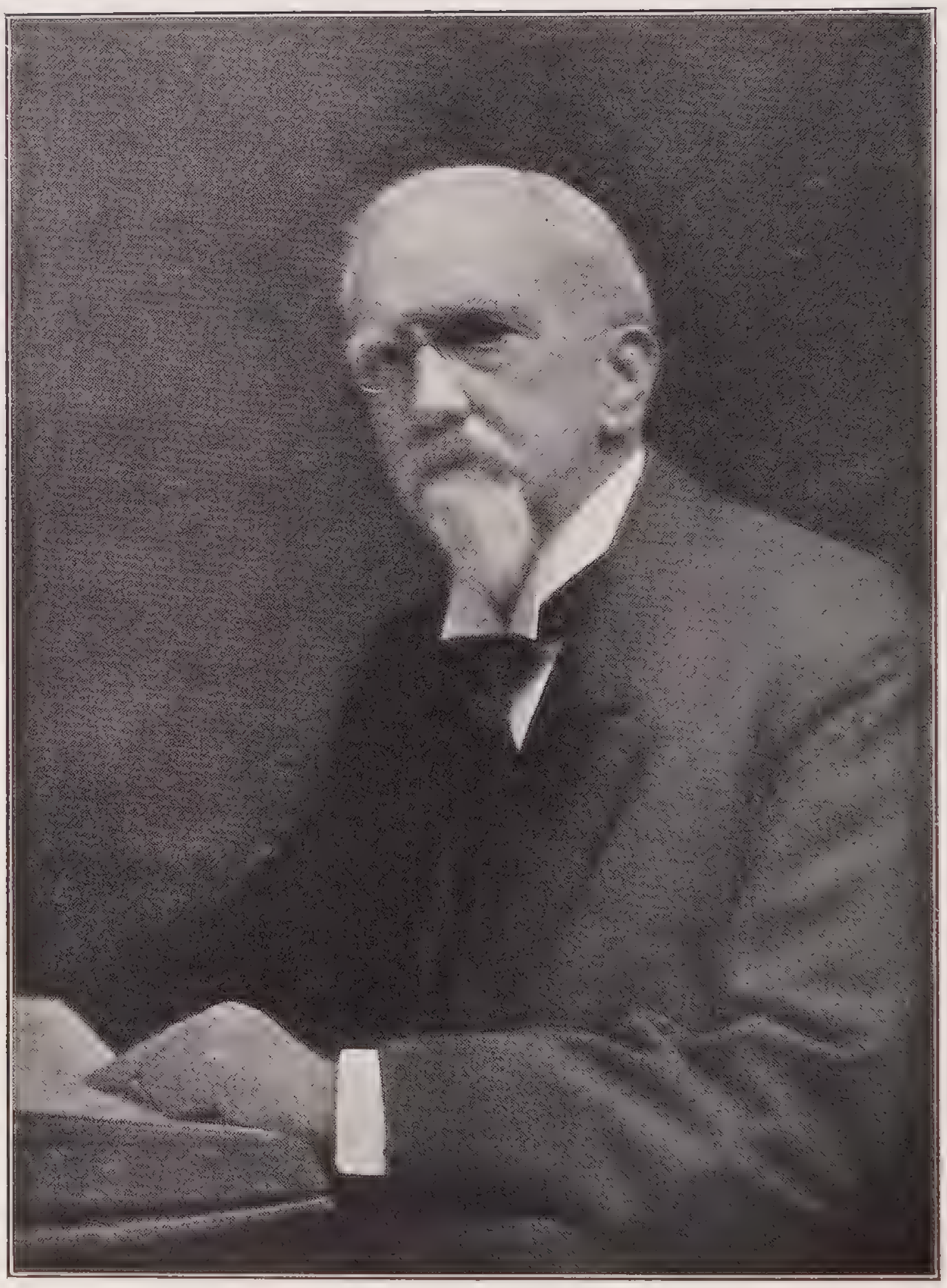
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EVAN G. SHORTLIDGE

phia. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in golf and shooting. Dr. Karsner's loyalty to the friends who trusted him, his faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, his unfailing courtesy and consideration towards others, his untiring industry alike in teaching and in practice, his high-minded reserve under circumstances of difficulty and essential change, all were but the outward manifestations of character in him. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1890, to Caroline M., daughter of Isaac Jeanes, an importer, of Philadelphia; she survives him. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1918.

NUSBAUM, Lee Martin, physician and surgeon, was born at La Grange, Ind., Feb. 7, 1868, son of John and Hannah Nusbaum. His father, a native of Indiana, was a farmer. Lee M. Nusbaum received his preliminary education in the public schools, and at fourteen undertook successfully to teach one of the schools of the community, later becoming principal of schools at Kankakee, Ill. He was graduated at Valparaiso (Ind.) University with the degree A.B., and at Northwestern Medical school, Chicago, in 1893, with the degree M.D., completing a four years' medical course in three, meanwhile earning his own way by teaching. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Miner, Ill. He took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, and spent several summer seasons at the leading hospitals and universities of Philadelphia and New York. In 1900 he settled at Storm Lake, Ia., where he met with unique professional success, keeping apace always with modern methods in medicine and surgery. In 1907 he took further post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna. He was the first physician in that section of Iowa to use the X-ray. He was past president and a member of the board of trustees of Buena Vista College; was a trustee of the Storm Lake public library; member of the local board of education and active in building a new high school, and member of the Storm Lake Chautauqua board. He built the first modern hotel at Storm Lake. He was a member of various medical societies and associations, the Storm Lake Country Club, and held the 32d degree in Masonry. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, Storm Lake. His activities extended to every class of work save politics. He had no patience for the practical politician or for office holding. Dr. Nusbaum represented the highest ideals of the medical profession, and he met his death in the service of humanity. He contracted the disease which led to his death while looking after a patient. He was married July 19, 1893, to Effie A., daughter of Dr. William Shinabarger, of Chicago; she survives him, with one child, Gladys Nusbaum. He died at Storm Lake, Ia., May 6, 1917.

HOLDEN, Benedict Michael, lawyer and soldier, was born at Bristol, Hartford co., Conn., Feb. 17, 1874, son of Felix and Jane (Farley) Holden, and grandson of Owen Holden, who came from County Cavan, Ireland, about 1820, and settled in Connecticut. He attended the Bristol public schools and was graduated at the law department of Yale University in 1895. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Bristol with the law firm of Holcomb & Pearce, the senior member of which was elected governor of the state in 1914. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the Connecticut troops, and later joined the 27th regiment of infantry, serving as sergeant-major in that regiment in the Philippines during 1898-1901. In the latter year he returned to Connecticut and opened a law office in Hartford. He became one of the leading lawyers of the state and handled successfully many cases of importance and interest. In 1904 and again in 1906 he was elected justice of the peace. He was once a candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1912 he removed to New York city, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of law and is counsel for numerous corporations. Mr. Holden is a Republican and a Roman Catholic. His chief characteristics are his untiring industry and perfect self-reliance. His advice to young men is: "Keep at work, and do the work not for compensation, but for the satisfaction derived from the work itself. Take on responsibilities, and then take on more, and keep smiling." He is a director of St. Francis Hospital of Hartford, and a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Automobile Club, the Road Drivers' Club, the Home Club of Meriden, the Union League of New Haven, the Bristol Club, the Andiron Club and the Catholic Club of New York city. He was married, Nov. 18, 1902, to Grace Frances, daughter of James Farrell, of New Britain, Conn., and has two children: Mary and Benedict Michael Holden, Jr.

LADD, Herbert Warren, merchant, philanthropist, governor of Rhode Island, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 15, 1843, son of Warren and Lucy (Kingman) Ladd. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Daniel Ladd, a native of England, who emigrated in 1637 and settled at Ipswich, later at Salisbury, and eventually at Haverhill, Mass., where he was one of the original settlers, and where he died in 1693. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel (1651-98) and his wife, Martha Corliss; their son John (1694) and his wife, Mary Merrill; their son Nathaniel (1724-73) and his wife, Abigail Bodwell; their son Nathaniel (1755) and his wife, Sarah Noyes, to their son Nathaniel (1786-1878) and his wife, Sarah Ingersoll, who were the grandparents of Herbert W. Ladd. His father was active in affairs at New Bedford; for thirty-seven consecutive years was connected with the old New Bedford and Taunton railroad; president of the New Bedford and Fair Haven street railway; trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and the father of the New Bedford Free Public Library. Herbert Warren Ladd received his education in the public schools of his native town. He had planned a mercantile life and began his business career in the wholesale dry goods house of Tucker & Taber. The excitement of civil war aroused one of his early ambitions to write for the newspapers, and in 1861 entered the office of the New Bedford "Mercury," becoming a valuable assistant in the business department, editorial rooms, and as a reporter and war correspondent at the front. He was back in New Bedford at the time of the battle of Fredericksburg, and the first Sunday newspaper ever published in New England, exclusive of Boston, was an extra "Mercury," which he got out unassisted to announce that battle. In 1864 he accepted a position with White, Brown & Co., Boston, an importing dress goods firm. In 1871 he associated himself with a Mr. Davis, of Boston, in the retail business in Providence, under the firm name of Ladd & Davis. Although the beginning was in a fifteen-foot front shop, the firm soon won a reputation for the excellency of its dress goods, and subsequently occupied all of a four-story building. In 1887 the business was incorporated under

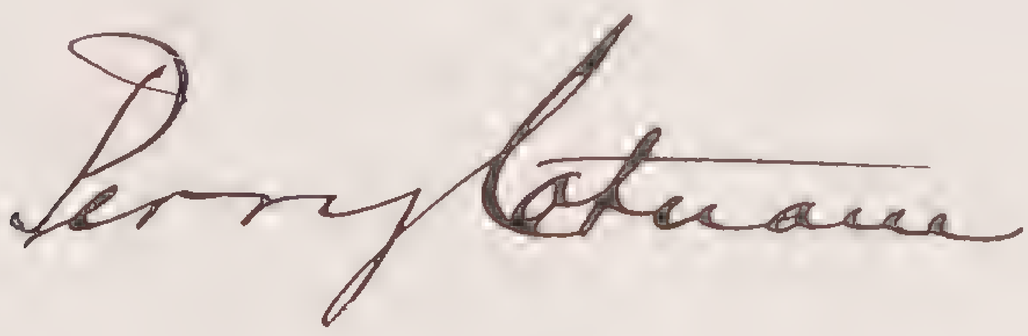
the title of the H. W. Ladd Co., and in 1896 passed into the hands of the Shepard Co. In 1889 he accepted the Republican nomination for governor of Rhode Island, although scarcely known in the politics of the city or state. There were three other candidates, and he polled 17,000 out of a total of 44,000 votes. Under the peculiar majority requirement of that state there was no choice, but the legislature, which was Republican on the joint ballot, chose him for governor. In 1890 he was defeated for the governorship by ex-Governor Davis, his rival of the previous election, and in the same way. The year 1891 saw a like contest, with the result favorable to Governor Ladd through the action of the legislature. Thus he ran thrice for governor and secured the office the first and last times. He then retired from politics, and yet not from the public service, since his career as governor had left him with duties of an important official character which took much time during the next few years. He was the father of the beautiful present state house, which he urged in his first inaugural address. Hampered by the failure of the legislature to provide sufficient preliminary funds, he himself furnished a considerable amount, for which he was never reimbursed. He likewise encouraged the building of the Soldiers' Home at Bristol; the movement in favor of better public highways; the better equipment of the state militia, and the development of the agricultural experiment station, now the Rhode Island State College. At the 121st commencement of Brown University in 1889 he announced his gift of an astronomical observatory to the college, and which he erected at a cost of $42,000. He founded the Commercial Club, which became of national repute, and for three years was its president. He was president of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and to him is due the present systematic organization of that philanthropy. As president of the board of trade he took an active part in the successful movement for obtaining enlarged and better terminal railway facilities; in fact, every effort made for the material, intellectual and moral improvement of the city had received his aid. He was an organizer of the Congregational Club; member of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rhode Island Choral Association and of the Hope, Squantum, Pomham and Press clubs, of Providence. He was a director of the Atlantic National Bank, and had an interest in other financial as well as commercial institutions of his adopted city. During the summer of 1889 he occupied "Maycroft," an estate at Newport, where he entertained, among others, Pres. Harrison, Pres. Cleveland and Admiral Brown de Colstoun and the officers of the visiting French squadron. In 1892 Brown University gave him the honorary degree of M.A. Rhode Island's palatial state house is a monument to the former merchant prince of Westminster street. It has become an integral part of the developing civic center of the capital city, and in projecting it he did what for a quarter of a century, though some had tried, nobody else had been able to do. It represents his determined initiative. He devoted to this public task the same vigor and breadth of mind that had built up his private business. Projected at a period of country-wide depression, the last of the many arguments he had to combat was that it was no time to launch a scheme of this character and magnitude. He insisted that it was just the time, that the credit of Rhode Island, her war debt liquidated, was unaffected by hard times, while labor and material were abundant and cheap. Hence this architectural show palace cost but three millions of dollars, whereas it would certainly have cost four or five if constructed, say, a decade later. He was married in Providence, R. I., May 25, 1870, to Emma Frances, daughter of Caleb G. Burrows, a merchant of Providence; she died in 1889. The two surviving children are Elizabeth, now the wife of Dr. Robert E. McConnell, of the British Government Service, a specialist in tropical diseases, Fort Portal, in the Uganda Protectorate; and Hope, of Providence. He died in Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, 1913.

COTNAM, Perry, journalist and business man, born near Norwalk, Warren county, Ia., July 29, 1855, son of John Perry Cotnam and Ann (Ball) Cotnam, his parents being early settlers of Iowa. The name was originally spelled Cottenham, but was abbreviated by Perry Cotnam's great-grandfather, to make it conform to the pronunciation. He received his preliminary education in the country schools, and under private tutors, and entering Des Moines College, was graduated with the class of 1879. While still in college he entered the journalistic field, doing night work for the "Iowa State Register." Upon his graduation from college, he, with some college friends, started a newspaper at Bloomington, Ill. This paper, the "Bloomington Eye," was a distinct success. Later Mr. Cotnam went to Chicago, and specialized in the advertising side of newspaper work, being connected for some time with the Lord & Thomas advertising agency. In 1890 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he took a position with the "St. Paul Pioneer Press." With this paper he was connected for twenty years. He became the advertising manager of the newspaper, making his department a notable success, and became well known throughout the West as a leading journalist. At the end of his service with the "Pioneer Press" he entered the employ of a newspaper syndicate, spending two years in western travel, corresponding for such newspapers as the "New York Tribune," and the "Minneapolis Journal." In 1911 he gave up newspaper work, and removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he entered the realty field, founding the Inland Investment Co. In this new venture he was extremely active, and his company was on the road to a substantial success when he died. Perry Cotnam was married in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 13, 1886, to Florence M. Edwards. They had three children: Louise, Sidney, and Mildred Cotnam. Mrs. Cotnam and the three children survived Mr. Cotnam. He died at Des Moines, Iowa, June 23, 1914.

BACON, Leon Brooks, lawyer, was born in Taberg, Oneida co., N. Y., July 24, 1870, son of Sidney Brooks and Esther D. (Munger) Bacon. His first American ancestor was Michael Bacon, a native of Winston, Suffolk, England, who lived for a time in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America in 1640, settling at Dedham, Mass. From Michael Bacon and his wife Alice the line of descent is traced through their son John, a member of Capt. Timothy Dwight's company in King Philip's war in 1676, who married Rebecca Hall; their son Thomas, who married Hannah Fales; their son Rev. Jacob, who married Mary Wood; their son David, who served in the revolutionary war, and married Abigail Samson their son Rufus, who married Ann Tucker Dalton, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Leon B. Bacon was graduated at Williams College, in 1893, and studied law in the office of Hiscock, Doheny & Hiscock of Syracuse, N. Y. He was engaged in the engineering business in London, England, in 1895-96



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and continued his legal studies in the law school of Syracuse University, and received his LL.B. degree in 1899. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1898, and in 1903 opened an office in Cleveland, O., where his practice is general and corporation work. Mr. Bacon has made a study of the Balkan states and of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and has made a compilation of the characteristics, practical politics, religion and society of the Balkan peoples, as well as their relations to the Great Powers of Europe. He traveled in the Balkans in June and July, 1914, and was at the capital of Montenegro on June 29, 1914, when the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarajevo, having left the latter city three days before. He has compiled a "History of Descendants of Michael Bacon of Dedham, Mass., 1640" (1902) and "History of Descendants of John Anthony, Jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., 1634" (1912). He is editor for northern Ohio of "The Williams Alumni Review." He was a member of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce to draw the bill for the Cleveland municipal court, which was passed by the general assembly in 1910; and was chairman of the committee of the constitutional convention conference, composed of twenty-five civic organizations of Cuyahoga county, to elect delegates to the Ohio Constitution Convention in 1911. He is a member of the New England Society of Cleveland and the Western Reserve, of which he has been secretary since 1911, Kappa Alpha Society of Williams College, Phi Delta Phi law fraternity of Syracuse University, Descendants of Colonial Governors, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, New York Historical Society, American Historical Association, National Geographic Society, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Bar Association, Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations, American Forestry Association, American Geographical Society and American Academy of Political and Social Science. He also belongs to the University Club of Cleveland, Chamber of Commerce and the Athletic Club of Cleveland, the University Club of Syracuse, N. Y., the Williams Club of New York city, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Travel Club of America. Mr. Bacon was married July 24, 1900, at Philadelphia, Pa., to Anna Osborne Anthony, daughter of Capt. Jacob Merritt Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kan., and niece of Susan B. Anthony, and has three daughters: Harriet Anthony, Ann Dalton and Susan A. Bacon.

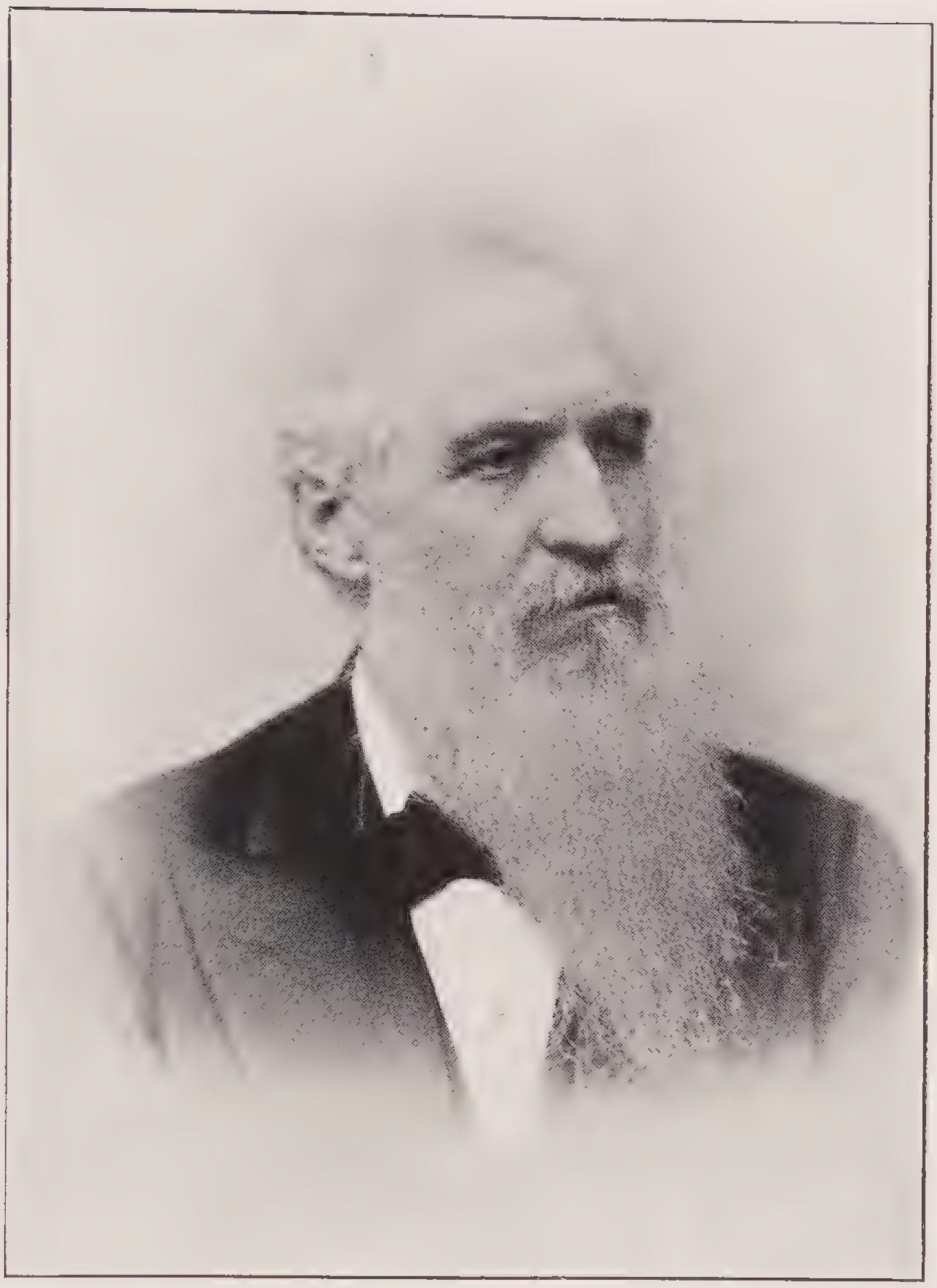
SHORTLIDGE, Evan G., physician and surgeon, was born near New Garden, Chester co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1844, son of George and Martha (Hutton) Shortlidge. He attended the schools and academies of Chester and Delaware counties, and was teaching school in Delaware county, Pa., when the civil war began. In 1863 he enlisted in the 15th Penn. volunteer cavalry, with which he served in the severe campaign in the Southwest, ending with the battle of Nashville. Upon being mustered out, in 1865, he resumed his medical studies and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He was one of the Society of Friends commissioners, appointed under the government to instruct and attempt to civilize the Indian tribes of the West until 1870 when he returned to the East and began the active practice of his profession at Wilmington, Del. He quickly achieved a reputation for special skill in surgery. For years he was attending physician to the Newcastle county almshouse, and physician to City Hospital. For half a century he was a dominant factor in civic, municipal and educational affairs in his adopted city, having been called upon to fill various offices of trust and responsibility. During 1893–95 he was mayor of Wilmington and was a member of the board of education for forty years, serving as its president during 1874–77, and again from 1898 until his death. For seven years he was a member of the board of health. He was president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; director Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a member also of the Medical Society of Delaware, Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic fraternity. He was greatly interested in fish culture, and for years had charge of the state hatchery at City Mill. He was a brilliant operator, a careful diagnostician, an intelligent prescriber, a thoughtful and far seeing observer of pathological conditions with which he came in contact at his public institutions—withal, a tower of strength to his profession. He possessed a genial temperament and most lovable disposition, a heart big enough to recognize all that was noble and good in those about him. He was married at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 6, 1870, to Elizabeth A. Douglass, who survives him, with three children: Audrey G., Martha H., and Dr. Edmund D. Shortlidge of San Francisco, Cal. He died at Wilmington, Feb. 24, 1913.

MEDBERRY, Chauncey Joseph, agriculturist, was born at Porters Corners, N. Y., May 1, 1851, son of Abner Harris and Alma Cora (Bartlett) Medberry. The family subsequently removed to Beaver Dam, Dodge co., Wis. Chauncey J. Medberry received his education in the public schools and Beaver Dam College. In 1890 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was one of the organizers of the Gurney Refrigerator Co., of which he was for years president and general manager. He severed his connection with this concern in 1913, and, purchasing a large amount of land in Southern California, took up his residence in Los Angeles. He became an extensive grower of alfalfa near Elsinore, Cal., and after 1916 was interested in cotton growing in that state. In 1907 he was elected alderman of Fond du Lac from the 4th ward, serving two years in the common council, and was elected president of that body in 1908, serving two years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. He attended the Plymouth (Congregational) Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in golf. His success was based on patient industry, careful thought, unceasing persistence, and a wonderful faculty for securing loyal service from others. He was married at Merton, Wis., Apr. 13, 1880, to Eunice M., daughter of Eli Eastman, a public official, of Merton, Wis.; she survives him, with four children: Bernice, who became the wife of Leslie F. Martin, Phoenix, Ariz.; Ruth, now Mrs. Manford L. DeVoin, Phoenix; Marjorie, now Mrs. C. J. Hartke, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Chauncey Joseph Medberry, Jr., Los Angeles, who was associated with his father in his various Californian undertakings. He died at Los Angeles, Apr. 6, 1918.

PALMER, David, financier, was born in New York city, Apr. 18, 1815, son of David and Sarah (Shay) Palmer, and grandson of John Palmer, a French Huguenot who came to America about 1700, and settled in Westchester country, N. Y. The Palmers trace descent from earliest Irish ancestors who made pilgrimages to the Holy Land, but who being Protestants, finally took refuge in France, where the ancestor of the family was ennobled by Louis XIV., the name subsequently

becoming De La Palmer. On coming to America, however, John De La Palmer took the name of Palmer. The subject of this sketch began his business career in the employ of the engineer constructing the original High bridge over the Harlem river, in 1842, as paymaster. Following this he entered the service of the original Dry Dock Bank of New York, as cashier, and became its president in 1852. When the Dry Dock Bank ceased to exist in 1857, he gave up the banking business and diverted his energies to other channels. Through his intimacy with Moses Taylor, he became interested in the Cumberland Coal Co., in 1860. Subsequently he removed to Pottsville, Pa., where in company with Franklin B. Gowan and George De B. Keim, he organized the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., and after his election to the office of treasurer of the company, he settled in Philadelphia. It was said of Mr. Palmer that he mastered the coal business to a remarkable degree, and attained great success in this field of operation. In 1877 he returned to New York city to become cashier of the City National Bank, and after holding that position for fifteen years he became vice-president. He was noted for his probity and honesty of purpose and for unflinching devotion to his responsibilities. He was married June 15, 1852, to Mary Katherine, daughter of Stephen Squires, of New York, and had one son, Stephen S. Palmer, who is president of the New Jersey Zinc Co., the Harvey Steel Co., the Prime Western Spelter Co., the St. Louis & Hannibal Railway Co., and several other railway companies and industrial organizations; and two daughters, Caroline H. and Louise S. Palmer. Mr. Palmer died at his home in New York, Aug. 4, 1894.

GILLILAND, William, pioneer, was born in Caddy, near Armagh, Ireland, in 1734. He acquired a good education in his native schools, and a knowledge of surveying. Having emigrated to America before 1754, in that year he enlisted in the 35th regiment of foot for service at Crown Point and Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. His regiment was later stationed at Ft. William Henry on Lake George, and after losing heavily surrendered to Gen. Montcalm in 1757. Subsequently he was engaged in a mercantile business in New York city in partnership with a Mr. Phagan, from which in a few years he amassed an ample fortune. The British government having authorized the colonial governors to issue grants of land to retired officers and soldiers who had served in the French and Indian wars (1763), the governors of New York made many such grants in what is now Vermont and along the western border of Lake Champlain. The soldiers who took the Vermont claims were driven from the state by the Green Mountain Boys and their property confiscated and sold by the authorities. The lands west of Lake Champlain were not so desirable; the country was a vast wilderness inhabited by roving Indians and hunters, and the grantees found it impracticable and even dangerous to settle there. William Gilliland, who was well informed on the topography of the country and the richness of the soil, because of his service on the lake and his knowledge as a surveyor, began purchasing lands of soldiers in 1764, acquiring at a nominal price many thousands of acres extending along the border of the lake from near Crown Point to Beekman and Chazy. He also bought land in Vermont, but it was confiscated by the Vermont authorities, in consequence of which New York state gave him an equivalent amount near Utica. With a large company of mechanics, laborers and slaves, a drove of cattle, and much equipment, he moved on his new property in 1765, establishing a settlement on the Bouquet river near the falls where he built a large mansion house, saw and grist mills, and a blacksmith shop, and called it Milltown. He explored the country to the Canadian line, made an elaborate survey of the boundaries of his property, and laid out a number of other settlements which he named after members of his family. What is now the town of Westport, N. Y., he called Bessborough after his daughter Elizabeth; the present town of Essex was called Elizabeth in honor of his wife; a point of land near Essex was named "Jimmy's Point" after his brother James; Willsborough perpetuated his own name, and a town at Cumberland Head he called Charlottesborough after another daughter. When in 1772 Albany county was divided, the new county embracing the territory west of Lake Champlain and that part of Vermont north of Manchester and east to the Green Mountains, was named Charlotte in honor of his daughter. Gilliland's plan of settlement was unique. He did not sell the property outright, but leased the land to settlers at a low rental with an agreement that they buy all improvements at a fair valuation. His first tenant was Robert McAuley, who on Apr. 14, 1766, took a claim on the north bank of Bachellor's creek, and soon the whole country from the Bouquet river to Split Rock was dotted with settlements. By 1776 Milltown had become a village of fifty dwellings, forty other buildings, two grist mills, two sawmills, and a "smithery." The settlers established a form of government with Gilliland as moderator, and for some time he was recognized as the superior power in the district. He discovered iron ore on his property in 1766, but there is no evidence that he mined it before 1780. For a few years previous to the revolutionary war he enjoyed an extensive lumber trade with Canada. In 1774 during the controversy between New York and the New Hampshire grants (Vermont) Gilliland joined with Col. **Philip Skene** (q.v.), Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and others in formulating a plan to make Vermont and the country north of the Mohawk river and west of Lake Champlain a new colony with Skenesborough (Whitehall) as the capital, but the outbreak of the revolution put an end to the enterprise. Gilliland sided with the colonies against England, and is thought to have been one of the first to suggest the feasibility of capturing Crown Point and Ft. Ticonderoga. He discussed the attack with the Green Mountain Boys, and was a member of the historic expedition of May 10, 1775. Early in that year a company of sixty men, thirty from Gilliland's estate and thirty from the opposite Vermont shore, was organized to protect the frontier of which he was captain. He was outlawed by the Canadian government, which offered $500 for his capture, and many attempts were made on his life. During the revolutionary war his settlements were burned, his slaves taken to other colonies, and his vast estate laid waste. He became involved in litigation with a large land company, which he accused of stealing the records of his land titles from the surveyor-general's office in Albany. He lost his entire fortune, was imprisoned five years for debt, and his last years were spent in the home of his son-in-law, Daniel Ross, in Essex, broken in health and partially insane. He was married Feb. 8, 1759, to Elizabeth Phagan, daugh-



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DAVID PALMER



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ter of his former partner, and had five children: William; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Ross; Charlotte, who married Stephen Cuyler; Jane Willsborough, who married John Bleeker, and a daughter who died in infancy. While returning from a visit to Basin Harbor he lost his way and was frozen to death, Feb. 2, 1796.

KNAPP, Clarence Albert, merchant, was born at Green Bay, Wis., Apr. 13, 1846, son of William Albert and Lucinda Amelia (Gilbert) Knapp. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Knap, who came from England in 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass. From him and his wife Unity (Buxton) Brown the line of descent is traced through their son Caleb and his wife Hannah Smith; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Bushnell; their son Joshua and his wife Abigail Bostwick; their son Daniel and his wife Lucy Gray, to their son Ezra Gray Knapp (as now spelled) and his wife Anah Peck, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father became a pioneer hardware merchant of Green Bay, Wis., in 1834, and represented Winnebago county in the Wisconsin legislature during 1865–66. Clarence Albert Knapp was educated in the public and high schools of Oshkosh, Wis., and at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. In 1866 he began his business career as clerk in a hardware store at Fond du Lac, Wis., and in 1868 became an independent merchant in the hardware trade at Northwood, Ia. He then sought a broader field and in 1881 embarked in the wholesale and retail hardware trade at Oskaloosa, Ia. In 1885 the business was incorporated as the Knapp & Spencer Co., of which he was chairman of the board of directors until his death. Removing to Sioux City in 1887, he engaged in a strictly wholesale hardware trade. The company has an extensive plant, occupying a six-story building having an area of eleven thousand square feet of floor space. Twenty-five salesmen cover the territory of western Iowa, northern Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota. The line of goods carried includes hardware, metals, stoves, cutlery and sporting goods, and the establishment is today one of the important wholesale enterprises of Sioux City. In 1916 he was elected president of the National Hardware Association of the United States. Mr. Knapp was a member of the Sioux City Golf and Country, Commercial, and Boat clubs, also of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married May 11, 1870, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Sewell, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and left two children: Walter S., vice-president and treasurer, Knapp & Spencer Co.; and Marguerite Clare Knapp. He died in Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 1, 1918.

RUE, Levi Lingo, bank president, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1860, son of Francis J. and Mary Ellen (Lingo) Rue. His paternal grandfather, Jean Leroux, came from France in early manhood, and settling in Philadelphia became one of the prominent merchants of that city. He was for many years an importer and dealer in white goods and embroideries, later turning his attention to the silk trade, in which he was also successful. He married Ann Rego. Mr. Rue's maternal grandfather was Levi Lingo, a native of Delaware, who became a lumber merchant in Philadelphia. He married a granddaughter of John Douglas, who raised and equipped at his own expense a company of riflemen at the time of the Revolution, and as captain of the company served throughout the entire war. Levi L. Rue's father wished his son to follow the law, but the latter preferred a business career, and after a public school education and a course in shorthand, he secured a position in the Philadelphia National Bank as stenographer to B. B. Comegys, the president. Young Rue displayed such industry, aptitude and fidelity in the performance of his duties that he was steadily advanced, step by step, through all the intermediate positions of the bank to be teller, and in 1893 assistant cashier. This was the year of a serious financial panic. The bank was without a cashier, its president was away, so that the responsibility of the institution's management during that critical period fell directly upon Mr. Rue, who manifested such ability and good judgment that he was made cashier in the following year. In 1890 he became vice-president, and in 1907 was elected president, a position he now holds. The Philadelphia National Bank is one of the oldest financial institutions of the city, having been chartered in 1803, at which time there were only three banks in Philadelphia, and forty in the entire country. It was among the first to enter the national system under the act of 1863-64. Its capital stock, originally $1,800,000, was reduced to $1,500,000 in 1870, at which figure it has since remained. Up to the present time it has paid its stockholders over $16,000,000 in dividends, and has accumulated a surplus and undivided profits of $4,682,328; its deposits are over $45,000,000. These figures attest the progressive manner in which the affairs of the institution have been handled, a result that is due largely to the high character and able management of the men at its head. Its original president was George Clymer (q. v.), and its other presidents have all been men pre-eminent in the financial world up to and including Mr. Rue, whose able and successful administration has attracted wide attention, and under whose guidance the bank has maintained its commanding position in the world of finance. Mr. Rue is chairman of the clearing house committee, which is the executive body of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, and exercised far-reaching functions. He is a member of monetary and legislative committees of the American Bankers' Association, and is president of the National Currency Association of the Banks of Philadelphia, an organization whose purpose is to facilitate the expansion and contraction of bank-note circulation. He is a director of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Co. and the Provident Life and Trust Co. Mr. Rue possesses an engaging personality, a keen intellect and unusual executive ability. His discernment is clear, his judgment well balanced, and he is known to be just and upright in all his business relations. While his interests are wide and varied, he meets promptly and decisively whatever obligations may devolve upon him. Politically he is a Republican, but, apart from the commoner's interest in the current questions of civic life, is not active in politics. He is concerned, however, in the welfare of the church, and has served as a trustee of the Baptist Home. His clubs are the Union League and Down Town, and he is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married Oct. 6, 1887, to Mary M. Gill, and had three children: Francis J.; Roberta, wife of Edward A. Steele; and Florence, wife of W. Newton Jackson.

AMES, James Barr, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1846, son of Samuel Tarbell and Mary Hartwell (Barr) Ames, and a de-

scendant of Robert Ames, who came to this country from England in 1650 and settled at Boxford, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1868, and after a year of teaching and another of travel in Europe he entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated LL.B. in 1872. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1871. During his law course he taught French and German at Harvard, and, during a year of post-graduate study at the law schools he taught two courses of history in the college, having been appointed assistant professor of law. This was the first time that a law teacher who had never practiced received such an appointment in Harvard. His success was so marked that he was made full professor in 1877. Two years later he was appointed to the Bussey professorship and, in 1903, he became Dane professor of law. In 1895 he succeeded Prof. Langdell as dean of the law school and from that year until a few months before his death he remained its leader and head. The years of his incumbency of the deanship were in many ways the most notable and fruitful in the history of the Harvard Law School. It was chiefly owing to him that the school adopted the Langdell, or case method of teaching law, now generally recognized to be the most scientific of all methods. Prof. Ames was a student at the school when Langdell began expounding his case method there, and he was one of the very few students who regularly attended Langdell's lectures. He raised very materially the standard of scholarship required both for admission to the law school and for graduation there, and he introduced many other reforms which have greatly increased the efficiency of the school. The administrative and constructive work of Prof. Ames, however, was the least notable feature of his career. His importance lies chiefly in the influence he created as a teacher, an influence hardly paralleled by any other law teacher this country has produced. He was one of the most profound legal scholars of modern times, his genius for research threw light on many perplexing legal problems, and he was endowed with a comprehensive sense of the philosophy and ethics of jurisprudence that put the whole tone of his teaching on an exalted plane hitherto unknown in law schools. His method of teaching was Socratic, and equally Socratic was his view of the purpose of teaching. He aimed at development rather than equipment. He did not prepare men to be successful lawyers; he prepared them to cope with the basic problems that underlie legal practice. Teaching law was a passion with him. He labored zealously by wise counsel and helpful sympathy to raise the standard of professional training everywhere, and his influence was felt in legal centres from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Perhaps the best statement of his personal lovable character is the following by his successor, Ezra R. Thayer: "Just now one does not think so much of his scholarship —revelation though it was of what scholarship could be—or of the flaming enthusiasm for our work which he kindled in us, as I have never known another teacher to do anywhere, but rather of the daily example he set of gentleness and sympathy, of his exquisite charm, of the breeding and high thought which seemed as if it were without alloy or dross of earth. All this not only enriched our life at the Law School, but it makes a precious memory forever after to thousands of his students all over the country." Prof. Ames was chairman of the section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association in 1904 and a leading member of the National Commission on Uniformity of Legislation. He was the friend and correspondent of the leading English and American legal scholars and teachers. His writings include collection of cases on Torts, Pleading, Bills and Notes, Partnership, Trust, Suretyship and Equity Jurisdiction, besides numerous articles contributed to the "Harvard Law Review" and other legal journals, now collected in a published volume, "Lectures on Legal History." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1898, the University of Wisconsin in 1898, the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, Northwestern University in 1903, Williams College in 1904, Harvard University in 1904, and the University of Cincinnati in 1908. He was president of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, the Old Cambridge Shakespeare Society, and the Cambridge Social Dramatic Club; a charter member of the St. Botolph Club, of Boston; a life member of the Harvard Union, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He was married, June 29, 1880, to Sarah, daughter of George Robert Russell, of Boston, and had two children: Robert Russell and Richard Ames. He died at Wilton, N. H., Jan. 8, 1910.

HEWES, David, pioneer and philanthropist, was born at Lynnfield, Mass., May 16, 1822, son of Joel and Ruth (Tapley) Hewes, and a descendant of Lieut. Joshua Hewes, who came from England in the closing years of the seventeenth century and established the first iron works at Lynn, Mass. Joshua's son Joseph was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. David Hewes was five years old when his father died and after his mother's second marriage he was bound out on the farm of his brother-in-law. He entered Phillips Academy in 1844. From his early youth his interest in church work was marked, and one of his initial efforts at Phillips Academy was the organization of a Sunday-school on the Andover side of the river. Subsequently he organized another on the Methuen side, which proved to be the first within the present limits of the city of Lawrence and the forerunner of the Lawrence Street Congregational Church. He was graduated in 1847 and then went to Yale College, but left when the gold fever in California broke out, and migrating to Sacramento, opened a general merchandise store, built a six-story hotel, and acquired a considerable fortune in three and a half years. He started funds for the erection of a church, which grew to be the leading Congregational church of that city. First by fire, and then by flood, the accumulations of all his years were swept away, and removing to San Francisco, he engaged in excavating and grading in partnership with a Scotchman, James Cunningham. He not only improved a large area of the present city, but made the land from Sansome street and Fremont street to the Oakland ferry landing with the sand and earth excavated in leveling the original hills and filled in Mission bay between Brannan street and the potrero. At the commencement of his contracting work he built the first locomotive ever constructed in California, called the Pioneer, which, with a second and larger locomotive, he presented to the state of California. He was married, first, in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 30, 1875, to Matilda C., widow of Franklin C. Gray, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of James French, of Virginia; she died in Tustin, Cal., Jan. 3, 1887. He was married,

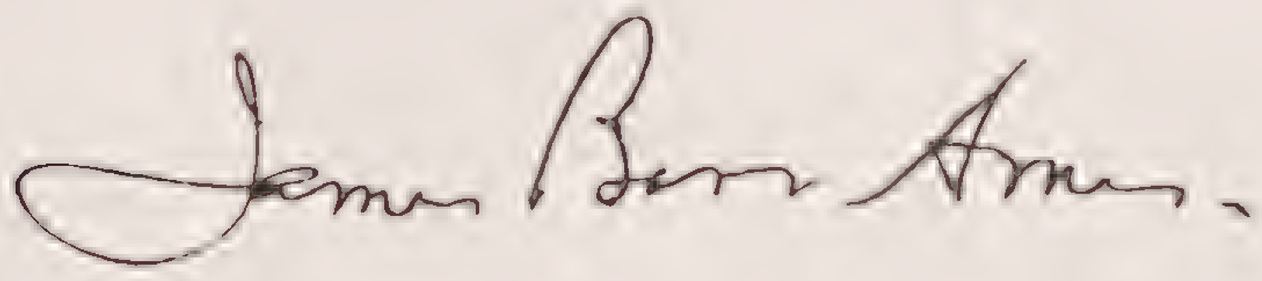


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second, in San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1889, to Anna M., daughter of Dyer Lathrop, of Albany, N. Y. She died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1892. Upon her death the art collection, consisting of rare paintings, statuary and bronzes, which Mr. Hewes had presented to her as a wedding gift and designated as the "Anna Lathrop Hewes Memorial Collection," was bequeathed to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

KENT, Charles William, educator, was born in Louisa co., Va., Sept. 27, 1860, son of Robert Meredith and Sarah Garland (Hunter) Kent, and a descendant of Abram Kent, who emigrated from England and established himself as a planter in Hanover co., Va. He received his preliminary education in private schools in Louisa co. and at Locust Dale Academy, graduating at the University of Virginia in 1862 with the M.A. degree. He received that year the debater's medal from the Jefferson Literary Society, completing a unique family record, his brothers, Linden and Henry, having already won medals in the Washington and Jefferson societies, respectively. In 1882 he became the joint founder with a colleague of University School, Charleston, S. C., of which he was head master until 1884. During 1884-87 he studied at the universities of Gottingen, Berlin and Leipzig, receiving the degree Ph.D. from the latter in 1887. The University of Alabama gave him the degree LL.D. in 1906, and the Colgate University a Litt.D. degree in 1914. Returning to America in 1887 he was appointed licentiate in French and German at the University of Virginia, and after serving one year, was elected professor of English and modern languages in the University of Tennessee, continuing four years in that capacity. In 1893 he became professor of English literature and belles lettres in the University of Virginia, a positoin he held until his death. Possessing oratorical gifts of a high order, he was a public lecturer on American and English literature from 1888. At Virginia his addresses on literature before the Summer School of Methods attracted scores of teachers whom he delighted and filled with enthusiasm. Being considered one of the leading Y. M. C. A. speakers of America, his engagements took him into many of the prominent schools and colleges of the land, and before various clubs and organizations in the great cities of the country. He was president of the Poe Memorial Association; chairman of Virginia State Executive Committee, Y. M. C. A.; charter member of the American Association of University Professors; member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society; vice-president of the American Modern Language Association; district secretary of the American Dialect Society; member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, National Council of Teachers of English, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, Colonnade Club, Business Men's and Westmoreland clubs, Richmond, Authors' Club, London, and of the Virginia state board of education during 1903-11. As author and editor he early distinguished himself. He was author of "Shakespeare Note Book," (1897); "Graphic Representation of English and American Literature," (1898); "The Use of the Negative by Chaucer," (first read before the Modern Language Association); "A Study of Lanier's Poems," (1891); "Outlook for Literature in the South," (1892); "Literature and Life," (1893); "Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," (1902); "A Study of Poetry," (1916). He edited Cynewulf's "Elene," in the "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," (1888); "Idyls of the Lawn," (1899); "Selected Poems of Robert Burns," (1901); Tennyson's "Princess," (1901); Tennyson's "In Memoriam," (1916); "Library of Southern Literature," (15 vols., 1906-10); "Southern Poems," (1912); "Judge Lucas's Poems," (1912). He was also editor of "Poe Memorial Volume," (1901); "Poe's Poems," (vol. VII, Virginia edn., 1902); Poe's Poems," (Pocket Classics Series, 1904); and "The Book of the Poe Centenary," (1909); and it was due largely to Dr. Kent that the Zolnay bust of Poe is now in the library of the University of Virginia. He was popular before Chautauquas and at the meetings of state teachers' associations and throughout all sections of the country. He was a genuine lover of literature and education for their own sake as well as for their elevating influences upon character. He was married at the University, June 4, 1895, to Mrs. Eleanor (Smith) Miles, daughter of Prof. Francis H. Smith, of the University of Virginia. Charles William Kent died at Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 5, 1917.

SAINT-MEMIN, Charles Balthazar Julién Fevret de, artist, was born in Digon, France, Mar. 12, 1770. At the age of fourteen he became a cadet in the military school in Paris, attaining the rank of ensign in 1788. At the outbreak of the French revolution he joined the "Army of the Princes," and served until it was disbanded, becoming a lieutenant-colonel by brevet, a rank which was conferred upon him, after the return of the Bourbons, by Louis XVIII, in 1817. The revolution brought ruin to the Saint-Mémins, and as Madame de Saint-Mémin had inherited large estates in San Domingo, both father and son attempted a journey to the West Indies, to take possession. Upon reaching New York city through Canada, in 1793, they learned of the chaotic condition of the Island, due to an insurrection of the blacks, and decided to go no further. They were without means, and it became necessary for young Saint-Mémin to gain a livelihood. As a youth he had showed a talent for design and mechanics and had studied painting. Making use of his talent, he drew two views of New York which he engraved on copper (1796) and offered the prints for sale. He also engraved a line map "Plan of the Siege of Savannah," which was published in the "Monthly Military Repository," in 1796 and made several small engravings of public buildings about this time. He soon took up the more remunerative production of portrait engravings, having learned the art of medallion engraving, it is said, from an encyclopædia. His portraits were mostly miniatures, and he used a device of his own making called a "physionotrace," which outlined the profile of a sitter with mathematical exactness. The physionotrace is supposed to have been the invention of Gilles Louis Chrétien, and Saint-Mémin probably made his from a printed description. He also made use of the pantograph, the roulette, and perhaps other mechanical aids which enabled him to work faster. His portrait engravings were in considerable demand, and he received commissions from many of the principal actors of the American revolution, and of the leading social figures of the day. Among his portraits (nearly all in profile) are those of four presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Harrison, and Madison; Commander Lawrence, Captain Tripp, Stephen Decatur, Oliver Hazard Perry, Paul Revere, Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard, Bushrod Washington, Elias Boudinot, Benjamin Rush, Gen.

James Clinton, George Washington Parke Custis, Meriwether Lewis, Horatio Gates, Simeon Baldwin, Chief Justice Marshall, Gen. Alexander Macomb, Aaron Burr, Pierre Van Courtlandt, Killian and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Peter A. Jay, Daniel Ludlow, Schuyler Livingston, Nicholas De Peyster, De Witt Clinton, the Barclays, Baches, Beekmans, Coddingtons, Constables, Cuylers, Crugers, Duanes, Macombs, Morrises and Ogdens. The number of his engravings was enormous. A collection of them, numbering 761, was published in book form in 1862 by Elias Dexter, of New York; another collection, containing 818 portraits, five silhouettes, nine small views and a print of the "Siege of Savannah," is in possession of the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, and Dr. William J. Campbell of Philadelphia, Pa., has collected 850 original portraits. Saint-Mémin does not measure up to Nautenil, Masson, Edeldinck, and the other masters of the French school of portrait engravers but his portraits form a highly interesting record of the notable figures in the early history of the republic. In 1789 Saint-Mémin's mother and sister came to New York, and shortly afterward established a girl's school at Burlington, N. J. Saint-Mémin, Sr., later went to San Domingo to recover the estates of Madame Saint-Mémin, but died shortly after landing there, in 1802. The measures which Napoleon took in favor of the French refugees led Saint-Mémin to return to France some time prior to 1812. He was again in the United States during 1812-14, when he painted portraits and landscapes in oil. In July, 1817, he was made director of the Museum at Dijon, France, and spent the remainder of his life there. He is credited with many ingenious inventions, among others a perspective pantograph, and a camera obscura. A sketch of his life is contained in Pl. Guignard's "Notice historique sur la vie et les travaux de M. Fevret de Saint-Mémin," two copies of which are available in America, one in the New York public library, and the other at the Corcoran Art Gallery. Saint-Mémin died at Dijon, France, in 1844.

SHEEHAN, William Francis, lawyer and politician, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1859, son of William and Honora (Crowley) Sheehan, both natives of Ireland. His father was a day-laborer, and the son contributed to the household earnings by selling newspapers and as a ferry-boy at Buffalo Creek. He afterward worked at the trade of moulder in a Buffalo stove manufactory. He was graduated at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, and began the study of law in the office of Charles F. Tabor, afterward attorney-general of the state of New York, where he also acted as office-boy. Being admitted to the bar in 1881, he joined his former preceptor's firm, the name of which became Tabor, Sheehan, Cunneen & Coatsworth. In 1884 Mr. Sheehan was elected a member of the state assembly, his first term earning him a coveted place on the judiciary committee, and he was re-elected for six years successively thereafter. In 1886 he was the nominee of his party as speaker of the assembly, and became the Democratic leader in that house, and also in the assemblies of 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, although not gaining his election as speaker until 1891, when the assembly became Democratic. On the occasion of his election as speaker, "Harper's Weekly" said: "In these days of kaleidoscopic politics, a young man barely thirty-one years of age, who has been chosen by the same constituency to serve them for seven terms in the state legislature, who has been selected by his party for five successive sessions as leader on the floor of the house against a restless, resourceful and aggressive majority, must possess qualities other than those of a successful politician. Mr. Sheehan is a born parliamentarian, a well-equipped debater, an earnest and vigorous speaker, and an uncompromising partisan. He enjoys the distinction of having been nominated consecutively more frequently for speaker than any other man in the history of the state, and, with the exception of Edmund L. Pitts, who was elected in 1867, of being the youngest of seventy-one speakers who have filled this honored position." In 1889 he was elected a member of the Democratic state committee holding that position until his nomination for lieutenant-governor. During Mr. Sheehan's leadership, his party was unusually successful. Even in the Republican city of Buffalo, it elected its candidates, while in 1890 the entire Democratic county ticket was triumphant, due largely to his abilities as a leader. In 1891 Mr. Sheehan was nominated by acclamation, and was elected lieutenant-governor by a plurality of 34,419, being at that time the youngest lieutenant-governor in the history of the state. In the same year he was again elected to the New York state committee, of which he became chairman, and a member of the national Democratic committee from New York state. At the Democratic national convention in Chicago in July, 1892, he was again selected as New York's representative in the national committee. In 1895 he removed to New York city where he led a comparatively inconspicuous career as a corporation lawyer as a member of the law firm of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, later of Hatch & Sheehan, and finally of Ingraham, Sheehan & Moran. In 1904 he managed the Parker presidential campaign, and in 1911 was nominated unanimously for the U. S. senatorship by a joint party caucus. However, certain insurgents who favored Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, refused to be bound by the caucus vote, and the legislature balloted for three months without success in choosing. Finally the deadlock was broken by the compromise nomination of James A. O'Gorman. Mr. Sheehan was also a director of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Co., the Albany Southern Railway, the Edison Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn, the Continental Rubber Co. and other concerns, and president of the Queens Water Front Development Co. He was married Nov. 27, 1889, to Blanche, daughter of Michael and Maria Regina Nellany of Buffalo, N. Y. He died in New York city, Mar. 14, 1917.

NELLANY, Michael, merchant and real estate dealer, was born at Riverstown, County Sligo, Ireland, May 13, 1837, son of Owen and Mary (Higgins) Nellany. His mother died when he was a child, and in 1847 his father came to the United States with his two sons, Michael and John, and settled in Buffalo, New York. Michael Nellany received his first education in the country school at Attica, New York, at the same time working on a farm, and later took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Buffalo. By a liberal course of reading and study during subsequent years he acquired a large fund of knowledge. In the summer of 1854 he drove the stage-coach between Lewiston and Lockport for several months. He then obtained a position with the American Express Co., and after several years went to the Wells Fargo Express Co. as express messenger between Buffalo and Goderich,



William F. Sheridan

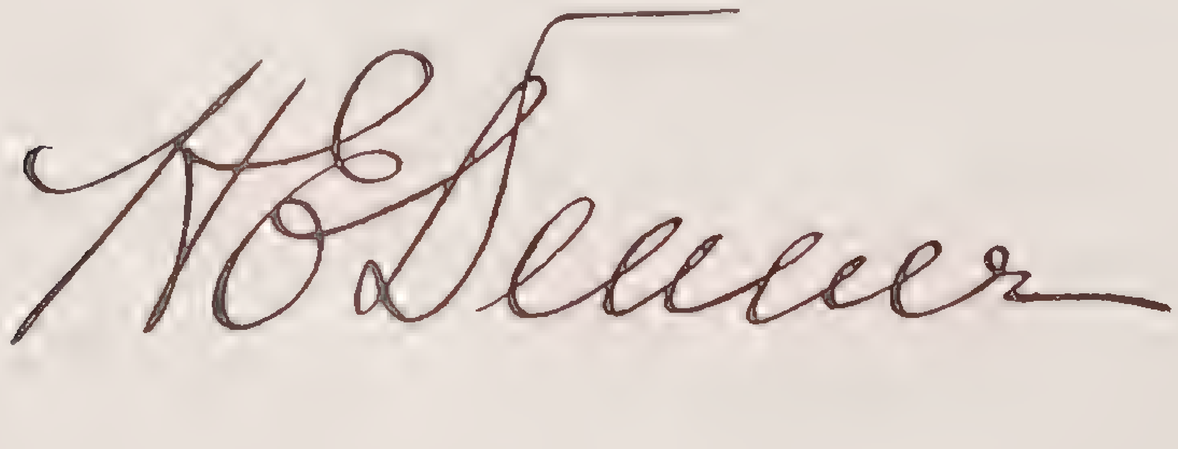


NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



Ontario, Can. In 1867 he entered the dry-goods business with his father-in-law, Charles Grogan, at Main and Genesee streets, Buffalo. Subsequently he erected the Nellany Building at the southeast corner of Main and Mohawk streets, where he conducted a dry-goods business. In 1885 he retired from the dry-goods business and devoted his attention to real estate, becoming a prominent figure in the Land League movement. He was a member of the park board, and during the administration of Grover Cleveland as mayor was one of the commission of five to direct the building of Buffalo's trunk-sewer system. In 1889 he was Democratic candidate for city comptroller. Mr. Nellany assisted in organizing the Homestead Savings and Loan Association, of which he was president for twenty-six years. He was a director in the Metropolitan Bank and the German-American Bank, and was connected with other business and financial institutions until he retired from active life. He was active in the affairs of the Catholic church and was chosen to deliver the addresses on behalf of the laity at the consecrations of Bishops Ryan and Quigley and Colton. He was one of the organizers of the Catholic Young Men's Association, and was one of its first presidents; he took part in the movement to build St. Stephen's Hall at Franklin and Erie streets, and raised $30,000 of the funds; he was an original stockholder in the "Catholic Union and Times," was a trustee of St. John's Protectory, a member of the Catholic Men's Benefit Association, for twenty years president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and a member of the Buffalo Historical Society. Pleasant, affable, and of distinguished presence he was one of Buffalo's best known business men. He was married Apr. 26, 1866, to Maria Regina, daughter of Charles Grogan of Buffalo, and their living children are Blanche Cecilia, wife of William F. Sheehan, and Charles V. Nellany, of New York. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1916.

DEEMER, Horace Emerson, jurist, was born at Bourbon, Marshall co., Ind., Sept. 24, 1858, son of John A. and Elizabeth (Erwin) Deemer. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. John A. Deemer, father of our subject, was a lumber dealer. Horace Emerson Deemer received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of West Liberty, Ia., and was graduated at the College of Law at the State University of Iowa in 1879, with the degree of LL.B., subsequently receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., in 1904, and from the State University of Iowa in the same year. Upon leaving the law college he was admitted to the bar of Iowa and at once began the practice of his profession at Red Ook, Ia., forming a partnership with J. M. Junkin, under the firm name of Junkin & Deemer. He served as judge of the district court during 1887-94, and thereafter served as judge of the supreme court of Iowa, and was chief justice of that court during 1897, 1903, 1909 and 1915. He was author of Deemer's "Pleading and Practice" (3 vols., 1914), and of various cyclopedia contributions, legal monographs, and addresses. While on the bench various cases came before him on constitutional law, including oleomargarine, cigarette and liquor cases, and the validity of the Webb-Kenyon act. Judge Deemer was a man of profound scholarship, legally and otherwise, a notable student in the law and out of it. His influence on the bench was very great and the bar of the state recognized in him a man of sterling integrity and unusual legal learning. Careful, painstaking, studious and industrious, he gave to the work of the Iowa supreme court all that was in him. He was a kindly, courteous, honorable gentleman, and kind and sympathetic to young lawyers, in whom he took great interest. As one who saw the finer things in life and the great beauty of nature, he was fond of the outdoor world and found therein his chief diversions, enjoying especially hunting and fishing. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; National Economic League; Commission on Uniform State Laws; League to Enforce Peace; and delegate to National Conservation meeting, and was a very active member of the greater Iowa committee. He was married July 12, 1882, to Jeannette, daughter of Robert W. Gibson, a farmer; they had one child, Dorothy, who married Hiram C. Houghton, Jr., of Red Oak, Ia. He died at Red Oak, Ia., Feb. 26, 1917.

GRAVER, William, manufacturer, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., May 9, 1842, son of Philip and Christina (Ackerman) Graver. His father, a native of Germany, came to this country and settled in Chambersburg, Pa., about 1830. William Graver was educated at Pittsburgh, Pa., and began his business career in 1858 by entering into partnership with his brother Michael in the building of tanks at Wood's Run, near Allegheny, Pa. The Graver Tank Works at that time consisted of a little shop in the yard of Michael Graver's home, and the only machinery was a set of tools used by Michael during several years' experience as a tank builder and boiler maker. William's duties consisted in helping his brother with the manufacture of the tanks, then taking a team and delivering the finished product and "setting it up" under the watchful eye of his partner. The firm's resources were too slender to permit the hiring of more men, and they were careful not to go beyond their depth in the matter of contracts. Later, they erected a shop of considerable dimensions at Pittsburgh, and Michael Graver, having secured a comfortable fortune in the business, sold out his interest to William. About this time the oil boom of Western Pennsylvania reached its height and Mr. Graver's business increased so that it was possible for him to move the factory to Sharpsburg, Pa., and install some steam machinery; thereafter he moved to and fro in the new field, making tanks of all descriptions for the wells and refineries which were then at the initial period of their development. When the Standard Oil Co. was formed, he was retained in the capacity of tank appraiser and constructor until 1884, when he decided that greater opportunity for the tank builder existed in the West. Closing his plant at Sharpsburg, he shipped his machinery to Chicago, where he set it up himself. He found Chicago competition keen and his particular style of tank as little known in the West as it had been familiar in Pennsylvania. However, he did not lose heart, but continued to push his business by taking contracts other than tank building. At last his perseverance was rewarded by a contract to build four linseed oil tanks for a Chicago oil concern. Thereafter orders poured in upon the Graver plant and success was assured. In 1886 the firm obtained an order for the erection of a large number of container tanks for the Standard Oil Co. at Lima, O., and Mr. Graver moved his plant bodily to Lima. Two years later he purchased land in East Chicago and finally moved his plant to the site it now occupies. In 1895 P. S. and W. F. Graver were taken into the firm, which then comprised Wil-

liam Graver, Sr., as active head, and J. P., P. S., and W. F. Graver. The business continued to expand under William Graver's wise direction until his retirement from active service in 1909. Following his retirement a reorganization was decided on, but the firm name, William Graver Tank Works, was retained. The present (1920) organization is as follows: President, J. P. Graver; vice-president and treasurer, W. F. Graver; vice-president and general manager, P. S. Graver; secretary, H. S. Graver; sales manager, A. M. Graver. During the European war the firm upheld its best traditions, while the employees without a dissenting voice volunteered for extra service. The Gravers have done much to make working conditions of their employes attractive, including insurance which is increased with the length of the employe's service, a baseball park, bowling contests, etc. The Graver name is blazoned on some of the largest and most difficult tank installments in the United States, and the simple, straight-forward, democratic spirit of William Graver, the founder, still informs the ideals and accomplishments of the great plant which preserves his memory, as a monument to honest work. Mr. Graver was married at Allegheny City, Pa., Jan. 2, 1867, to Christina Penman of Aladdin, Pa.; the children of this union were: Alice P., who married E. H. Williams; James P.; Elizabeth, who married E. M. Krippner; William F.; Philip S.; Herbert S., and Alexander S. Graver. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 25, 1915.

GRAVER, James Philip, manufacturer, was born at Allegheny City, Pa., Oct. 20, 1869, son of William Graver (above). At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of his father's tank works and learned all the details of the business. Upon his father's retirement in 1909 he was elected president of the re-organized corporation. Under his administration the business of the William Graver Tank Works of Chicago, Ill., has steadily expanded, until today a modern stucco-steel structure of great capacity stands as the exponent of the successful methods of the company. The demands of the European war were met and appeased, the company and its employes turning with equal zeal and energy to the pursuits of peace. He is a member of the Illinois Manufacturing Association, the National Metal Trades Association, Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and Beverly Country clubs, and is president of the Petroleum Club. His favorite diversions are fishing and golf. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married, Dec. 31, 1904, to Virginia E., daughter of John Calbert of Chicago, and has three children: Christina, Virginia, and Grace C. Graver.

MATTHEWS, George Adelman, manufacturer, was born at Thompson, O., Nov. 23, 1852, son of Charles and Ellen (Daniel) Matthews. He was brought up on his father's farm and by teaching school for two years earned enough to take a course in a commercial college in Cleveland, where he laid the foundation of his business knowledge. His first manufacturing experience was in the employ of a carriage wheel factory in Madison, O. Subsequently he became connected with the American Wheel Co., assuming the management of their plant at Shortsville, N. Y., and later at Galion, O. Determining to strike out for himself, in 1891 he bought stock in the Fuller Buggy Co. of Jackson, Mich., and upon the death of Mr. Fuller a year later, he took over the entire business, which during the ensuing ten years, extended throughout the United States. About this time Mr. Matthews began to direct his attention toward the production of motor cars, and the growth of the automobile industry has been due in a considerable measure to his efforts. In 1902 he organized the Jackson Automobile Co., and was the moving spirit and head of the enterprise until his death, when the work he started was continued by his sons. In the beginning the steam engine seemed to be the logical equipment for the automobile and the Jackson cars were of this type. The gasoline motor was in its infancy, and it was only after repeated trials and costly experiments that it was proved to be a suitable motive power. With remarkable energy and unfailing patience, Mr. Matthews brought the company through the experimental period and in 1903 produced a gasoline car which would give practical service in the hands of the average owner. In 1904 the company produced a touring car and in 1905 the output of the company was largely increased. Cars were shipped to all parts of the United States and their success laid the foundation of an industry which has grown to international prominence. In 1907 the Jackson Automobile Co. purchased property which more thau doubled its capacity and its business in 1908 and 1909 made it necessary to erect new buildings, which again doubled the floor space of the factory. In financial circles Mr. Matthews was known as a "dependable man." His business associates and backers felt that his word was as good as his bond; that he spoke with a full knowledge of the details involved in the execution of his plans, and that he possessed a broad knowledge and indomitable will to carry through his projects. For many years he was a director of the Jackson City Bank and was associated in several other industries in different parts of the country. He was a generous supporter of the Haven Methodist Episcopal Church in which he taught a Bible class for a number of years. As president of the school board of Jackson, he gave much of his time to the advancement of education in his community. He was a member of the Masonic Order, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and was also a member of the Elks. He was married, Dec. 15, 1875, to Esther Charlotte, daughter of Frederick Hulbert, of Thompson, O., who survives him with four children: Charles Frederick, Howard Adelman, Harry Eugene and Mary Elizabeth Matthews. The three sons are connected with the Jackson Automobile Co. as vice-president, treasurer and secretary respectively. He died at Jackson, Mich., May 14, 1914.

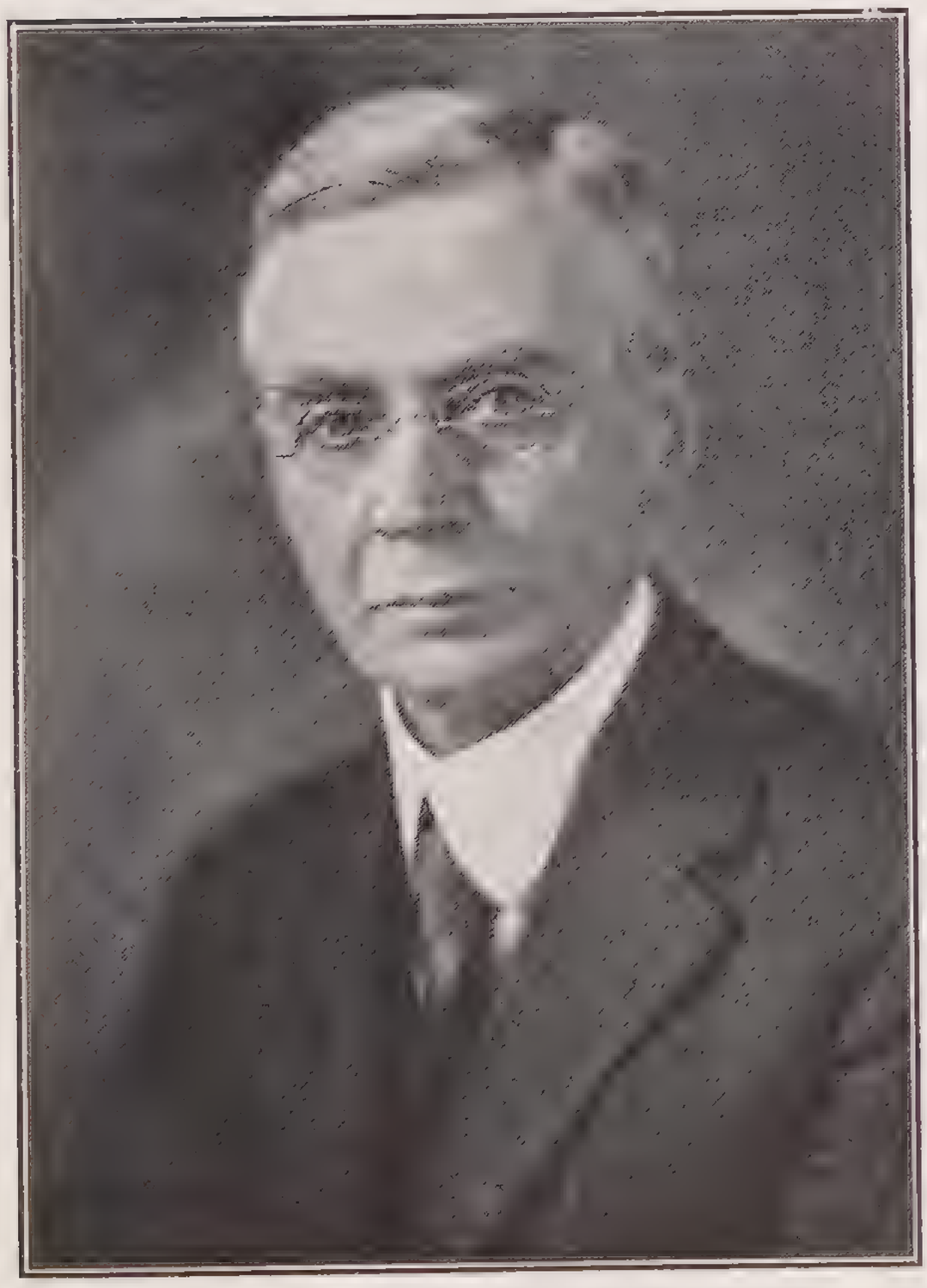
HEKTOEN, Ludvig, pathologist, was born at Westby, Wis., July 2, 1863, son of Peter P. and Olave (Thoregaard) Hektoen. His father was a native of Norway, and a school teacher and farmer; his mother was the daughter of a successful farmer, Lars Thorsgaard, who emigrated from Norway to Wisconsin about 1858. The son was graduated at Luther College, Decorah, Ia., in 1883, and at the University of Illinois, with the degree of M.D., in 1887; he also received the same degree (honorary) from the University of Christiania, Norway, in 1911, and that of Sc.D. from the University of Michigan in 1913, and from the University of Wisconsin in 1916. He was a special student at the University of Wisconsin in 1883-84, and was a student in Upsala, Prague, Berlin, and Vienna, in 1890, 1894-95, 1896, and 1897. During 1890-92 he was lecturer on pathology at Rush Medical College, Chicago; in 1890-94, physician to the coroner's office; in 1892-94, professor of pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1895-98, professor of morbid anatomy, Rush Medical College; in 1898-1902, president of the Chi-



WILLIAM GRAVER
MANUFACTURER



JAMES P. GRAVER
MANUFACTURER



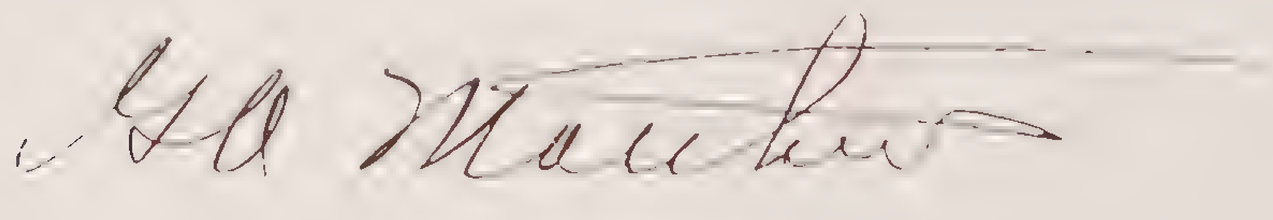
LUDVIG HEKTOEN
PATHOLOGIST



JAMES T. ANDREW
INVENTOR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



cago Pathological Society; in 1889-03 pathologist to the Cook County Hospital. Since 1898 Dr. Hektoen has been professor of pathology in Rush Medical College, and since 1901, professor and head of the department of pathology and bacteriology at the University of Chicago. He has conducted investigations in immunity and other problems in infectious diseases. In 1902 he became director of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases and has so continued until the present time (1918). He has been one of the editors of the "Journal of Infectious Diseases," since 1904, and has published a number of medical books and articles, among which may be mentioned "Post-mortem Technique," (1894). He edited Durck's "Pathologic Histology," (1903-04), and contributed to the "American Text Book of Pathology," (1902), of which he was co-editor. In 1904 he edited "Contributions to Medical Science by Howard Taylor Ricketts," and the "Collected Works of Christian Fenger," 2 vols., 1907. Since 1915 he has been advisory editor of the "Journal of Immunology." For many years Dr. Hektoen has conducted original researches and investigations in bacteriology, pathology and immunology. He is a member of the Chicago Pathological Society (president, 1898-1902); the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, and other local societies; American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists (president, 1901); American Medical Association; Association of American Physicians; American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, 1909); National Academy of Science; and foreign member of Norsk Medicinsk Selskap, (1910). He was Middleton-Goldsmith lecturer to the New York Pathological Society in 1906; lecturer to the Harvey Society, New York, in 1910; Herter lecturer, New York University, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1912, and Harrington lecturer at the University of Buffalo. His favorite recreation is golf, and he is a member of the University, Quadrangle and Flossmoore Country clubs. He was married at Habo, Sweden, in 1891, to Ellen, daughter of Isak Strandh, rector of the state church, and has one son, Josef Hektoen.

ANDREW, James Timothy, planter, inventor and railway officer, was born in Lowndes county, Ala., May 21, 1857, son of James Timothy and Harriet (Taylor) Andrew, and grandson of Moses and Mary Ann (Walton) Andrew. Moses Andrew was a physician and a minister of the Methodist Church, who established the first Methodist Church in Montgomery, and was a brother of Bishop James Osgood Andrew of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was educated in private schools of Montgomery, and at the age of fifteen entered the shops of the Western Railroad, subsequently becoming associated with the construction and operation of the Alabama Midland Railroad, a short line from Montgomery. He had a most varied experience in railroading, and eventually came into entire control of this line, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line system. He was also associated with the Plant system, in positions of great responsibility. The great loss of life and property, chargeable to train derailment, engaged his attention for many years and in 1902 he left the railroad service and devoted his time to perfecting what is known as the Andrew railway safety appliance. He obtained his fundamental patent in 1910 and subsequently fifteen additional patents were granted him. Numerous severe tests, covering a period of several years, were given his appliance, which has been pronounced by leading railway engineers, and experts, to do all that is claimed for it. In 1914 it was demonstrated on a standard gauge train, bought and equipped by the inventor, before members of congress and expert railway men detailed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. One hundred and six separate demonstrations were given upon this occasion and the appliance met every requirement, never cutting a cross-tie or a spike, and never costing a cent for repairs, though the train was frequently operated at a speed as high as sixty miles an hour. There is a bill now pending in congress which proposes to have all roads equip all passenger trains with the appliance, within five years from the passage of the bill. As there is no other appliance similar it is plainly evident that the Andrew invention will be utilized. He organized the Andrew Railway Safety Appliance Co., to introduce his invention, and was its president until his death. It has been clearly proven that the Andrew device will not only prevent every kind of derailment, regardless of cause, but will save more than two-thirds of the present great loss of life and property, incident to derailments. It is fully protected by sixteen patents. The Alabama legislature, after witnessing a thorough test of the device in an actual demonstration with a full-size train, by a unanimous vote passed a special act not only endorsing the appliance, but exempting the company from all taxation for a period of ten years. The appliance prevents wrecks from the following causes: spreading rails, broken rails, open switches, split switches, broken wheels, loose wheels, broken journals, broken flanges, broken axles, dropping or broken brake beams, broken truck frames, equalizer bars, centre bolster rigging and, in fact, all of the sixteen natural causes of derailment. The invention may easily be applied to all cars and locomotives now in use without material changes, and can easily be transferred from one car to another. The cost of equipment for each car is approximately $200. He was offered a million and a half dollars for the patent rights. The appliance consists simply of auxiliary wheels on the inside and outside of the ordinary wheel, which catch the track without a perceptible jar, and hold the car on the track. This same transfer of weight applies the airbrake automatically and brings the train to a stop. From a newspaper report of one of 200 demonstrations, is taken the following: "J. T. Andrew, of Montgomery, Ala., deliberately tried to wreck a train on the Chesapeake Beach railway today. After he had loosened a rail and bent its end several inches out of alignment, he calmly stood by the side of the track, and without giving any signal to the crew of a fast-coming train, smiled placidly. The engineman appeared not to see the gap in the rail until too late, even to apply the air, and he struck the hiatus at a speed of forty miles an hour. But there was no injury, no damage, and the train automatically stopped without leaving the rails." His inventive genius was also occupied in other lines. He invented a sub-soiler, which he used successfully on his farms; a railroad crosstie, which had been patented and tested, and which he was preparing to place on the market when impaired health necessitated his abandoning all activities. He was a man of broad charity, and love for his fellows, and his sympathy always went out for those in distress. He was a sound and straight thinker, a man of great power of application, an analytical reasoner, a diligent and painstaking worker. He had the grace, the refinement and

broad culture of the scholar. His inventive mind was always at work, adding safety- or labor-saving devices, as well as improvements, to whatever interested him, and his pleasing personality intensified the impression of good fellowship by which he put every one at ease. He married at Macon co., Ala., Nov. 2, 1884, Lucy, daughter of George M. Williams, a lawyer, of Macon co., Ala. He died at Gainesville, Ga., July 26, 1917.

HART, Charles Henry, lawyer, art critic and historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1847, son of Samuel and Julia (Leavey) Hart, of Dutch, English, French and Spanish descent. After receiving a general education in private schools and under the direction of special tutors, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel H. Perkins. Subsequently he studied at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1869, having been admitted to the bar in November of the previous year. For twenty-five years he practiced law in Philadelphia, evincing an especial aptitude in cases of an intricate character where important issues were involved. His keen powers of perception were particularly displayed in the famous North American Land Co.'s case, which he forced to a final settlement after more than eighty years of litigation. In 1894 a serious railroad accident so disabled him as to necessitate his confinement within doors for a period of two years, which finally resulted in his permanent withdrawal from practice. After his recovery he devoted his time to literature and art, in both of which he had been a close student from his youth. Not only was he one of the best known art critics in America, but may be said to have been a pioneer in the appreciation of the art of American portrait painters. He was recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as an expert in historical portraits, his judgment having several times been adopted by the National Portrait Gallery of London. He was an earnest advocate of the superiority of English art to that of the French, and to his endeavors may be largely attributed the present high appreciation in the United States of the works of English artists. In an article contributed to "Harper's Magazine" for March, 1898, he conclusively proved that Gustavus Hesselius, of Sweden, who came to this country in 1711, was the earliest artist of note in America of whom we have any knowledge. In acknowledgment of this work he received the personal thanks of King Oscar of Sweden. Sharp of eye and agile of wit, Mr. Hart never gave up an opinion once formed on full investigation, and he was beloved and hated according to the way his views chanced to square or clash with those with whom he came in contact. His acute legal mind led him always to weigh the evidence for or against the authenticity of a painting, and his love for masters of their craft amounted almost to a creed. His entrance into the gallery of the private or family collection was usually joyous; his exit problematical. There was something exasperating about Mr. Hart's assurance. He put his opinions in writing, signed them and stood by them. He has been referred to as the discoverer of Gilbert Stuart, and the name and fame of the latter, whose paintings have been sold for from $25,000 to $30,000, will always have attached to it the name of Charles Henry Hart. He was an unrelenting foe of sham, and in many cases caused portraits with wrong labels to be returned to the dealers and the money paid for them refunded. In 1915 he attacked the validity of many historical paintings in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Indeed, the good that Mr. Hart did for early American portraiture cannot die. He left only a small collection of choice examples himself, but he stimulated others to acquire fine canvases under correct labels. He was director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1882-1902, and as chairman of the exhibition committee instituted in 1887 the first exhibition of historical portraits in this country. He prepared also the catalogue of the collection, which has since become a handbook of reference. In 1903 he served as chairman of the committee on retrospective art at the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the committee of fifty to arrange the celebration in New York city of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Pres. Washington, being the only non-resident thus honored. He was a member of the American Historical Association, the historical societies of Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Long Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, etc.; the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Essex Institute, Philadelphia Society of Etchers (honorary), and the Academy of Natural Sciences. He was the author of articles upon Philadelphia in the Encyclopedia Britannica (1885-1903), and also of: "Bibliographia Lincolniana;" "Memoirs of W. H. Prescott"; "Life Portraits of Great Americans"; "Portraits of Washington"; "Biography of Robert Morris"; "Turner, the Dream Painter"; "Brower's Life Masks of Great Americans"; "Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women," and "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them." He also published the following volumes: "Abraham Lincoln's Place in History" (1900); "Catalogue of Engraved Portraits of Washington" (1909); "Some Notes Concerning John Norman, Engraver" (1904); "The Congress Voting Independence, by Robert Edge Pine" (1905); "Edward Savage, Painter and Engraver" (1905); "The Wilson Portrait of Franklin—Earl Grey's Gift to the Nation" (1907); "Benjamin West, Not a Quaker" (1908); "Joseph Wright's Portrait of Franklin Belonging to Royal Society of London" (1908); "Register of Portrait Painted by Thomas Sully, 1801-71" (1909); "Who Was the Mother of Franklin's Son?" (1911); "Inquiry Into Original Publication of 'Hail Columbia'" (1910); Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon, Sculptor of Voltaire and of Washington" (1912); Frauds in Historical Portraiture" (1914), and "Charles Willson Peale: Allegory of William Pitt" (1915). He was a member of the Players Club of New York, the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass., and the Royal Societies of London. He was thrice married: (1) Nov. 16, 1869, to Armine, daughter of John Nixon; (2) Feb. 16, 1905, to Marianne Livingston, daughter of William Lacy Phillips, of Philadelphia; (3) Dec. 7, 1912, to Anita, daughter of Señor Don Alfonso Gonzales y Arabe, of Sevilla, Spain. There is one son by the second marriage, Charles Henry Hart, Jr. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1918.

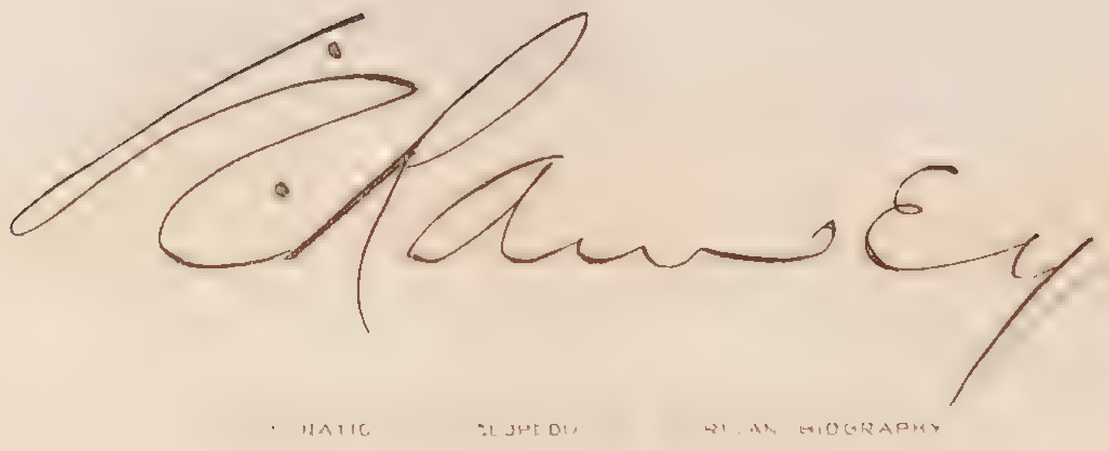
RAMSEY, Charles Cyrus, manufacturer, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Feb. 25, 1862, son of Cyrus Washington and Ellen (Miller) Ramsey, and a descendant of William Ramsey, of Scotch descent, who came to this country from Ireland and settled in Bucks county, Pa., about 1700. From him the line is traced through his son Thomas and the latter's wife Sarah Darrah Johnston; their son William and his wife Margaret Allen; their son John and his wife Martha Shields; and their



CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Chas Henry Hart







THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J T Andrews



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Christian Ruckstuhl

son John and his wife Jane Moore, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. The family is thought to be of the lineage of Sir Thomas De Ramsey, of Dalhousie, Scotland. The first Ramsey came to Scotland in the train of the Earl of Huntingdon from England, and held property in Huntingdonshire, Scotland, from which he took the name De Ramsey. An ancestor, William Ramsey, fought under Robert Bruce for the independence of Scotland, and was one of the nobles who subscribed to the celebrated memorial to the Pope in 1320, wherein were set forth the rights and liberties of Scotland. Charles Cyrus Ramsey was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, receiving technical instruction later. He began his business career as a stenographer in the offices of the Pennsylvania Co., subsequently entering the employ of Park Brothers & Co. His rise was rapid, and he remained with the company until it became a part of the Crucible organization, when he was taken into the general offices in an administrative capacity. Promotion followed quickly, and in July, 1910, he was elected president of the Crucible Steel Co. of America, being also a director and a member of the executive committee. He was also president of the Crucible Fuel Co. of Pittsburgh, and vice-president of the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. Mr. Ramsey was a member of the Duquesne and Allegheny clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Athletic Club, India House, and the Engineers' Club of New York. He was married, June 1, 1905, to Grace Schureman, daughter of Elijah Crawford Keys of New York city; the children of this union were: Elizabeth Mapelsden; Ellen Keys, Cyrus Keys Ramsey, and Charles Cyrus, Jr. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 11, 1917.

KNAUFF, Christian, merchant and banker, was born at Hersfeld, Germany, May 1, 1841. He received his education in the public and commercial schools of Hersfeld, and at fourteen became apprentice-clerk in a local mercantile establishment, living in the home of his employer and serving four years without salary. He came to America in 1860 and found employment in a dry goods house in New York city. In 1863 he settled at Waterville, Me., where he was in the service of Morris Blumenthal, a dry goods merchant, for six years. Then, with a brother, F. August Knauff, he established an independent mercantile business at Waterville. He conducted it successfully until 1895, when he sold out and thereafter devoted himself to private interests and to banking, in which he had become a dominant factor in his adopted town. For years he was director of the People's National Bank and the Waterville Savings Bank, being president of the latter from 1900 until his death. He was a member of the common council during 1891-92; alderman in 1893, and mayor of Waterville during 1894-95. He was a member of the lodge and encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a communicant of the Unitarian Church. Able, devoted, courageous and possessed of a heart large enough to enfold all men as brothers, he was a power for good. He had a keen intellect, great magnanimity, broadness of view and a kindly disposition, while in his daily contact with his fellowmen he easily ingratiated himself into their hearts and attracted a host of loyal friends and associates in life who had abiding faith in his high motives, character and unswerving devotion to duty as he saw it. He was married in New York city in 1905, to Emma Moody, widow of W. K. Moody, and daughter of Joseph Scates, a farmer, of Waterville, Me.; she survived him with four children: Lizzie, who became the wife of Mr. Parsons, of Minneapolis; Emma, who married Oscar Dilworth, of Madison, Me.; Henry W., Minneapolis, and Fred M. Knauff, of Minneapolis. Christian Knauff died at Waterville, Me., June 8, 1916.

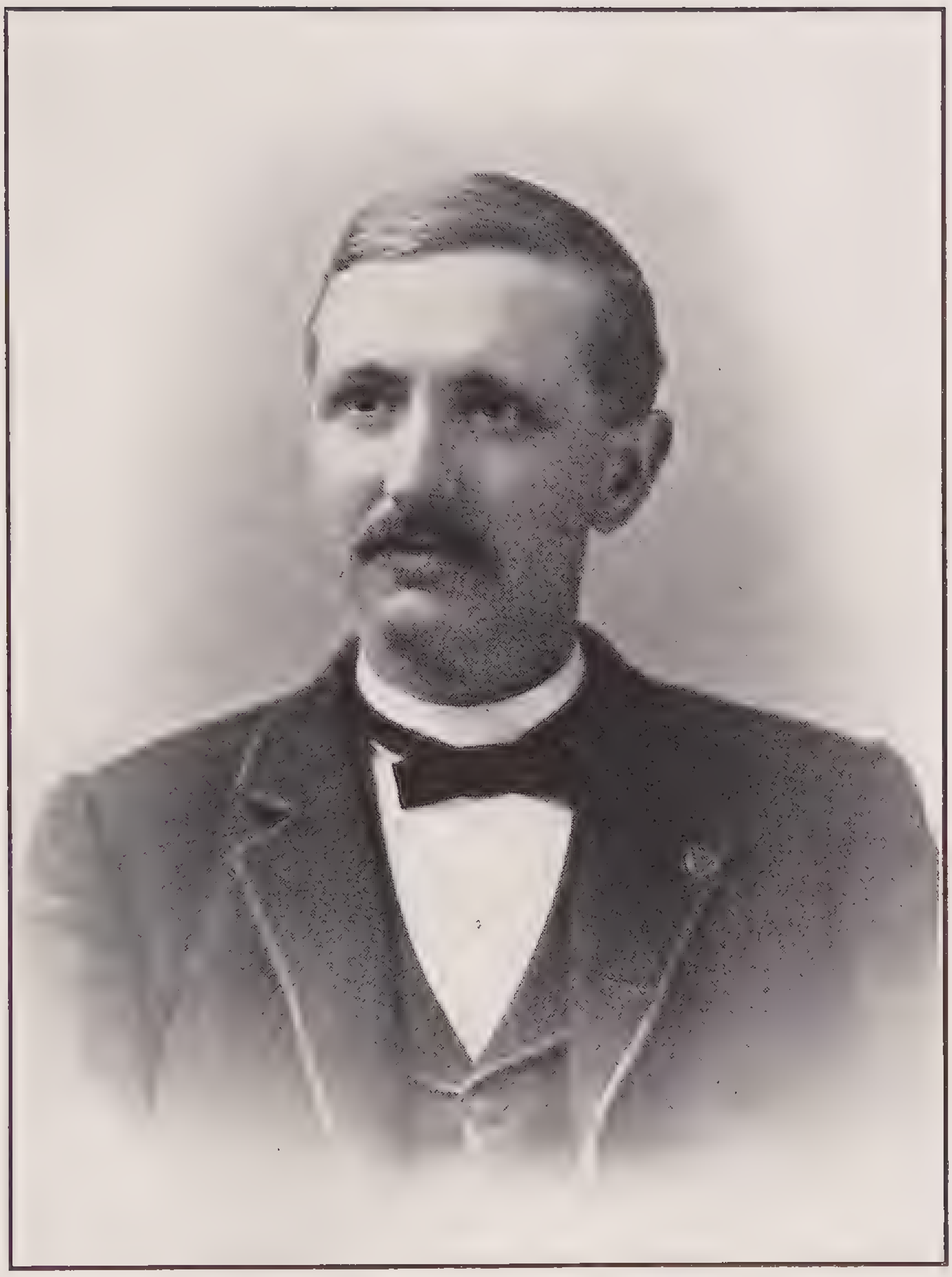
FERRY, Dexter Mason, seed merchant, was born at Lowville, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1833, son of Joseph N. and Lucy D. (Mason) Ferry, and a descendant of Charles Ferry, the first of the family in this country, who settled at Springfield, Mass., in 1678. His mother was the daughter of Capt. Dexter Mason (q.v.) for several terms a representative in the Massachusetts legislature and a cousin of George N. Briggs, governor of Massachusetts. After his father's death in 1836, the family removed to Penfield, N. Y., about eight miles from Rochester and there the young Ferry spent his boyhood. He was early thrown upon his own resources. At the age of nineteen he went to Detroit, Mich., and after clerking in a bookstore for four years, he organized a retail seed business in partnership with M. T. Gardner, under the name of M. T. Gardner & Co. This partnership continued from 1856 until 1865, when Mr. Ferry purchased his partner's interest and in 1867 the name was changed to D. M. Ferry & Co. From the small seed house of M. T. Gardner & Co., whose entire sales the first year were less than $6,000, the business of D. M. Ferry & Co., under his able management grew to be the largest in its line in the United States, amounting at the time of his death to $2,000,000 annually. The firm conducts an experimental seed farm of nearly a mile square located near Rochester, Ind., where tests and trials of all the seeds sold are made, and new processes of culture tried. The greater part of the company's seed stock is raised on this farm and then sent to growers in various parts of the United States and in foreign countries, and these growers in turn furnish the seeds which the company packs. In the United States the Ferry seed boxes may be seen in almost every city, town and hamlet; they are practically the same to-day, bearing the same label as originally established by Mr. Ferry fifty years ago. In addition the company imports hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of seeds and bulbs annually from English, French, Dutch, German and other European concerns. Mr. Ferry was president of the First National Bank and the Union Trust Co. of Detroit, and was one of the organizers and a director of the Wayne County Savings Bank. He aided in organizing the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Co., and the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of both of which he was president from their organization until his death. He was a trustee of Harper Hospital, Grace Hospital, Olivet College and the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church. As a patron of art in Detroit he was one of the original contributors to the building fund of the Museum of Art, and was one time president of that institution. In 1869 he was chairman of the state Republican committee, and in 1901 was candidate for governor of his state. He was married Oct. 1, 1867, to Addie E., daughter of John Budd Miller of Unadilla, N. Y., and had four children, three of whom survive: Blanche, wife of Elon H. Hooker of Greenwich, Conn.; Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., of Detroit, and Queene, wife of Avery Coonley of Chicago, Ill. He died in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11, 1907.

LANGDON, Charles Carter, journalist and legislator, was born at Southington, Conn., Aug. 5, 1805, son of Capt. Giles and Sarah (Carter) Langdon, the former a soldier in the revolution-

ary war and member of the Connecticut legislature; grandson of Giles and Ruth (Andrews) Langdon; great-grandson of Joseph and Rachel (Cowles) Langdon; great-great-grandson of Joseph and Susannah (Root) Langdon, and great-great-great-grandson of George Langdon, an emigrant from England, who settled at Springfield, Mass., about 1646. He was graduated at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., in 1821, and after teaching for four years in the state schools removed to Perry, Marion co., Ala., to aid his brother Levi in the conduct of a dry-goods store. He settled permanently in Mobile, Ala., in 1834, following two consecutive defeats in his race for the state legislature. When the Whig party purchased the Mobile "Advertiser" from Sol Smith in October, 1838, Mr. Langdon was made its editor. He subsequently purchased an interest in the paper, and was identified with its publication until 1853, when he sold it and retired to his fruit farm in the country. In 1849 he was elected mayor of Mobile, serving by re-election until 1855. He represented Mobile in the state legislature in 1855–56, 1862 and 1882-84, and was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1865 and 1875. He was twice defeated for the governorship (1872 and 1878), and was appointed secretary of state in 1885, popular election confirming the choice the year after. Although a strong Whig and federal man, he supported Alabama in its secessionist stand after that demand had been officially promulgated. He was a trustee of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala. He was married Aug. 6, 1829, to Eliza, daughter of Roswell Moore of Southington, Conn., and was the father of five children: Sarah L.; Leontine L.; Henry Clay; Charles Carter, Jr., who died from exposure during the civil war; and a son who died in infancy. He died in Mobile, Ala., June 8, 1889.

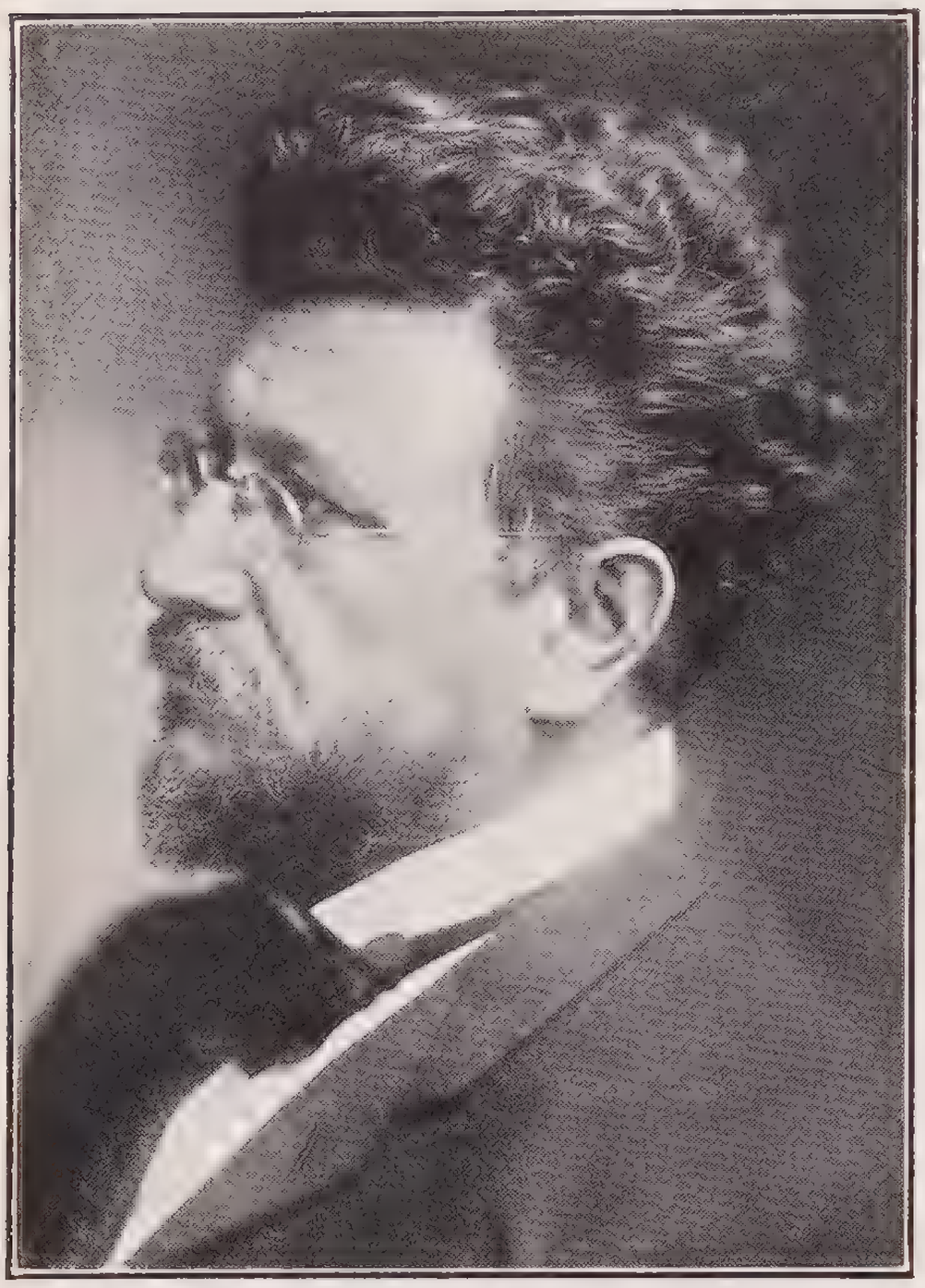
MITCHELL, James George, merchant and legislator, was born at Perrysville (now Hamilton), Jefferson co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1847, son of Thomas Sharp and Sarah Elizabeth (Blose) Mitchell, and grandson of James and Nancy Agnes (Sharp) Mitchell. He enlisted in the civil war at the age of fourteen as drummer boy and participated in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He established a general store at his native town and conducted it successfully until 1909 when he sold out and retired from active business. He early became influential in Republican politics and his natural qualities of leadership subsequently gained for him statewide recognition. He was elected county auditor in 1872, and in 1893 was elected to the state senate, being reëlected by an increased plurality in 1897 for a second four-year term. In 1906 he was sent to the general assembly. For several years he served as postmaster at Hamilton, and for a decade was captain of a company of the national guard of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Capt. Mitchell, as he was familiarly known, was a man of sterling qualities, honorable and upright in every relation of life. His genial manner and never-failing good nature made him a favorite wherever he was known. He was married June 17, 1868, to Caroline, daughter of James Neel, of Hamilton, Pa., and had one daughter: Mabel C. Mitchell, wife of Benjamin MacCartney. He died at Hamilton, Pa., July 19, 1919.

POST, Louis Freeland, editor and economist, was born near Vienna, Warren co., N. J., Nov. 15, 1849, son of Eugene Jerome and Elizabeth Lyon (Freeland) Post, and a descendant of Stephen Post, a native of Kent, England, who with his wife Ellinor, arrived in Cambridge, Mass., about 1630, subsequently removing to Hartford, Conn. From Stephen Post the line is traced through his son Abraham who married Mary Jordan; their son Abraham who married Elizabeth Stevens; their son Nathan; his son Christopher; his son Dr. Asa who married Mary Holcomb and his son Dr. Lewis who married Theodosia A. Steele and was the grandfather of our subject. Louis F. Post was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and New York city. He was a compositor in 1864–66, studied law in New York and was admitted to the New York bar in 1870. Later he went to South Carolina, where he served a year as stenographic law clerk of David T. Corbin, state senator, and took stenographic notes of the Ku Klux Klan trials at Columbia. In the spring of 1872 he began the practice of law in New York, serving as assistant U. S. attorney in 1874–75, and during 1879–83 was editorial writer for "Truth." He became interested in Henry George and his teachings in 1881, ran for congress on the labor ticket in 1882, and has since advocated single tax and allied economic reforms, lecturing on these subjects in the United States and Canada. In 1886 he edited "The Leader," a George campaign paper, and was a contributor to the "Standard" during 1886–91, when he became its editor until 1892. He edited the "Cleveland Recorder" 1895–98, and in 1898, with his wife (Alice Thacher Post) as associate editor, began the publication of "The Public," at Chicago, which was continued until June, 1913, when he was appointed by Pres. Wilson assistant secretary of the Department of Labor, which had just been formed with William B. Wilson (q.v.) secretary of the department. He is a member of the Manhattan Single Tax Club of New York, the Literary Club of Chicago, the City Club of Chicago, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. Among his many writings are the following: "An Account of the George-Hewitt Campaign in the George-Hewitt Municipal Election of 1886" (1887); "Outlines of Louis F. Post's Lectures on the Single Tax, Absolute Free Trade, the Labor Question, Progress and Poverty, the Land Question, the Elements of Political Economy, Socialism, Hard Times" (1894), afterwards issued under titles: "The Single Tax"; "Outlines of Lectures on the Taxation of Land Values" and "Taxation of Land Values," fifth edition (1915); "The Chinese Exclusion Act" (1901), republished from "The Public"; "The Trust and the Single Tax," Arena, XXVI, 326–6 (1901); "Taxing Power and the Housing Problem," Munic. Affairs, VI, 518–30 (1902); "Success in Life" (1902), (reprinted from "The Public"); "Subsidies the Climax of the Protective Superstition" (1902); "Ethics of Democracy" (1903), third edition 1916; "The Prophet of San Francisco" (1904); "Our Advancing Postal Censorship" (1905); "The Traction Issue in the Municipal Election in Chicago" (1905); "Our Despotic Postal Censorship" (1906); "Initiative and the Referendum," Nat. Conf. City Govt., pp. 363–381 (1906); "Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce" (1906); "Free Speech and Good Order," Arena, XL, 72–4 (1908); "Social Service" (1909) "Trusts, a Single-Tax View"; "A Syllabus of Progress and Poverty by Henry George"; "Documentary Outline of the Philippine Case"; "Henry George in Congress,"



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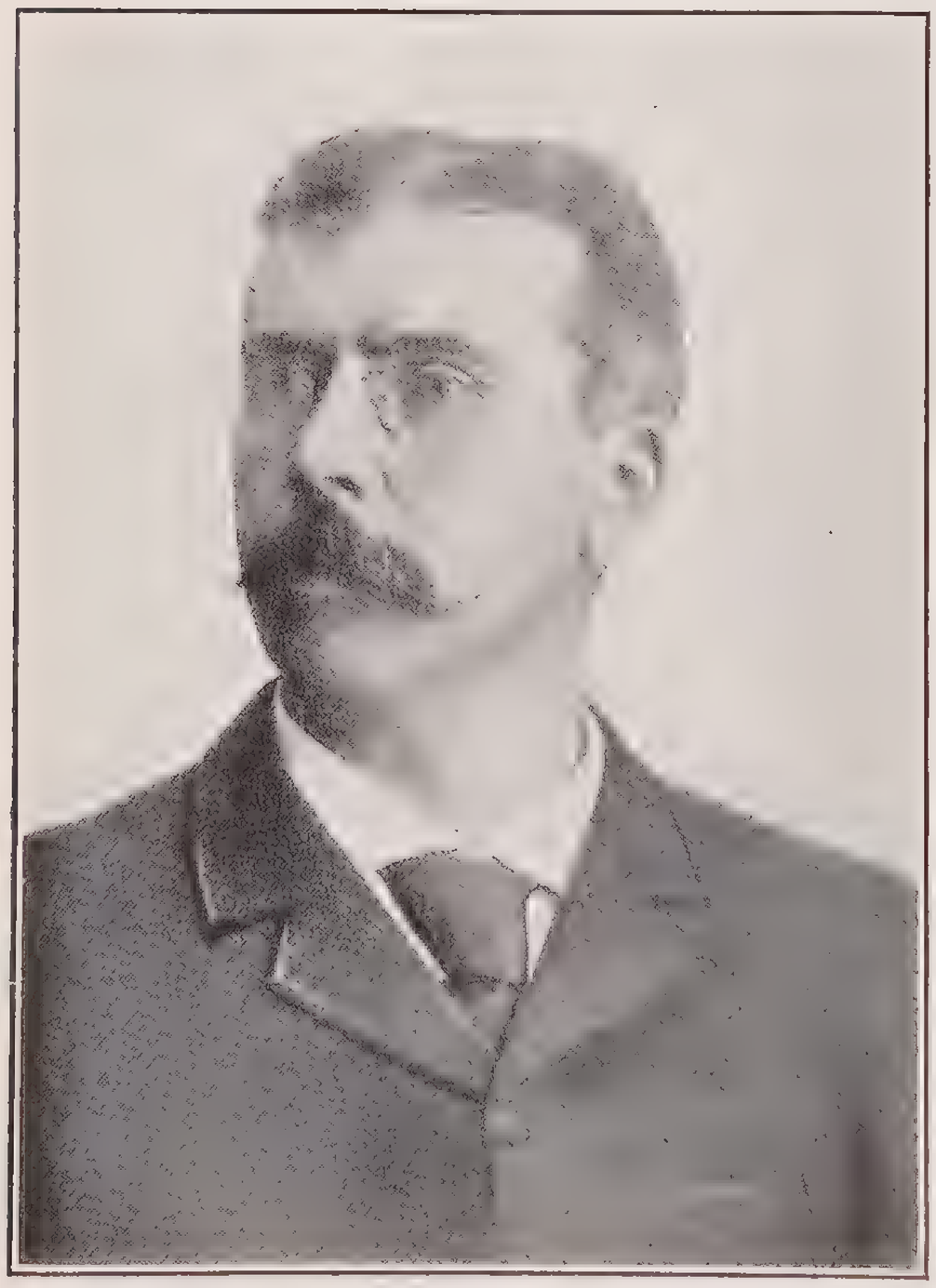
J. G. Mitchell



LOUIS F. POST
ECONOMIST



ROLAND W. SWITZER
MANUFACTURER



FREDERICK H. ALLEN
LAWYER



FRANKLIN S. RICHARDS
LAWYER

Survey, XXV, 336–7 (1910); "Real Estate Men and the Single Tax," Amer. City, VII, 138–9 (1912); "The Open Shop and the Closed Shop" (1912), originally published as a series of editorials in "The Public"; "Taxation in Philadelphia," reprinted from Nat. Munic. Rev., Jan., 1913; "Origin and Progress of the Single Tax" (1913); "Single Tax Information Bureau Booklet No. 16"; "Government Intervention in Idleness," Survey, XXXIV, 270–1 (1915); and "Administrative Decisions in Connection with Immigration," Amer. Pol. Sc. Rev., X, 251–261 (1916). Mr. Post has been twice married: (1) July 6, 1871, to Anna, daughter of George Ware Johnson, of Hackettstown, N. J.; she died in 1891, leaving one son, Charles Johnson Post, a magazine writer and illustrator, and he was married (2) Dec. 2, 1893, to Alice, daughter of Thomas Thacher, Orange, N. J.

SWITZER, Roland Woodhill, manufacturer and financial manager, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 10, 1866, son of Henry Roland and Caroline (Stockwell) Switzer. His father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, came to America in 1851 and became one of the foremost architects of St. Louis, having previously resided in New York city. He was the architect of the Illinois state capitol, Springfield, and of many churches throughout the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. During the civil war he served in the Union army as the captain of a regiment of volunteer infantry. Roland Woodhill Switzer, our subject, received his education in the public schools of St. Louis. At fifteen he began his business career in that city in the service of Gregory, Stagg & Co., liquor merchants. Three years later he formed a connection with the Plant Milling Co., remaining six years with that corporation. In 1890 he became identified with the Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis; was made secretary in 1891; treasurer in 1903, and upon a reorganization in 1905 was continued as treasurer, remaining in that relation until 1916. He was part owner of these works, which for years were regarded as foremost among sugar-mill builders in the world. The business had been founded in the early days of St. Louis by Gerard B. Allen, and was later carried on by his son, George L. Allen. In 1917 he became secretary of the Henry Shaw Estate and Botanical Gardens, continuing in that capacity until his death. He served as U. S. consul to the Hawaiian Islands. He was a communicant of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in travel, and had a decided taste for music and art. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 27, 1904, to Stella Melville, daughter of Francis Edmiston and of Anna (Alexander) Cook, educator, writer and lecturer, of St. Louis; she survives him, with three children: Grace Edmiston (1906), Roland Francis (1909), and Stella Melville Switzer (1910). He died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 15, 1918.

ALLEN, Frederick Hobbes, lawyer, was born in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 30, 1858, son of Elisha Hunt Allen and Mary Harrod (Hobbes) Allen, and a descendant of Edward Allen, who served in Cromwell's army and was the first of the family in America. Samuel Clesson Allen, grandfather of our subject, was a well known member of congress from Massachusetts. His father (q. v.) was a member of congress, chief justice and chancellor of the Hawaiian Islands and minister plenipotentiary from Hawaii at Washington, 1869-83. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1880, and received the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. in 1883. In 1882 he was appointed secretary of the Hawaiian legation at Washington. and in 1883 became chargé d'affaires; retiring in 1884 to practice law in New York. He first entered the firm of Miller, Peckham & Dickson, and later was associated with Col. Hugh I. Cole. Since 1900 he has been a member of the firm of Allen & Cammann. Mr. Allen has taken an active part in politics, has served as corporation counsel for the village of Pelham Manor and also as its president, and for ten years has been chairman of the Democratic committee of Westchester county. In 1883 he defeated the bill introduced into the U. S. senate and house to abrogate the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. In 1912 he was a member of the Democratic national committee, having also served as a member of the executive committee of the New York Democratic state committee and as delegate to state and national conventions. He was a member of the American commission for the study of agricultural co-operation and rural credit in Europe in 1913. This commission made a report on same to congress which resulted in the passage of the rural credits bill by that body. In 1914 he was a member of a delegation of mayors who visited Europe to investigate municipal conditions there. He was chairman of the relief committee attached to the American embassy in Paris for the relief and aid of Americans affected by war conditions, and has served on several other commissions. He is the author of "Agricultural Co-operation in Europe" (1914) and is a writer and frequent contributor to newspapers on topics of present-day interest. Mr. Allen was married June 30, 1892, to Adele Livingston, daughter of Frederic W. Stevens, a descendant of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of Revolutionary fame. Their children are: Frederic Stevens; Mary Dorothy Adele; Barbara Frances Gallatin; Joan Livingston; Julian Broome Livingston, and Priscilla Alden Sampson Allen.

RICHARDS, Franklin Snyder, lawyer, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20, 1849, son of Franklin Dewey (q. v.) and Jane (Snyder) Richards. He is a direct descendant of Richard Richards, who supposedly came from England and settled in Lynn, Mass., probably as early as 1633; from him the line is traced through his son Edward and the latter's wife, Ann ———; their son John and his wife, Mary Brewer; their son Crispus and his wife, Sarah Collins; their son Joseph and his wife, Mary Bowden; their son William and his wife, Sarah Bixby; their son Joseph and his wife, Rhoda Howe, and their son Phineas and his wife, Wealthy Dewey, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was one of the twelve apostles and historian of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He received a liberal education and proved so apt a pupil that, at the age of seventeen, when his father was sent on a mission to Europe, the young man became the principal of a large select school, which he taught for three years, meanwhile continuing his studies under private tutors. Later he studied law while serving as clerk of the probate court and county recorder for Weber county, Utah, offices he held for nine years. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Utah in 1874. Four years thereafter he formed a partnership with Rufus K. Williams, a former chief justice of the supreme court of Kentucky.

He attained special prominence as an attorney for the Mormon church during the administration of Pres. John Taylor. He also represented the church in important litigation over the estate of Pres. Brigham Young. In 1882, 1887 and 1894 he represented Weber county in the constitutional conventions, and was one of the delegation appointed to present the constitution to congress in the two first mentioned years. In 1883 he was admitted to practice before the U. S. supreme court. He was elected to the territorial legislature in 1883 and 1889, and in the latter session he was made president of the upper house. He was city attorney for Salt Lake City in 1884-90. During the period commonly called "The Crusade," when the violators of the Edmunds act were vigorously prosecuted, Mr. Richards gave his entire time to the defense of the Mormon church and people, his first noteworthy case being that of Rudger Clawson, the first man to be tried for polygamy before Judge Zane. He also was senior counsel in the case of Murphy v. Ramsey, involving the right to vote and hold office of thousands of citizens disfranchised by the rulings of the Utah commission and in another important case, the United States v. Lorenzo Snow, involving the question whether or not a man accused of violating the Edmunds law could be indicted and punished a number of times for the same offense. These cases and many others were carried to the U. S. supreme court at Washington. At that time nearly all of the leaders of the Mormon church were living in exile, because, under the court's construction of the law, a man could be indicted, convicted and sentenced for unlawful co-habitation upon numerous counts. He labored assiduously to have this ruling reversed and was finally successful, the decision of the U. S. supreme court being a great victory for the Mormon people. In national politics he is a consistent Democrat. At the time of the division of the people by the national parties, in 1891, he was elected president of the Democratic Societies of the Territory of Utah. After Utah was admitted to the Union he retired from active politics, devoting his time almost entirely to his extensive legal practice. In 1892 his son, Joseph T. Richards, became associated with him under the firm name of Richards & Richards. He has been interested in the trial of many of the most important cases in the state, involving grave questions of constitutional and corporation law, and the rights to the use of waters of public streams for municipal, irrigation and other beneficial purposes. For nearly forty years he has been and still is chief counsel for the Mormon church, and during that time many questions of great magnitude and much important litigation have passed through his hands. He has also been special counsel for Salt Lake City Corporation and the chief resident counsel for several of the leading mining, smelting, mercantile and other corporations doing business within the state. His practice has been varied, important and successful. Mr. Richards is cultured, studious, thoughtful and reserved, and is noted for his sterling manhood and high character, his keen sense of justice and faithfulness to every trust. He was married Dec. 18, 1868, to Emily S., daughter of Nathan Tanner of Salt Lake City, and besides the one already mentioned there is a son, Franklin Dewey Richards, a member of the bar of the U. S. supreme court and a well known musical composer. Mrs. Richards has been for many years president of the Utah State Suffrage Council and a leader in religious, charitable and civic work.

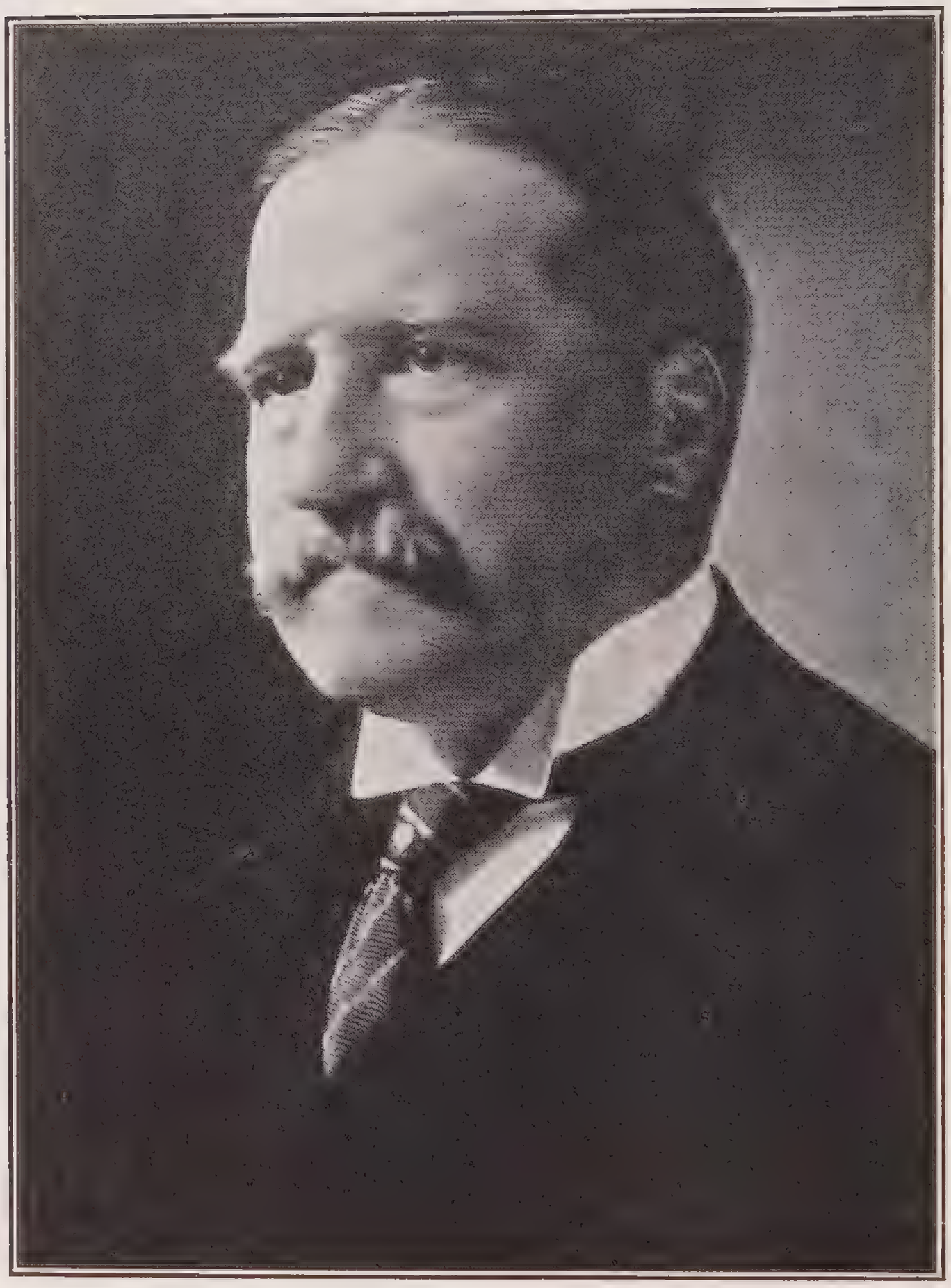
KIRKHAM, Francis Marion, clergyman and editor, was born in Schuyler county, Ill., July 26, 1836, son of Ezra Mitchell and Naomi (Johnson) Kirkham, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Dooly) Kirkham and great-grandson of Henry Kirkham, a silk weaver of Ireland, who emigrated to South Carolina before the revolutionary war. His father was a farmer who in his youth served throughout the Black Hawk war as a fifer and who possessed rare musical talent. He was educated in the schools of Davis county, Ia., where his parents had settled when he was seven years old. His fondness for books led him in his later youth to read such works as he could get on history, biography and metaphysics. Following his marriage he devoted his spare time to reading medicine in a local physician's office. He took his degree of M.D. at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1859 and practiced with his mentor until the beginning of the civil war. He organized a company, but a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism prevented his enlistment. Medicine never really appealed to his sympathetic nature, and he now decided to abandon it for the ministry for which he had had a natural inclination. He taught four years in Oskaloosa (Ia.) College while pursuing his preparatory theological studies. In 1871 he began the Bible course in the College of the Bible at Lexington, Ky., and was graduated two years later. He was ordained a minister of the Church of Christ faith in 1876, and was called to serve successively the churches at Centreville, Bedford and Marshalltown, in the Iowa conference; the Western Avenue Church of Christ in Chicago and the Temple Street Church of Christ, Los Angeles, Cal. In 1888 he became editor and later owner of the "Christian Oracle," published in Des Moines and later in Chicago. He was in charge of that newspaper for twelve years, displaying consummate skill as a writer and much tact and ability. Subsequently he became editor of the "Pacific Christian," of San Francisco, where he duplicated his previous journalistic efforts and successes. Returning to southern California in 1902 he re-established the family home in Los Angeles; was for three years minister of the Forty-fifth Street Church of Christ and for a time served the Santa Paula congregation. He and his wife founded in connection with the Bible College of Drake University a lectureship on Orthodox Biblical Christology, its purpose being to "maintain and defend Bible teaching as to the divinity, even the deity, of the Lord Jesus Christ." He was possessed of a keen intellect, great magnanimity, broadness of view and a kindly disposition. He received the degree of D.D. from Drake University in 1887. He was married at Drakeville, Ia., Jan. 1, 1857, to Harriet Jane, daughter of John Adams Drake, and sister of Gov. Francis M. Drake, and had one daughter, Grace, wife of D. H. Mauerhan, of Los Angeles. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31, 1913.

KEAN, John, senator, was born at Ursino, Union co., N. J., Dec. 4, 1852, son of John and Lucy (Halsted) Kean, grandson of Peter Phillips James and Sarah Sabina (Morris) Kean, and great grandson of John and Susan (Livingston) Kean. He was born at Liberty Hall, the home of the Kean family and one of the historical houses of New Jersey, which was erected by Gov. Livingston in 1772. It is of record that George Washington held

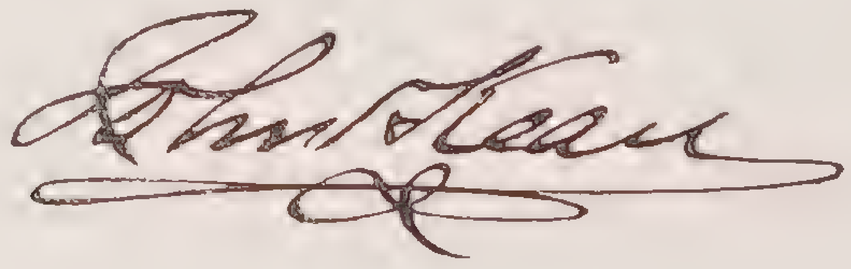


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Francis M. Kirkham.



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many conferences with his generals within its walls, Alexander Hamilton studied law there, and it was in this house that John Jay was married to one of the daughters of Gov. Livingston. He attended a boarding school at Stockbridge, Mass., and a private school at Sing Sing, N. Y., entering Yale University in 1872, and although he did not graduate, later received the honorary degree of A.M. He was graduated at Columbia Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877. He never practised law, however, and soon turned to banking and manufacturing. At the same time he engaged in politics, and was appointed chairman of the Republican state committee of New Jersey. In 1882 he was elected by the Republicans of his district as a representative and was re-elected in 1886. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey but was defeated by a small majority. Later he served on the committee to revise the state judiciary. In 1889 he was unanimously chosen for U. S. senator from New Jersey, receiving the solid vote of both houses of the legislature, and in 1905 he was again elected, his term expiring in 1911. In his second term as senator he was chairman of the committee on audit and control of contingent expenses of the senate, a member of the committee on claims, of foreign relation, of engrossed bills, of interstate commerce, and of private land claims and territories. His business interests were large. He was at different times vice-president of the Manhattan Trust Co., trustee of the Atlas Ins. Co. of London, director of the Chicago Junction Railways and the Union Stockyards Co., treasurer and a director of the Pacific Coast Co., director of the Lawyers' Surety Co., Standard Rope & Twine Co., Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Equitable Securities Co., North Hudson County Railway, Elizabethport Banking Co., and president of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J. and was president and owned the control of the Elizabethtown Gas Co. In public life Sen. Kean's honesty of purpose, his intelligent conservatism, and sound political judgment won the esteem and respect of his former colleagues. On all issues that affected his party he was recognized as a national leader. In private life he was a loyal and stanch friend and was at all times modest and unassuming in his bearing. He was unmarried, and died at Ursino, N. J., Nov. 4, 1914.

LOUIS, Minnie Dessau, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., the second daughter of Abraham and Fanny (Zachariah) Dessau. Her early life was spent in Columbus, Ga., and her education was completed at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1866 she was married to Adolph H. Louis, a wholesale varnish merchant of New York. The ostracism of the Jews from Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, in the summer of 1880, suggested to Mrs. Louis an original field for practical philanthropy and she determined to undertake the work of enlightening those uneducated and needy Jewish children in New York lately freed from the oppressions of the old world. Her sympathies went out especially to the Jewish girls who were ambitious to better their condition, and in 1880, aided by Temple Emanu-El, in whose Sunday-school she was a teacher, she opened a Sabbath school for Jewish girls at which instruction in right living, hygiene and American principles and ideals was given in connection with religious teaching. In 1884 it was incorporated as the Louis Downtown Sabbath School, and after technical training had been added and the success of the experiment was assured (1895), the name was changed to the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, which it now bears. It is interesting to note that this was the first school of its kind organized in the United States, antedating by over seven months the opening of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y. Twelve of her more ambitious girls in the Sabbath School formed the nucleus of the new institution, which moved into its own building, 267 Henry street, New York, in 1888. Teachers were secured to give regular instruction in dressmaking, millinery, bookkeeping, penmanship, cooking, sewing and drawing. Later, stenography, typewriting and literature were added to the curriculum. From this small beginning of twelve pupils has developed the present well-known non-sectarian Hebrew Technical School for Girls, which is to-day recognized as a prominent factor in the sociological history of New York city. Mrs. Louis resigned the presidency after the death of her husband in 1900, and under the administration of her successor, Nathaniel Myers, the school was moved to a well-constructed, thoroughly equipped building on Second avenue and Fifteenth street. After an absence of six years, a part of which time she served as field secretary for the Jewish Chautauqua in Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Louis resumed her activities at the Technical school, as deeply alive to the needs of the pupils and active and earnest in advancing their general welfare as ever. She was for a number of years connected with the Mt. Sinai Training School for Nurses, having been secretary of its executive committee for four and one-half years, and president for two years (1887-89), during which she was instrumental in largely increasing the funds of the school, as well as the number of attending nurses. She was vice-president of the kindergartens of the Hebrew Free School for two years, and acting president for one year; she was the first chairman of the national committee on religious work of the Council of Jewish Women (1894-95), and organized the New York section of that federation. She also organized for its board of managers the first work of the "Clara de Hirsch Home," and directed it for eight months. She was the author of a number of poems and essays and edited the Personal Service department of the "American Hebrew" for two and a half years.

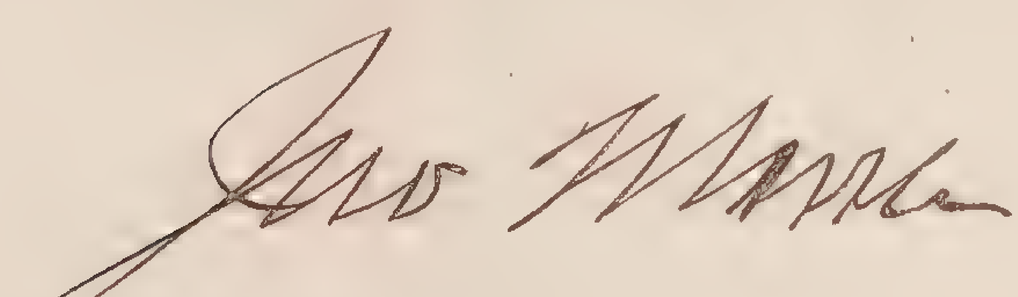
MARKLE, John, mine owner, was born at Hazleton, Luzerne co., Pa., Dec. 15, 1858, son of George Busher and Emily A. (Robison) Markle. His father was the founder of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., an inventor of exceptional talent and a successful banker. John Markle was educated in the public and private schools of Hazleton; the Alexander Military Institute in White Plains, N. Y.; Lauterbach's Academy in Philadelphia; at Lafayette College, being graduated at the last with the degree of M.E. in 1880. To add some practical experience to his theoretical knowledge of mining, he worked, during part of his college vacations, in the Markle coal mines at Jeddo, Pa. Because of his father's subsequent ill health and absence in Europe, the business of G. B. Markle & Co. had become greatly depreciated, the breakers and machinery were impaired and the property in general was run down. When only twenty-one years old, young Markle was called in to take entire charge of the properties and from that time for years he was the head and manager of G. B. Markle & Co. Within six months he completed a reorganization of all the departments, instituted new methods of accounting and mining, and greatly increased the output. He designed and

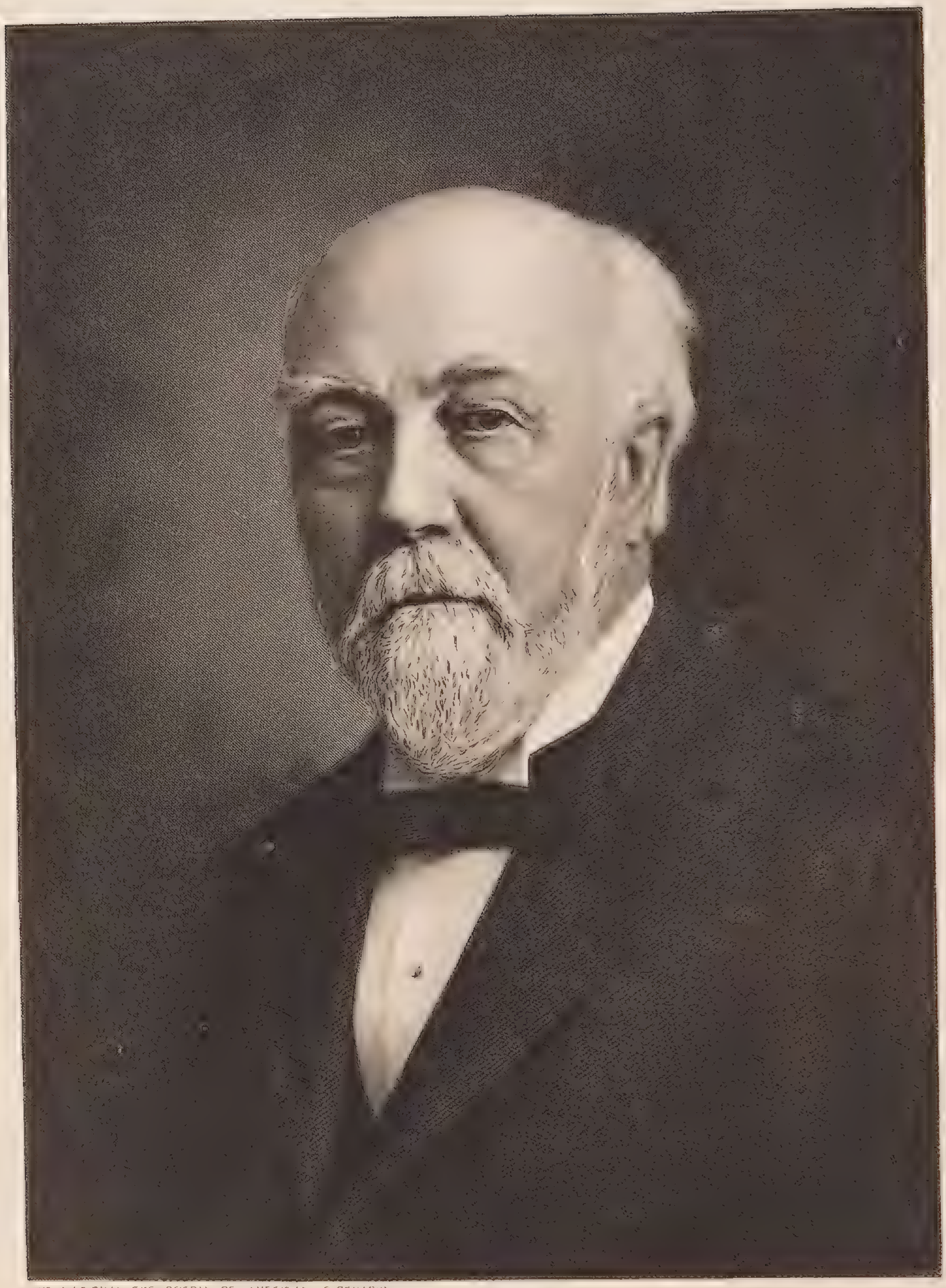
constructed new breakers, installed new machinery, and adopted new methods for the production of coal, notably that of stripping mining. In 1890 he secured control of the Ebervale and Harleigh properties, adjoining mines, which had been idle a number of years because of floods, and built the Jeddo Drainage Tunnel, one of the largest of its kind in the world and perhaps the greatest feat in the whole history of anthracite coal mining. Besides acting as managing partner of G. B. Markle & Co., John Markle was, for a time, president of the Sprague Electric Co. That company had fallen into a state of inertia which had discouraged every attempt at resuscitation, but within two years his business genius had so completely reorganized and rehabilitated it that the General Electric Co. was glad to buy it at a handsome figure. He has also been identified with a number of other important enterprises, in all of which he has shown not only business capacity of the highest order, but a marked creative tendency which leads him perpetually to substantial and constructive work. Mr. Markle's standing in the business world was duly recognized by his selection as one of the 100 representative "Captains of Industry," to meet Prince Henry of Prussia, in 1902. Although suffering from impaired eyesight, he still controls the active direction of the G. B. Markle Co., incorporated, as president. As head of the largest of the independent coal operators in the anthracite region, Mr. Markle was a prominent figure in the labor disputes that disturbed the Pennsylvania coal industry for many years, and in the great strikes of 1900 and 1902 he was spokesman of the independent operators, representing them at the White House in the conference between the owners and union leaders held by Pres. Roosevelt in the latter year. Until the United Mine Workers undertook to unionize his mines, there had not been the least labor trouble on the Markle properties, because of an agreement between employers and employees providing for a sliding wage scale and including an arbitration clause. Most conspicuous among Mr. Markle's more recent business interests is the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York, the holding company of the "Morris Plan" system of banking. Mr. Markle is a member of the executive committee of this corporation, and it is to his ability and assurance of its entire success that its complete organization within a comparatively short space of time is largely due. The corporation has already established throughout the country 100 "Morris Plan" banks, having for their object the twofold purpose of lending money to persons of moderate means at reasonable rates of interest, and of providing safe and sound investment for small funds. Loans are made on the basis of character credit, and with the idea of helping men to help themselves on a business basis; it is a practical remedy for the evil of "loan sharks." The plan is in successful operation in many other cities and is rapidly spreading. A branch, the "Morris Plan" Co. of New York, of which Mr. Markle is vice-president, director and member of the executive committee, has already been established with a capital of $1,000,000. Mr. Markle always took an interest in the affairs of the city of Hazleton. Since 1912 that city, as a result of his generosity and genuine interest, has been the proud possessor of a public library, which is a model both as to architecture and construction. The simple inscription over the entrance—"In Loving Memory"—marks the dedication of the splendid edifice as a memorial to Mr. Markle's father and mother. In his speech presenting the library to the city of Hazleton he said: "I wish to state that my object in donating this library to the city of Hazleton is to assist in the educational upbuilding of this community and to request that you and your successors use your best efforts to accomplish this object, keeping same always as a free, non-sectarian public library." Mr. Markle is a fine example of the highest type of the American man of business—aggressive, tenacious, yet open to reason and always ready to hear both sides of a question, before coming to a conclusion, at which he arrives with unfailing judgment. He is generous to a fault and his charitable and educational affiliations are numerous. He is a trustee of the Knickerbocker Hospital of New York city (formerly the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital) and of Lafayette College. He was married in New York city, April 22, 1884, to Mary E. Robinson, daughter of Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

BLACKWELL, John, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, 1688, was a soldier under Cromwell and a good administrator in both England and Ireland, with "a mighty repute of all sorts of honest people"—to quote William Penn's comments on him. In 1688 he was in Boston when Penn found that the vigorous absolutist course of King James II, who was threatening all colonial and municipal charters, endangered the charter of his colonies, and especially Pennsylvania, where, as the founder said, "the assembly as they call themselves, is not so without governor and council, and that no speaker, clerk or book belongs to them, that the people have this representation in the Provincial Council to prepare, and the assembly, as it is called, has only the power of yes or no, yea or nay. If they turn debaters, or become judges, or complainers, you overthrow your charter quickly in the very root of the Constitution"—adding that it had no "debating, mending, altering, but an assenting or rejecting power" alone. Penn, therefore, concluded to send Capt. Blackwell as lieutenant, and dated his commission July 12, 1688, giving him instructions to fall back on the original charter, and follow it so rigorously that King James could find no fault. He arrived in Pennsylvania on Dec. 15, 1688. His attempt to carry out his instructions was at once treated by the three-to-five headed executive just displaced and by the people, led by Pres. Thomas Lloyd and his legal advisor, David Lloyd, as if he represented King James himself, and they were the English revolutionists, using every conceivable mode of obstruction in which Quaker politicians were adepts. Gov. Blackwell therefore followed his orders to abrogate all laws except the fundamentals and found himself alone as the sole government based on the original Pennsylvania charter. The result was that there were almost two governments in the colony, for the people refused to follow Blackwell, whose interpretation of that charter would have delighted the heart of the late King James. On April 2, 1689, he outlined his orders in vivid terms, declaring that secondary charters and frames from Penn were so much waste paper. The revolution was on and when the assembly met in May with David Lloyd as clerk the struggle was intensified, even to the arrest of the clerk. Gov. Blackwell told them to go; he'd see whether they were an assembly or not! For three months there was a dead-lock and on June 24, he wrote Penn that "the host of mosquitos are worse than armed men, yet the men without arms are worse than they!"—and he longs for release. The dead-lock continued until November, when Gov. Blackwell



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Leon Sanne

attempted to carry out crown orders to prepare for war with France and the late king and met the exasperating Quaker dead-lock, so that on Jan. 1, 1690, he announced the receipt of his release from Penn, and avowed he did "unfeignedly give God thanks for it," and forthwith undertook his duties as register-general, to which office Penn had transferred him. By May, however, he had returned to Boston, and his remaining career ceased to interest Pennsylvania, though not for personal reasons since personally, he was a man of good standing.

PAINE, George Milton, lumberman and capitalist, was born at Orwell, Bradford co., Pa., Nov. 11, 1833, son of Edward Lathrop and Eleanor (Ross) Paine, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, who came to this country from England and settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1638; from him and his wife the line of descent is through their son Stephen and his wife Ann Chickering; their son Stephen and his wife Mary Brintnall; their son Edward and his wife Lois Kinney; and their son Rev. Edward and his wife Judith Lathrop, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, Edward Lathrop Paine, a native of Pomfret, Conn., removed to Oshkosh in 1855 when that place was little more than a lumbering village in the primeval wilds. George Milton Paine was educated in the public schools of New York, at Elmira Academy and at Alfred Seminary, N. Y. In his youth he gained practical experience in lumbering at the sawmill operated by his father on Canisteo river, in Steuben co., N. Y. Soon after the arrival of the family in Wisconsin, the father and his sons erected a mill on Fox river, equipped with circular saws. This pioneer mill stood upon the site which is still occupied by the present Paine Lumber Co. For years the business was conducted under the firm name of C. N. Paine & Co. In 1883 that firm was succeeded by the Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., which was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, and of which he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of his brother, Charles, in 1885. The plant of the company covers fifty acres, and its equipment includes two gang mills, two band mills, a planing mill, box factory and central power house, also a sash, door and blind factory with individual power plant, and a large veneer mill and storage warehouses. The company imports mahogany logs from England, and maintains distributing warehouses in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Cleveland, and agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington and other cities. Twenty million feet of logs are consumed annually. The plant is unexcelled, if equalled, by any in the United States, and is one of the greatest of its kind in the world. He was an organizer and for years president (first) of the chamber of commerce of Oshkosh. Aside from lumbering interests he was president of the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Co., and one of its organizers. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a delegate to the national convention of 1872, at the second nomination of Gen. Grant. He was also a Mason and Knight Templar. His chief diversions were reading, boating, billiards and fine horses. Col. Paine was a fine type of the energetic and progressive business man. A dignified, courtly and affable gentleman, the great establishment that bears his name is a fitting monument to his splendid ability. He was married Feb. 2, 1863, to Martha, daughter of Moses Wheeler, of New Haven, Vt.; she died in 1912; there are four surviving children: Edward W., and Nathan Paine, both associated in the lumber industry with their father; Elizabeth, who married Francis L. Palmer, and Jessie L., who married Edward L. Wickwire, of Chicago. He died in Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 29, 1917.

BARSTOW, George Eames, business man, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 19, 1849, son of Amos Chaffee and Emeline Mumford (Eames) Barstow. The founder of the family in America was William Barstow, who came over to the colonies in 1635 on the ship Truelove; was a charter member of Hanover, Mass., in 1635, and of Dedham, Mass., in 1636. The line is traced through his son William, who married Sarah—their son Benjamin, who married Mercy Randall; their son Caleb, who married Sylvina Magoun; their son Nathaniel, who married Sophia Chaffee, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, Amos Chaffee Barstow, was distinguished in the affairs of Rhode Island; served as mayor of Providence, and was chairman of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners. George Eames Barstow was educated in the public school and Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School in Providence. He began his business career at the age of seventeen and later founded the Barstow Thread Co., in Providence. Subsequently he was identified with a number of well known concerns, founding, organizing or financing the Providence Warehouse Co., the National and Providence Worsted Mills, the American Writing Paper Co., and the United States Envelope Co. He served as a member of the school board of Providence for fourteen years and was also president thereof; was a member of the Providence common council four years, and of the Rhode Island house of representatives for three terms. In 1899 he went to New York city, and in 1904 removed to Ward county, Tex., where in 1894 he had founded the town of Barstow, the county seat. Here he organized the Barstow Town Co., of which he is president, and the Barstow Irrigation Co., building irrigation works capable of irrigating 30,000 acres of land. For many years he has been studying and putting into practical use the reclaiming of lands by irrigation, and the reclamation of the swamp lands of the United States by drainage. The first drainage system in all the irrigated states was installed around Barstow, and since then and largely through his initiative nearly all of the irrigative states have enacted district laws which provide for such purpose. The Federal government through its reclamation service is now making such provision for the federal projects. He was president of the National Drainage Congress in 1907–08, and of the International Irrigation congress in 1908–09. He is vice-president of the Texas Conservation Commission; president of the West Texas Reclamation Association; member of the committee on conferences of the American Agricultural Association and member of the advisory committee of the University Forum (New York) 1911 and 1912; life director of Euphrates College, Turkey; fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London; honorary vice-president of the American Boy Scouts; member of the National Committee for the Celebration of 100th Anniversary of Peace among English-speaking Peoples; the Citizens National Committee to bring about a third international peace conference at The Hague; the National Executive Committee of the United States Progressive Federation; upon invitation of Pres. Roosevelt was a member of the conference of governors at the White House in May, 1908, and was a delegate to the World Court Congress in Cleveland, O., in 1915. Mr.

Barstow is also a life member and fellow of the Society of Applied Psychology of San Francisco, Cal., and a member of the American Society of International Law, Washington, D. C., the National Institute of Social Sciences, the International Peace Forum, the League to Enforce Peace (New York), the Southern Sociological Congress, Nashville, the National Child Labor Committee, the National Civic Federation, the American Forestry Association, the American Institute of Civics, the Academy of Political Science (New York), the American Society of Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the International World Conscience Society (Rome, Italy), the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the American Museum of Natural History, the Navy League, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, councilor of the World's Purity Congress, and honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce of Dallas, Tex. He is the author of "Good Government" (1890); Co-operative Societies" (1911); "Creation of a World Centre of Communication" (1914); "Shall We Bar the Immigrant?" 1912); "Applied Psychology" (1914); and "The Courts and the People" (1913), and addresses on "National Irrigation," "National Drainage," "Our Nation's Permanence Depends upon Our Moral Aptitude," etc. His dominating characteristics are patience, grasp of affairs, organizing and executive ability, moral courage and love of home. He was married Oct. 19, 1871, to Clara Drew, daughter of Jacob Symonds, merchant of Providence, R. I., and has seven children: Caroline Hartwell, wife of Z. D. Clark; Marguerite, wife of J. H. Brewster, Jr., of New York; George Eames, Jr., of New York; Herbert Symonds, Harold Carleton, John Paris and Putnam Barstow.

KLEIN, Joseph Frederic, mechanical engineer, was born in Paris, France, Oct. 10, 1849, son of Theobald and Wilhelmina (Muse) Klein, of Huguenot parentage. His father, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, was a saddler who came to America in 1852, settling first at Bridgeport, Conn., and subsequently at New Haven, Conn. The son attended the preparatory school of Gen. William H. Russell and the mechanical engineering course at Sheffield Scientific School, being graduated in 1871 with the degree Ph.B; he also took a graduate course in mechanical engineering, receiving the degree of D.E. in 1873. He entered the employ of the Colt Fire Arms Co., Hartford, in 1873, becoming assistant to the chief engineer, Charles B. Richards (q.v.). During 1877-81 he was instructor in mechanical engineering at Sheffield Scientific School and then went to Lehigh University to establish a course in mechanical engineering. He was professor of mechanical engineering at that institution from December, 1881, until his death. He was secretary of the faculty during 1887-88; dean of the faculty 1907-18 and acting president during a part of 1910. He spent a number of years in researches on the dynamics of the shaft governor intending to issue a work on "Flywheels and Governors," but it was never completed, although a part of the results of his investigations are in use at Lehigh University. He also made extensive researches in the kinematics of machinery. He was a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and an honorary member of Tau Beta Pi fraternity. His published books are: "Mechanical Technology of Machine Construction" (1884); "Elements of Machine Design" (1889); "Tables of Coördinates for Laying Out Accurate Profiles of Gear Teeth" (1889); "The Design of a High Speed Steam Engine" (1892); "The Physical Significance of Entropy or of the Second Law" (1910), and a number of Technical papers contributed to scientific journals. He also made the following translations from the German: "Weisbach-Herrmann's Mechanics of Machinery" (1883); "Zeuner's Treatise on Valve Gears" (1884), and "Zeuner's Technical Thermodynamics" (1907). Prof. Klein was one of the notable figures in the scientific history of the United States. He was a man of great power of application, an analytical reasoner, a diligent and painstaking worker, and possessed the grace, refinement and broad culture of the scholar. He was married, Dec. 30, 1879, to Ada Louise, daughter of Jonathan Marsh Warner, of Thomaston, Conn., and had two children: Arthur Warner, professor of mechanical engineering at Lehigh University, and Mina, wife of Noel Guilbert Cunningham. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 11, 1918.

CUSHING, Abel, jurist, was born in Hingham, Mass., March 13, 1785, son of Abel Cushing, of English descent. His first American ancestor was Matthew Cushing, who with his wife, Margaret Pitcher, and five children, came over from Hingham, England, and settled at what is now Hingham, Mass., in 1638. The line of descent is traced through Daniel Theophilus, Abel, and David Cushing, who was the grandfather of our subject. Judge Cushing was graduated at Brown University in 1810, and, having studied law with the Hon. Ebenezer Gray, of Hingham, was admitted to the bar in 1814. He began his practice in Dorchester, Mass., and met with uniform success. In 1832-34 he served in the legislature, and during 1833-37 in the state senate. In 1837 he moved to Boston, where he was soon after appointed judge of the police court, an office which he held until within a few years of his death, when failing health compelled him to resign. He wrote many pamphlets on the political questions of his time, and several books regarding governmental problems, the most widely read being, perhaps, "Historical Letters on the First Charter of Massachusetts Government," which treated largely of witchcraft in New England. Judge Cushing was one of the most advanced and liberal men in New England during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was an indefatigable student, a deep thinker and a close reasoner. For many years he was one of the most influential leaders in the Democratic party. He was married June 16, 1811, to Sarah, daughter of Moses Whiton, of Hingham, and had six children: Sarah, Abel, Abner Loring, Hannah Whiton, Horace and Henry Lincoln Cushing. He died in Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 27, 1866.

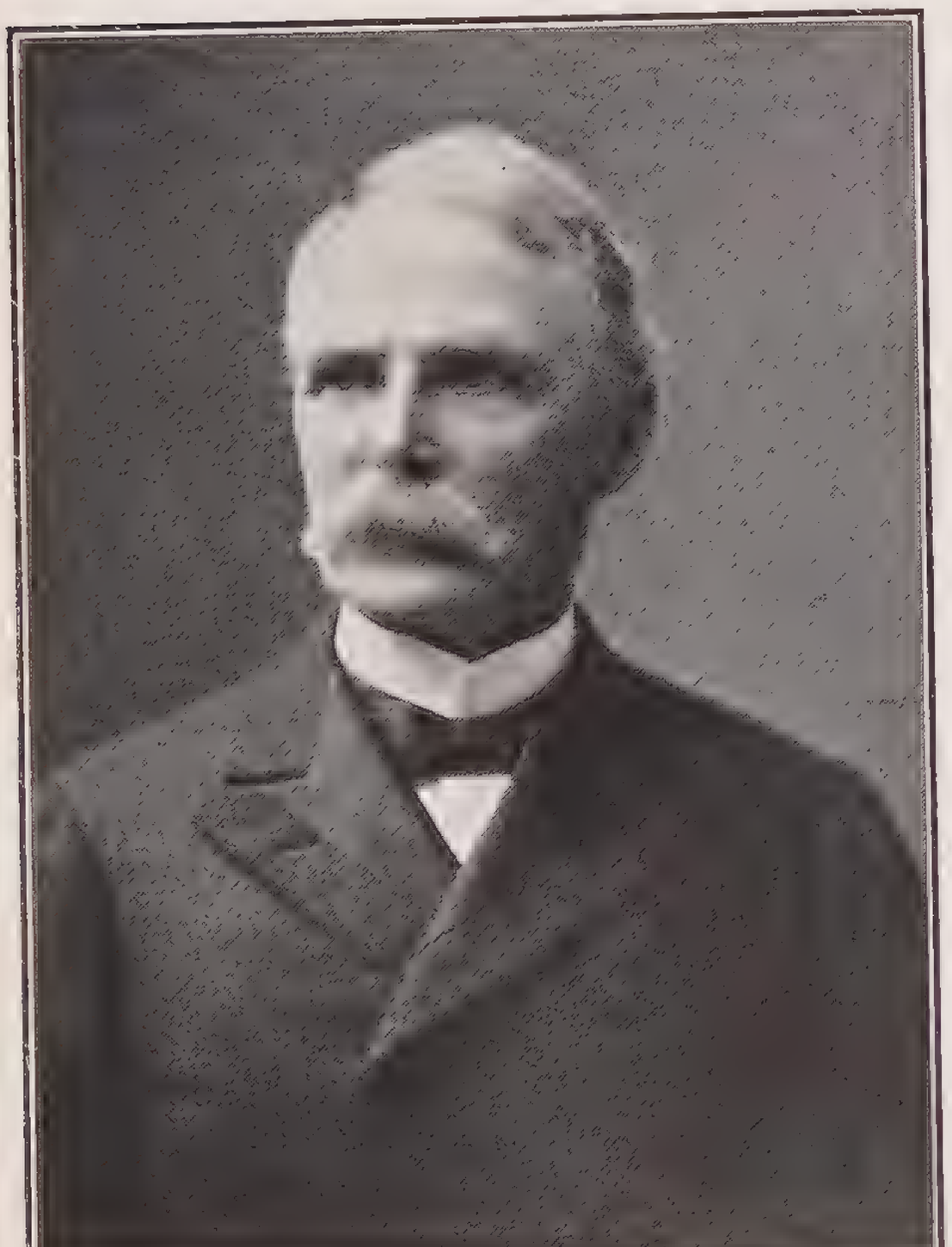
RICE, Ethel, physician and surgeon, was born at Seymour, Wis., Nov. 8, 1877, daughter of Thomas Charles and Viretta Cordelia (Fuller) Rice, and granddaughter of James Rice, who emigrated from Dundalk, County Claire, Ireland, in 1847, and two years thereafter settled in Winnebago co., Wis. After serving as a member of the staff of the Escanaba "Journal" for four years, Dr. Rice entered the Harvey Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated M.D. in 1902. She took post-graduate work at Rush Medical College, St. Luke's Hospital Laboratory, Chicago Athenaeum, Barrett Institute, and Gordon-Detwiler Institute (Spanish), all of Chicago. In 1902 she was assistant to Dr. Frances Dickinson, president of the Harvey Medical College, and the following year she was a member of the staff of Palmyra Springs (Wis.) Sanitarium. During 1904-08 she was as-



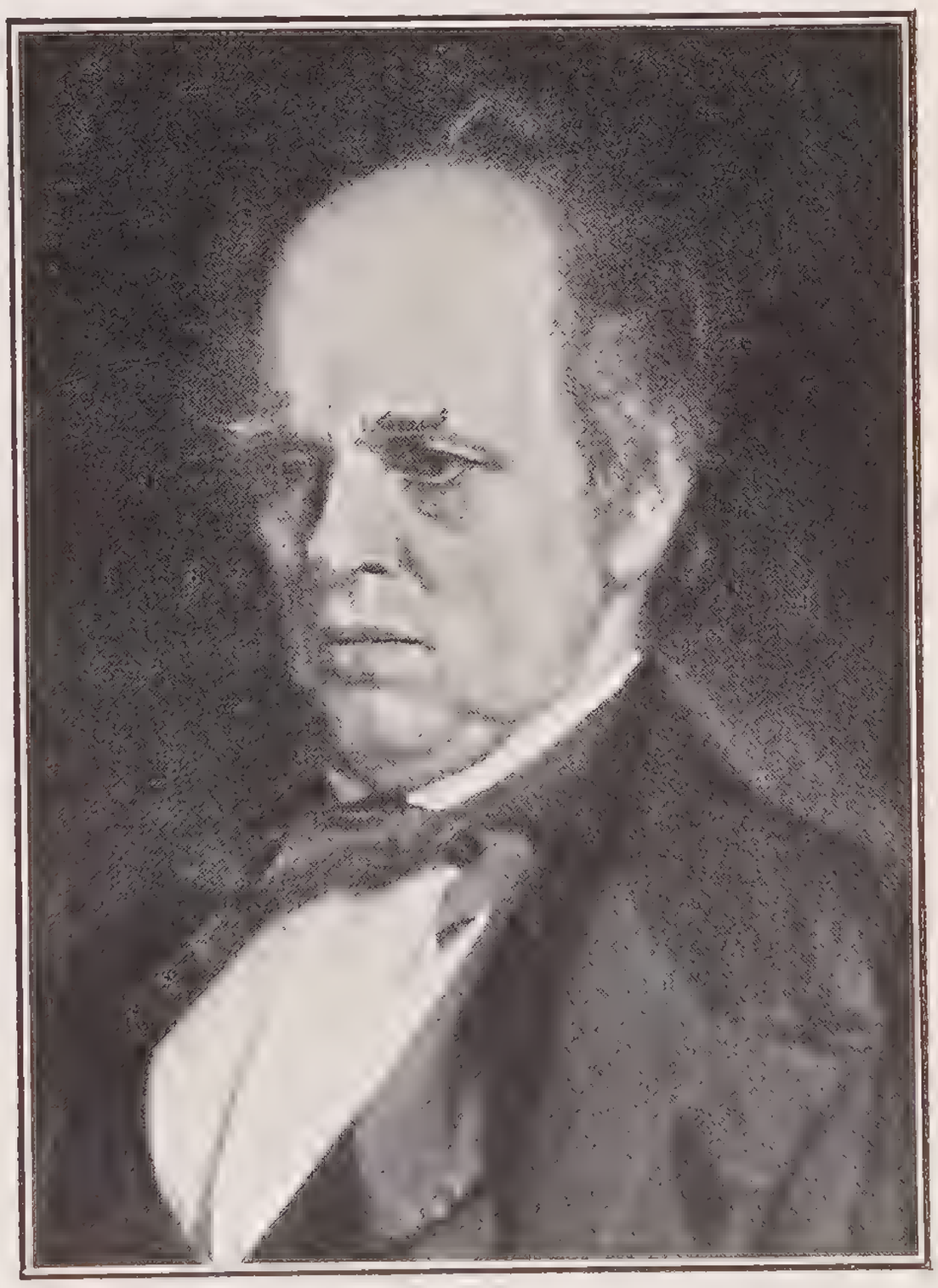
ETHEL RICE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



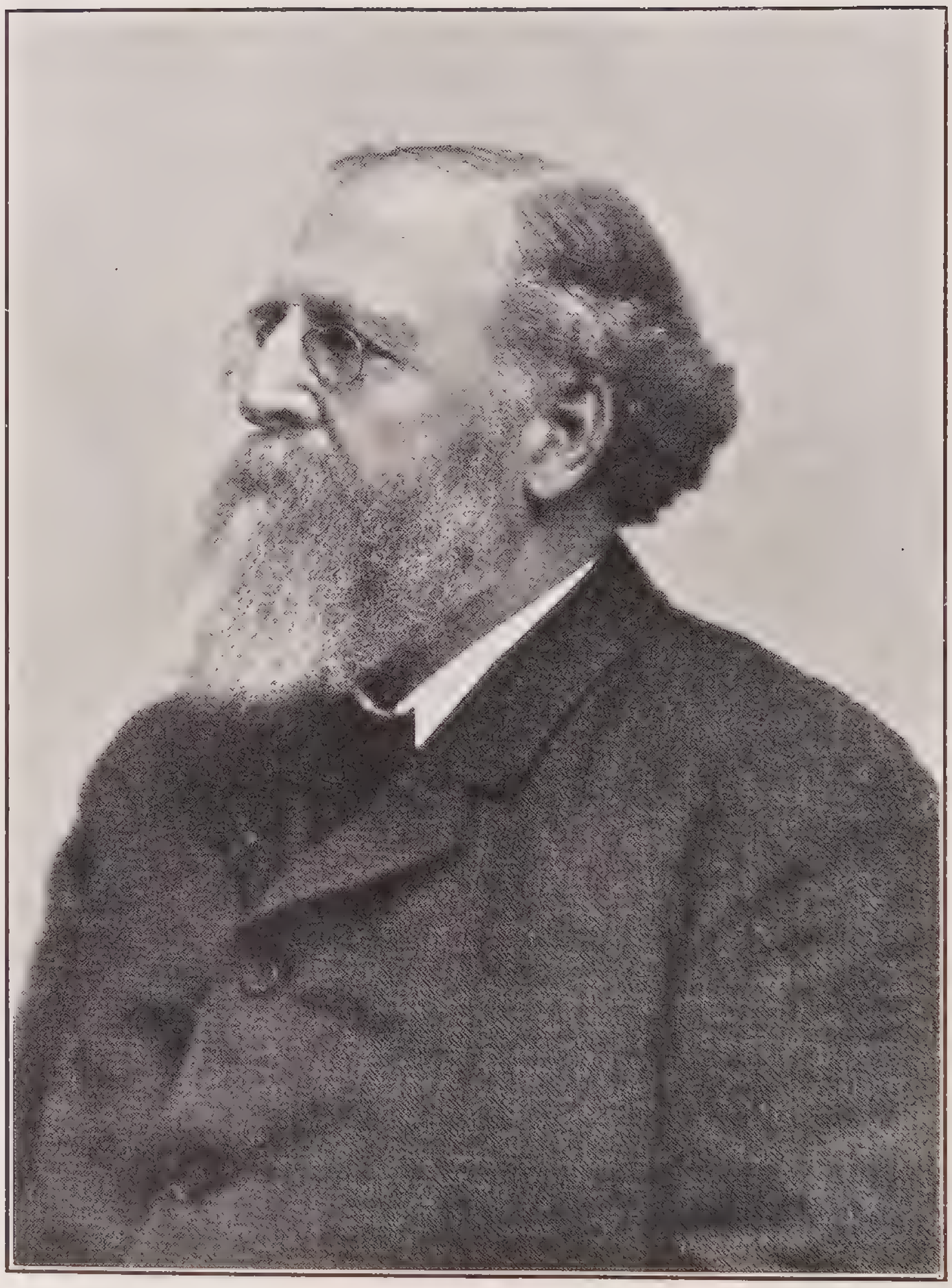
HARRY L. JONES
MERCHANT



JAMES McKINNEY
MANUFACTURER



ABEL CUSHING
JURIST



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. F. Klein

sistant to Dr. Lewis L. McArthur, Chicago. She was with the Murine Eye Remedy Co., during 1909-10; was assistant to Dr. John Ridlon during 1910-11, and to Dr. Effie L. Lobdell during 1911-17. Since then she has practiced independently, specializing in gynecology and obstetrics. She was editor of the "Medical Women's Club Bulletin" during 1912-14, and has held various special appointments on the city health staff. She is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Woman's Medical Club of Chicago, After Dinner (medical) Club, Woman's Division National Bureau for Advancement of Patriotism, Young Woman's Association of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ancient Order United Workmen. She was registrar of Harvey Medical College during 1902-03.

JONES, Harry Lewis, merchant, was born in Scranton, Pa., Jan. 17, 1882, son of Cyrus and Mary S. (Horn) Jones. His father and an uncle, Frank S. Jones (q.v.), established a retail tea business in 1872 under the name of Jones Bros., which has become one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. The son was educated in the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown, N. J., and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., but left the latter after studying civil engineering, to engage in business. In 1902 he became a clerk in one of the stores of Jones Bros. at Scranton, Pa., and a year and a half later was made assistant to a general manager of the stores with headquarters at Scranton. In 1903 he went to the headquarters of the company in Brooklyn, N. Y., to familiarize himself with all branches of the business, after which he took an active part in the management of the business as assistant to the president, William J. Burke (1907). Starting with an initial capital of less than $1,000, Messrs. Jones Bros. met with such success in locating a chain of retail tea stores (now numbering 340) that by 1910 it was incorporated as the Jones Bros. Co. with a capitalization of $10,000,000. Six years later, after having established the Globe Grocery Stores, Inc., for the purpose of extending the market for the products of the business, the name Jones Bros. Tea Co. was adopted, with Harry L. Jones as president. Both his father and uncle having withdrawn from active management. The Grand Union Tea Co. of New York and the Anchor Pottery Co. of Trenton, N. J., were subsequently acquired. The Jones Bros. Tea Co. imports 4,000,000 pounds of tea, 32,500,000 pounds of coffee and huge quantities of spices each year. It also manufactures 15,000,000 pounds of soap, 15,000,000 pounds of washing powder, and 7,000,000 pounds of baking powder annually. Forty freight cars are required weekly to distribute these goods, which are prepared for the retail trade at the central plant, covering nearly eight acres in Brooklyn, N. Y., and employing 600 people. Here the latest and most complete designs of labor-saving machinery are used for handling and packing the products, and factories maintained for making tin cans, paper bags, pasteboard and wooden boxes and a shop for printing labels and wrappers. The firm was one of the first to give premiums to its customers according to the amount of purchases, these gifts consisting chiefly of chinaware and crockery, being produced at the Anchor Pottery Co.'s works at Trenton, N. J., which employs 350 hands. Mr. Jones is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Long Island Automobile Club, the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club, and the Cherry Valley Club of Garden City. He is unmarried.

McKINNEY, James, manufacturer, was born at Duanesburg, Schenectady co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1825, son of James and Jane Frances (Netterville) McKinney, and grandson of James and Mary (Mitchell) McKinney. His grandfather, graduate of the University of Glasgow in 1778, and said to be the greatest man in the Covenanter church in his day, came to America in 1793. James McKinney, the subject, received his education chiefly at Canajoharie (N. Y.) Academy, in Montgomery county, where he made his home with his grandfather, John T. Netterville. After employment by several concerns in different lines of the iron business, in order to perfect himself at that industry, his aim being ultimately to start in business for himself, in 1857, he formed a copartnership with Abram Mann at Albany, N. Y., in 1850, under the firm style of McKinney & Mann. The partnership was dissolved in 1867, and he continued in business alone. Observing the growing demand for structural and architectural iron work for building purposes he decided to specialize in that branch of the iron industry. His business grew so rapidly that larger quarters were soon a necessity, and in 1872 a modern plant was built and in 1884 he admitted to partnership his son, Edward N. McKinney, as James McKinney & Son, the firm being still (1922) in existence under the same name. Mr. McKinney was an alderman for two years and a trustee and 2d vice-president of the Albany Savings Bank. An elder in the Presbyterian church, he was devoted to every line of religious endeavor, was active in Sunday school work and was particularly interested in young men who wished to devote their lives to the Christian ministry, and was always liberal in aiding such men to secure an education. He found his chief recreation in travel. He was married Nov. 18, 1850, to Julia A., daughter of John Poole, a merchant, of Albany; she survived him with three children: Ida Augusta, wife of David B. Hunt; Ella Frances and Edward Netterville McKinney. He died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1907.

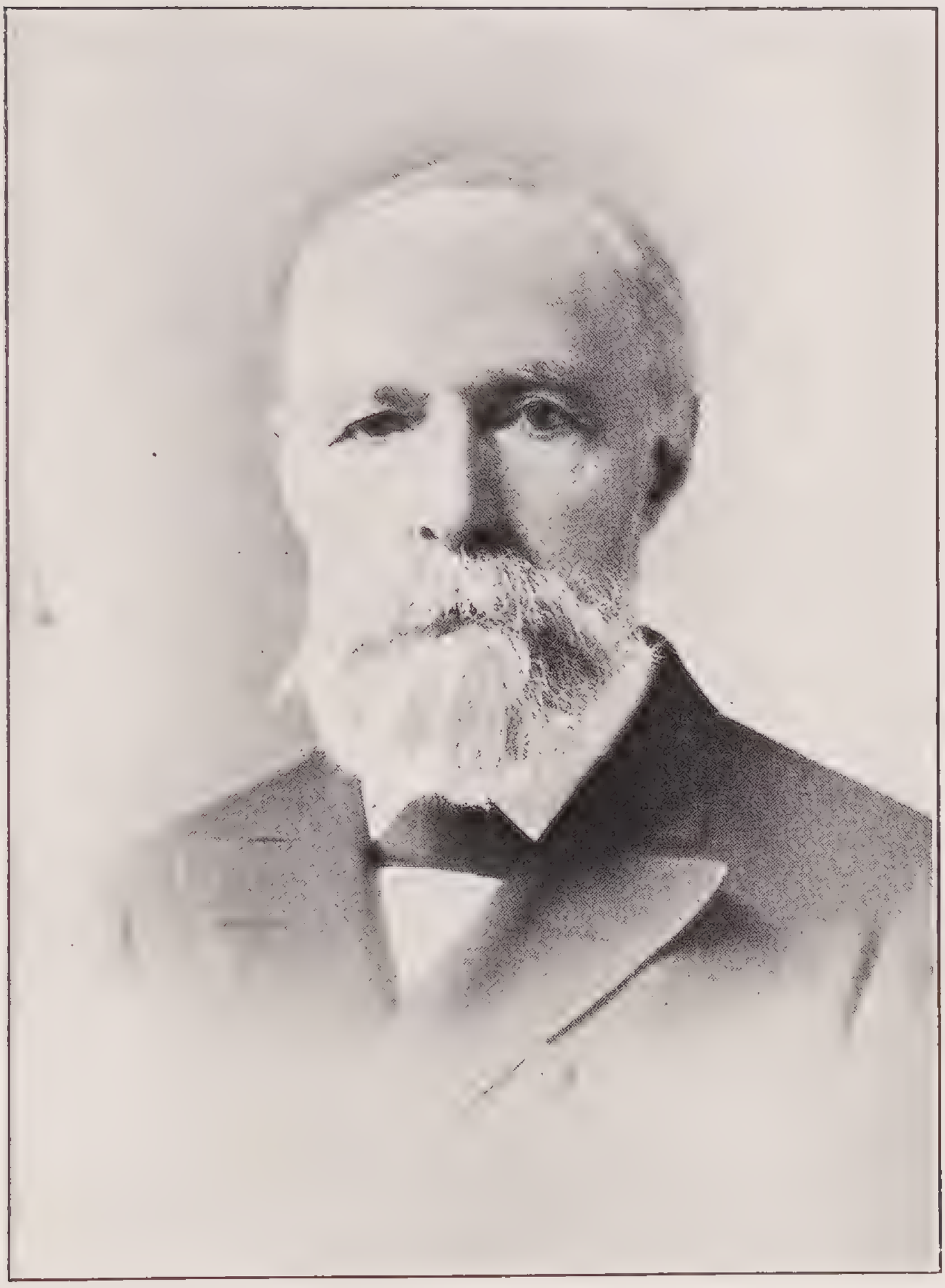
THORNTON, James Bankhead Taylor, jurist, was born in Prince William county, Va., Oct. 26, 1856, son of William Willis and Mary Susan (Buckner) Thornton, a descendant of the Thorntons of Yorkshire, and member of a noted colonial family of the Old Dominion. William Willis Thornton, father of the subject and a native of Virginia, was an educator and planter. J. B. T. Thornton received his preliminary education at Manassas, Va. He attended the college of law of the University of Virginia and also attended William and Mary College, of Virginia. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Mississippi and began the practice of his profession at Yazoo City, where he was the partner of John Sharp Williams (q.v.), afterwards U. S. senator, under the firm name of Williams & Thornton. He returned to Virginia and entered into practice at Manassas. In 1907 he was appointed to the bench in the 16th Virginia judicial circuit, being regularly elected until Sept. 1, 1918, when he resigned because of impaired health. His courts in this circuit were in Alexandria county, Fairfax, Prince William and Alexandria City. He was a member American Bar Association, Virginia State Bar Association, Mississippi State Bar Association, Alexandria County Bar Association, and the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of

the Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in reading history and automobiling. He rose to the front rank in his profession and became the undisputed leader of a bar rich in eminent legal minds, and always adhered to the highest standard of professional ethics. He was one of the most gentle, companionable and lovable of men. He married at Brentsville, Va., Oct. 21, 1885, Fannie, daughter of Prof. Ezra Bauder, an educator of Brentsville, Va., and died at Manassas, Va., Oct. 10, 1918.

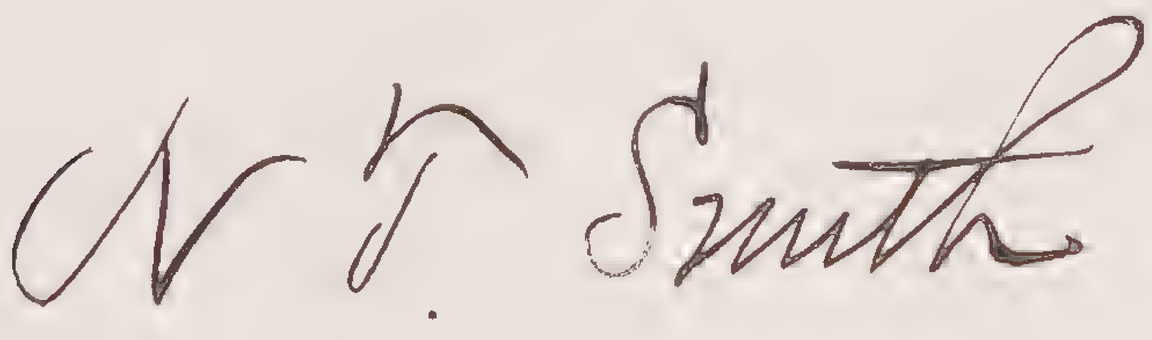
SMITH, Nicholas T., treasurer of the Southern Pacific Co., was born at Schodeck, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829, son of John N. and Maria (Hendricks) Smith. He received his education at the local schools and at the age of seventeen entered the offices of Schuyler & Co., Albany, N. Y. The firm was then doing the principal freighting business on the Hudson, and also ran the Rip Van Winkle, an opposition passenger boat to the People's line. For four years Capt. Smith was engaged with Schuyler & Co., in charge of their freight boats. In 1852 he went to California, and settling at Cold Springs, Eldorado county, engaged in selling miners' supplies in partnership with Leland Stanford. He remained at Cold Springs till the winter of 1854-55, when he closed out his business to attend the state legislature at Sacramento, to which he had been elected on the Democratic ticket. After an interval of prospecting he again entered business in 1859, first in Placer county, and later in Virginia City, Nev., and engaged in various mining enterprises. On the organization of Nye county in 1866, Gov. Nye appointed him recorder of the county. In 1871 he was appointed cashier and paymaster of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., with offices in San Francisco. Five years later he was elected treasurer of the same company and also of the Market Street Cable Railway Co., and in 1885 he became assistant treasurer of the Southern Pacific Co. He succeeded Timothy Hopkins as treasurer of the whole system in 1892. In the financial panic of the following year Collis P. Huntington badly needed $10,000,000 of San Francisco money to supplement what he had raised in New York. He thought it could not be obtained in California, but Capt. Smith said he would get it and raised it within three days. He held the position of treasurer of the Southern Pacific Co. until his death, and his influence and prestige in California was very great. Not only was he one of the most prominent Californians, but he was also one of the oldest of them and was closely identified with the development of the state from the early days. "In the 50's," said a writer, "he came in touch with the master minds of the then young community and continued to be associated with the representative men of the state. During those early years when the foundation was being laid for the prosperity of to-day, when the pioneers were in the flower of their manhood, although he was quite young then, he made his impress felt and was accorded a place among the brainy and enterprising men of the period. He was a man of prudence and reserve, inherited, no doubt, from his Hollander ancestors, which gave him the confidence of those he mingled with. He had will power and determination, too, hence he succeeded in what he undertook." Capt. Smith was married Feb. 15, 1882, to Mary, daughter of Henry Hooker. He died in San Carlos, Cal., Apr. 23, 1907.

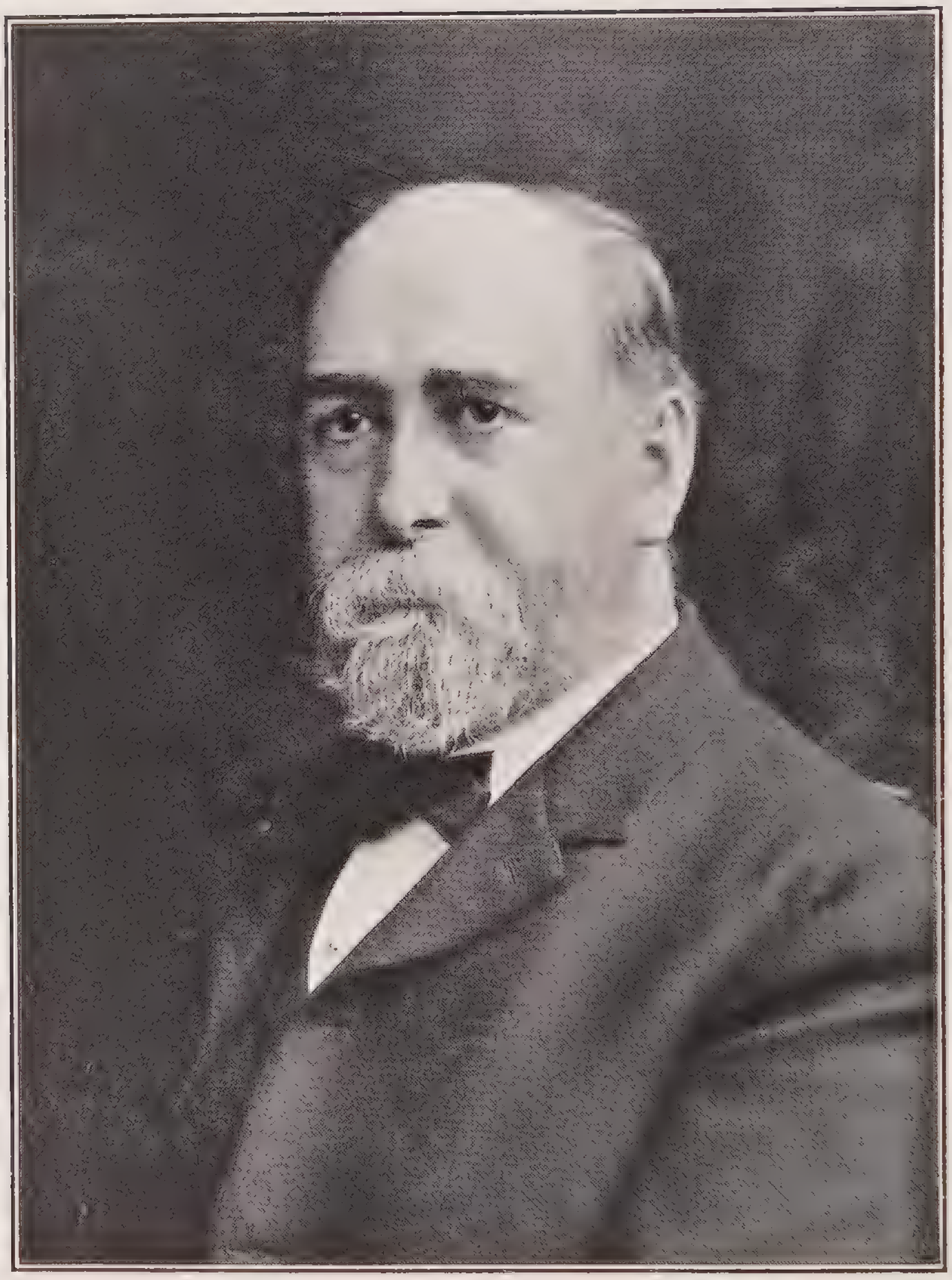
WHITFIELD, James Bryan, chief justice, was born in Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 8, 1860, son of Richard Allen and Mary (Croom) Whitfield. His first American ancestor was William Whitfield, a native of England who came to Jamestown colony and with his wife, Elizabeth Goodman, settled in Suffolk, Va., in 1713. William's son William married Rachel Bryan, and their son Bryan married Winifred Bryan, and was the grandfather of Justice Whitfield. His father settled in Florida as a cotton planter, and for ten years prior to his death in 1906 was county judge of Leon county. The son was educated in the West Florida Seminary, Tallahassee, and began his career as a cotton planter in his home county. He was graduated B.L. in the University of Virginia, in 1886, and upon being admitted to the bar, engaged in general practice until his election as county judge in 1888. Previously he had been private secretary to Gov. Perry of Florida. Resigning the judgeship in 1889, he was clerk of the state supreme court for eight years and was appointed state treasurer in 1897. He resigned from the last position in 1903, having been appointed attorney-general of the state. In 1904 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court and has since served with distinction on the bench of the highest tribunal of his state. He was chosen chief justice in 1905, to succeed Hon. R. Fenwick Taylor, and again in 1909 to serve for four years. Judge Whitfield is a man of tireless industry, possessing an intensely practical mind as well as great power of analysis, and his opinions are characterized by simplicity and directness. While he has written numerous opinions on all branches of law, those dealing with the rights and liabilities of public utility corporation are perhaps the most important. A bold and independent thinker, a careful painstaking investigator and fearless in the discharge of what he conceived to be his duty, Judge Whitfield is one of the most influential and popular men in the public life of his state today. He was married (1), Nov. 25, 1896, to Lelia R., daughter of John W. Nash, of Tallahassee, Fla. She died Oct. 4, 1897, and he was married (2) on June 12, 1901, to Margaret, daughter of T. H. Randolph of Tallahassee. He has three sons and two daughters: John Nash, Mary Croom, James B., Jr., Julia Croom and Randolph Whitfield.

VAN CISE, Joel Garretson, actuary, was born near Bermudian, Adams co., Pa., Feb. 8, 1844, son of Edwin G. and Maria M. (Garretson) Van Cise, of Dutch descent. His father was a physician for more than fifty years. He moved to Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and there the son, Joel, attended the public schools and acquired some knowledge of Latin, algebra and geometry. In 1860 he worked in a printing office in Mt. Pleasant and taught school during the winter of 1861-62, and was a clerk in the office of the U. S. assessor. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the 45th Iowa volunteer infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out. In 1867 he became a clerk in the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He possessed a phenomenal gift of mental calculation, being able to add four columns of figures as quickly and accurately as a good accountant could add one, and likewise to multiply, divide and subtract in four figures. He was able to add up to eight columns at a time but could secure the total as quickly when taking four columns at a time and with less effort of his remarkable memory. He was made assistant actuary of the Equitable in 1872 and actuary in 1898, serving as such until his retirement in 1911. He was a member of the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. Van Cise possessed a birthright membership in the So-



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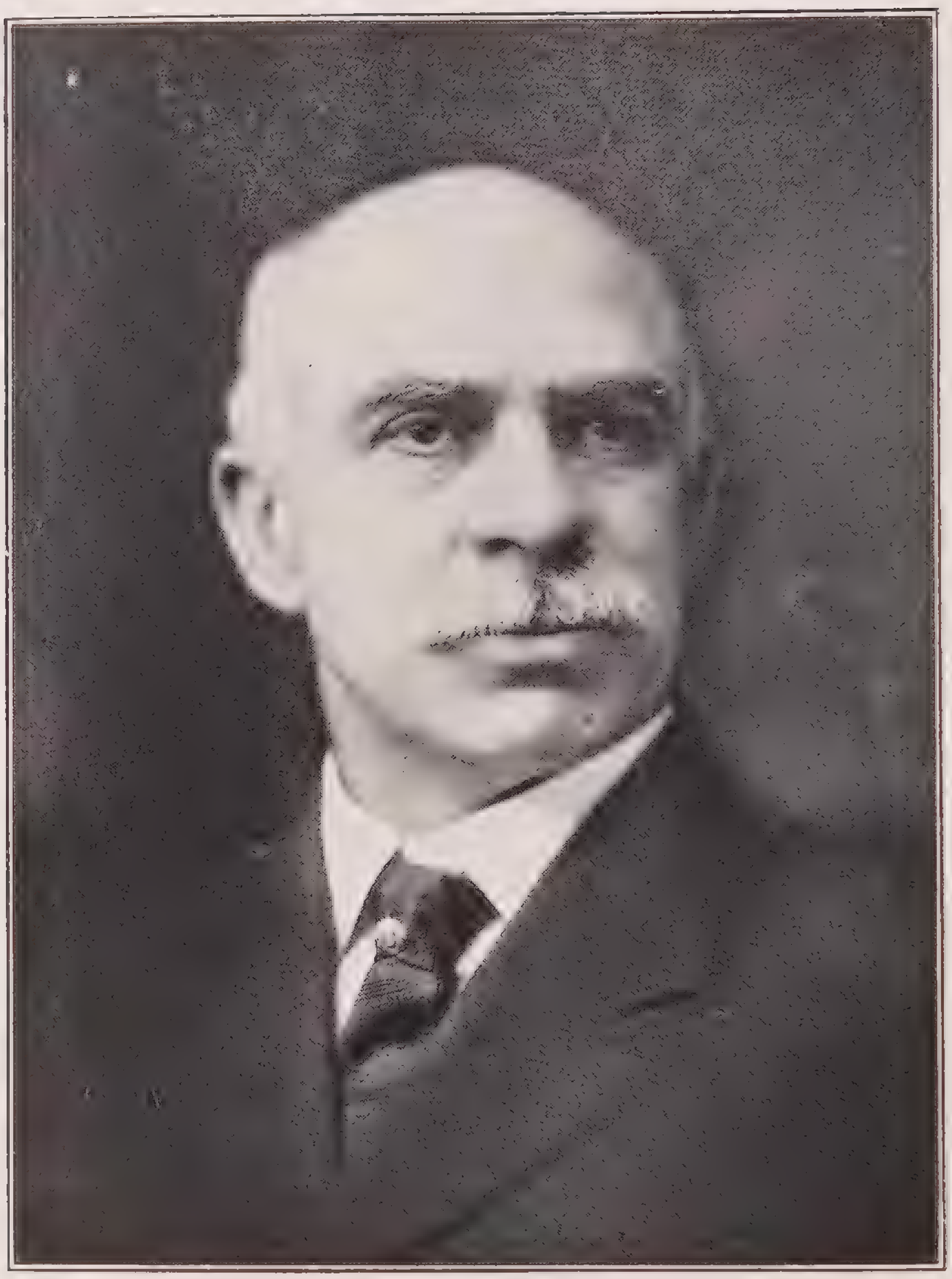
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JAMES C. HAYNES

ciety of Friends; later he became a member of the Universalist church, but when he removed from Brooklyn to Summit, N. J., in 1880, there being no Universalist church there, he attended the Methodist Episcopal church. He took a keen interest in the political affairs of his country and state and was several times a delegate to state and national conventions of the Prohibition party. He was a careful thinker, broad and sympathetic; he was ever ready to reach to his fellows a helping hand. He was married Aug. 23, 1870, to Laura H., daughter of William S. Marsh, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; the children of this union were: Hattie May, wife of David L. Youngs; Edwin Cortland; Abbie Florence, wife of Parker D. King; William Marsh; Laura Knowles; Mary Emma; Eleanor, and Clinton Spooner Van Cise. He died in Summit, N. J., Dec. 8, 1918.

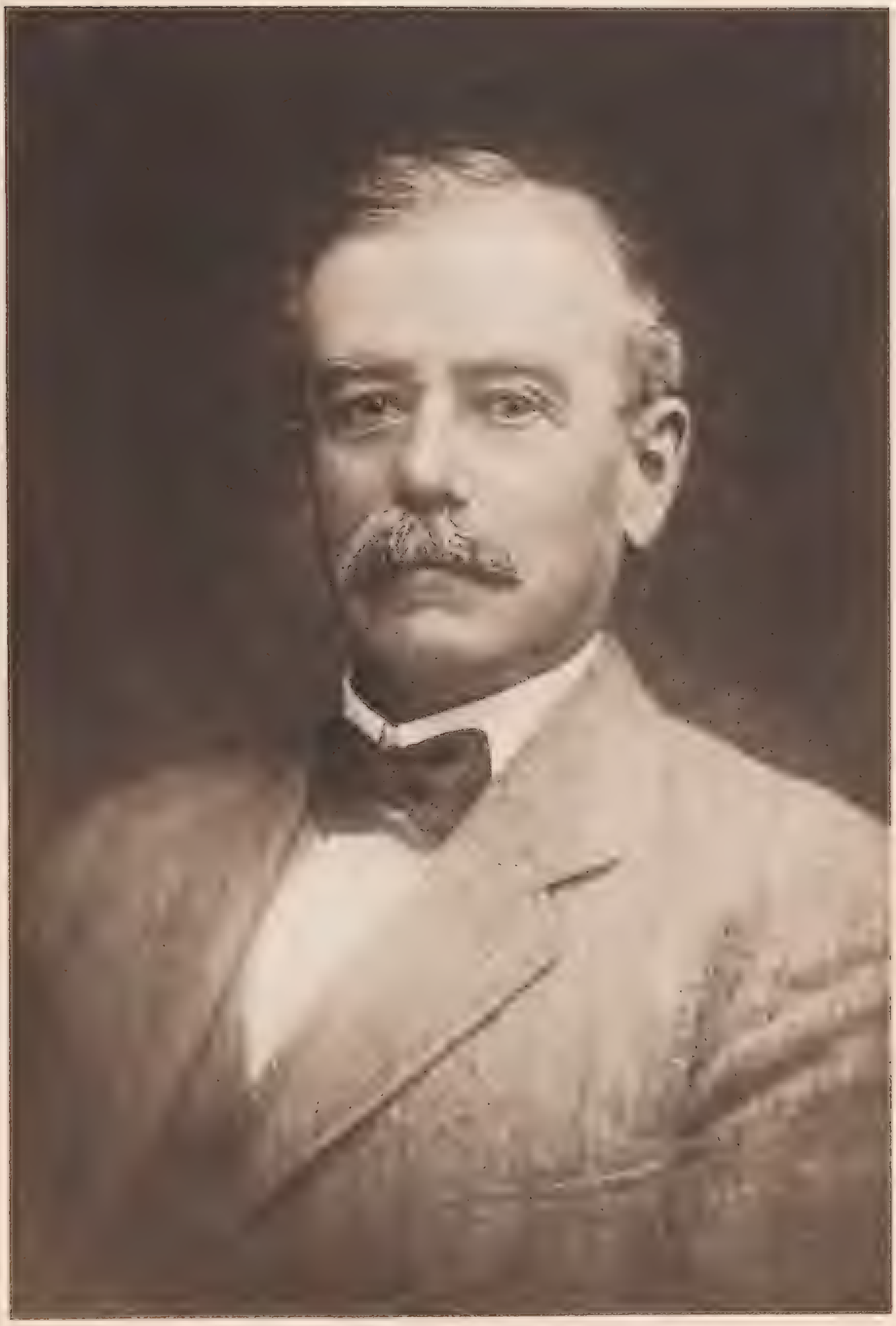
HAYNES, James C., mayor, was born near Baldwinsville, Onondaga co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1848, son of James and Eliza Ann (Clark) Haynes. His first American ancestor was Jonathan Haines, who came to this country from England in 1633, and settled at Newberry, Mass., in 1642. From him and his second wife, Sarah Moulton, the line is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Hannah Harriman; their son Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Clement; their son Joseph and his wife, Anna Heath, and their son David and his wife, Martha Wilson, who were the grandparents of James Clark Haynes. Among his ancestors was Joseph Haynes, of Haverhill, Mass., who was an officer in the revolutionary war and a member of the first provincial congress. James C. Haynes received his early education at home, and after the civil war he entered the Baldwinsville Academy, teaching school meanwhile and helping on the farm. Later he attended the Onondaga Valley Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, and subsequently studied law with private firms in Syracuse and Baldwinsville, N. Y. After a brief course at the law school of Columbia University he was admitted to the New York bar in 1875. For three years he practiced law with the firm of Pratt, Brown & Garfield, Syracuse, N. Y., and then formed a partnership with R. A. Bill, of Eau Claire, Wis. The partnership was dissolved in less than a year, and Mr. Haynes started an independent practice in Minneapolis, Minn., and built up an extensive business in corporation law. In 1883 he organized, with Alfred T. Williams, the American District Telegraph Co. of Minneapolis, of which he was president until it sold out to the Minnesota company in 1906. Mr. Haynes' first appearance in public life was in 1890, when he was elected to the city council of Minneapolis. In 1902 he was elected mayor by a large majority and was re-elected in 1906, 1908 and 1910. His four administrations were among the most fruitful and eventful in the history of the city, and in all of them he showed himself pre-eminently a champion of the people's rights and an unflinching opponent of all forms of graft and monopoly. Mr. Haynes was a director of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis and a member of St. Anthony's Commercial Club of East Minneapolis. He was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Royal Arcanum, A. O. A. W., Knights of Pythias and Lodge 44, B. P. O. E. of Minneapolis. He was married at Skaneateles, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1879, to Sara E., daughter of Col. Chester Clark, of Skaneateles, N. Y., and had three children: Ruth, wife of L. E. Carpenter; Dean Clark and Harold Clark Haynes. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 14, 1913.

KOUNTZE, Herman, banker, was born at Osnaburg, Stark co., O., Aug. 21, 1833, son of Christian and Margaret (Zerbe) Kountze. His father came to this country from Saxony when a young man and soon afterward settled at Osnaburg, where he was engaged in business until his death. Herman Kountze began his business career at the age of ten in his father's store, and in 1856 went to Omaha, Neb., where his older brother, Augustus, had started a real estate business in the preceding year. The two brothers had been close friends since childhood and in Omaha they became associated in the buying and selling of real estate, a business they developed to great proportions. Besides their Omaha deals they acquired large holdings in Brownville, Nebraska City, Tekamah, Dakota City, Neb.; Sioux City, Ia., and also invested heavily in real estate in Chicago, Ill., and Denver, Colo., and in Texas pine and grazing lands. Following the financial panic of 1857 real estate became practically unsalable and many of the Omaha banks failed. Augustus and Herman Kountze consequently went into partnership in the banking business under the name of the Kountze Brothers, which they continued until 1864. In the meantime they organized the First National Bank of Omaha, the first bank organized in Nebraska under the national banking law. Herman Kountze became cashier of the First National Bank upon its organization, and later became successively vice-president and president. In 1862 Luther Kountze, a younger brother, started the banking firm of Kountze Bros. in Denver, Colo., with Augustus and Herman as senior partners. In 1864 Charles B. went to Denver and joined his brothers in business. Two years later the brothers organized the Colorado National Bank, of Denver, and became identified with other large business interests there, including the Holden Smelting and Reduction Works. In 1867 Luther Kountze opened a banking business in New York and later formed the banking house of Kountze Bros., with Augustus, Herman and Charles B. Kountze as partners. The business grew rapidly until it became one of the most important banking houses in the city. Aside from his banking and other financial interests Herman Kountze has made a place for himself among the constructive activities of the last half-century by his progressive identification with the interests of the state of Nebraska. When he began to invest in Nebraska lands the state was practically in its pioneer stage, and he continued to be an important factor in the wonderful growth that has attended the state in general and the city of Omaha in particular. He had foresight enough to anticipate the future of the state and he had sufficient faith and courage to stake heavily on that anticipation. Among the many large interests in various parts of the country with which he was identified were a number of railroads, including the Omaha and Northwestern railroad, now part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; the Denver and South Park, now owned by the Colorado and Southern; the Sabine and East Texas railroad, running from Sabine Pass to the Neches river in Texas, now part of the Texas and New Orleans system, and the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western railway, now part of the Fitchburg system. He was chiefly responsible for the erection of the First National Bank Building in Omaha, at a cost, including realty, of $300,000, and he was probably more responsible for the development of the residence portions of Omaha than any other one man. Kountze place, one of the handsomest residential

parts of the city, was laid out by him in 1887. He was also interested in the South Omaha Land Company and the South Omaha Stock Yard Company, two corporations which have added materially to the business prosperity of that city. Herman Kountze was married in Omaha, May 10, 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Davis, one of the pioneers of that city. He died in Watkins Glen, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1906, survived by four sons: Augustus F, Charles T., Herman D. and Luther L. Kountze, all four members of the firm of Kountze Brothers, Bankers, of New York, and two daughters: Eugenie, wife of Meredith Nicholson, the author, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Gertrude, wife of John T. Stewart, of Omaha, Neb.

METCALF, Edwin Dickinson, manufacturer, was born in Smithfield, R. I., Mar. 14, 1848, son of William and Nancy Elizabeth (Crook) Metcalf. His father, a native of England, was a farmer at Westford, Mass., and became a lieutenant in the civil war. Edwin D. Metcalf was educated at Westford Academy, and was graduated at Eastman's Business School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1860. He began his business career in a furniture store in Providence, R. I., and in 1874, in association with Eben Luther, he established a furniture business in Springfield, Mass., under the firm name of Metcalf & Luther, which continued for sixteen years. He afterward organized the Holyoke Furniture Co., of Holyoke, Mass., and later the firm of H. S. Martin & Co., of Chicopee, Mass. In all of these concerns he had charge of the finances only, his partners looking after the other details of the business. He early became prominent in the political life of Springfield, and was twice elected to the house of representatives of Massachusetts, 1880–82. He was mayor of the city in 1886, and was elected for two terms to the state senate, 1888–90, being leader of the senate during his second term. He was appointed assistant quartermaster-general of the state, with the rank of colonel, by which title he was known during the rest of his life. In his later years he became interested in many railroad and manufacturing enterprises and gradually withdrew from the commercial houses with which he was connected. He built railroads about Springfield, and became president of a construction company which built a large railroad mileage in the southern states. He was president of the Springfield & New London railroad until it was consolidated with the New England railroad; vice-president of the John Hancock National bank and director of the Merchants' National Bank and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. Having been put in temporary charge of the business affairs of the D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of harvesting machinery and tillage implements, of Auburn, N. Y., he shortly afterward became treasurer and general manager, and thenceforth made Auburn his permanent home. The thirteen years that he directed the Osborne Co.'s affairs were unusually prosperous, and as one of the leading manufacturers of farm machinery it was taken over by the International Harvester Co. in 1903. Two years after he assumed charge Col. Metcalf organized a department, or branch, of the business, known as the Columbian Cordage Co., to produce the quantity of binding twine needed for the Osborne machines. The market for ropes and twines had been increasing so rapidly that after the transfer to the International Harvester Co., Col. Metcalf and some business associates established the Columbian Rope Co., with a capital of $500,000, which was later increased to $1,000,000. A large modern mill equipped with the latest cordage machinery was erected at Auburn, and within a year it was turning out rope and twine of every description. Today the plant, which occupies forty acres of floor space, employs 1,200 hands and manufactures manila and sisal rope, jute and American hemp twines, Italian and Russian flax twines, transmission rope, oil well cordage, hay, hides and bale rope, paper twine, ring yarn, spun yarn and tarred goods. Col. Metcalf developed the business into one of the largest and best known cordage factories of the world. At the time of his death he was a director of the Empire Coke Co., of Geneva, N. Y., and the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad Co.; president of the Auburn & Northern Electric Railroad Co.; member of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.; director of the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., and a director of the Cayuga County National and Savings banks, of Auburn, N. Y. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, of New York; the Nyassett Club, of Springfield, Mass.; the Citizens' Club, of Syracuse; the City and Owasco Country clubs, of Auburn, and the Oak Bluffs Country and East Chop Country clubs, of Oak Bluffs, Mass. He was a lifelong Republican, and had made a thorough study of tariff questions, on which subject he was regarded as an authority. In New England, Col. Metcalf purchased and improved many land sites, contributing a beautiful soldiers' monument to the village of Westford, and in Auburn he erected many of the largest and most substantial business blocks of the city. His dominating characteristics were courage, perseverance, self-reliance, foresight and a marvelous capacity for work. He was married, Sept. 11, 1873, in Providence, R. I., to Carrie Walker, daughter of Samuel W. Flint, of Fall River, Mass., and left three sons: Edwin F., Harold G. and Stanley W. Metcalf. He died at Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1915.

EMERY, Zachary Taylor, physician and surgeon, was born at Novi, Oakland co., Mich., Feb. 22, 1847, son of John Cutler and Mary (Yerkes) Emery. His first American ancestor was John Emery, who came from Hants, England, about 1635, and settled at Newburyport, Mass.; his wife was Mary Webster, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan, who married Mary Wovelman; their son Edward, who married Sarah Sibley; their son William, who married Mary Chase; their son Josiah, who married Abigail Cutler; their son Josiah, who married Susan Little and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Josiah Emery (2d) served as lieutenant and later as colonel in the war of 1812, and his son, John Cutler Emery, served as recruiting officer during the civil war. Z. Taylor Emery received his early education in the schools of Northville and Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1870 entered the University of Michigan, where he remained two years. He was graduated at the Detroit Medical College in March, 1874, and at the Long Island College Hospital in the following June. He served a year in the United States Marine Hospital in Detroit (1873), and began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was appointed commissioner of health of Brooklyn in 1894, and served until 1898. He was attending physician to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum for thirteen years (1891-1904), to the Graham Institute for ten years (1880-90) and to the Kings County Hospital for fifteen years (1898-1913), and surgeon to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary during 1874-83. He has been medical director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co.



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Edwin D. Metcalf



Paul J. Sorg

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since 1895 and is a regent of the Long Island College Hospital since 1889. Dr. Emery is a man of wide learning and keen intelligence, grasping the facts of a case with rare professional instinct. Much of his time is given to the analysis of cause and effect, and his resolute self-reliance promises improved methods in the practice of his specialty. One notable device has already appeared from his hand, namely, a very effective cork pessary, which he invented in 1882. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1891-92; the Kings County Pathological Society and the Brooklyn Gynecological Society. Dr. Emery has traveled extensively, having made several tours in Europe. He was married in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 17, 1889, to Georgina, daughter of David Colville of that city.

SORG, Paul John, manufacturer, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 23, 1840, son of Henry Sorg, who came to this country from Koup-Hesse, Germany, where he had been a soldier under Emperor Francis Joseph, and settled in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1830, removing in 1851 to Cincinnati, O. Young Paul Sorg's education was limited by the necessity of working for the combined support of the family. That he was a thoroughly typical self-made American is evidenced by the fact that when only twelve years of age he sold flowers and fans in the markets of Cincinnati and did odd jobs that fell his way. He was apprenticed to a manufacturer of chairs in Cincinnati, O., for three years and then secured employment as a molder in the foundry of Adams & Peckover, later becoming foreman. In July, 1864, he formed a partnership with John Auer for the manufacture of plug tobacco in what is now known as "The Bottoms" in Cincinnati. They began business in an attic, but in two years occupied the entire building. In 1869 Robert Wilson and James Jacoby were admitted to the firm and the factory was removed to Middletown, O. This partnership continued until 1876, when it was dissolved and Messrs. Sorg and Auer organized what is now known as the P. J. Sorg Co. The business gradually grew until it became one of the largest and most aggressive manufacturers of plug tobacco in the world, giving employment to over 1,000 persons. In 1898 the Paul J. Sorg Co. was sold to the Continental Tobacco Co. and the latter was subsequently merged into the American Tobacco Co. The city of Middletown owes Mr. Sorg its present growth. He built as a monument to his name the Sorg Opera House, one of the handsomest theatres in Ohio. He organized the Merchants' National Bank, of which he was president until his death; was interested in the Middletown Paper Co., and built the Middletown and Cincinnati railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania system. In 1894 he was nominated for congress from the third district of Ohio to fill the unexpired term of George Houk, deceased, and was elected by a majority which bespoke his popularity with the people of his district, being re-elected to the fifty-fourth congress. As a member of that body, he served on the committees on labor, manufactures and military affairs, and his whole official life was marked by an unblemishing regard for the interest and wishes of his constituents as he understood them. In 1897 he was prominently mentioned for governor and received over 200 votes in the Democratic convention. Mr. Sorg was married, July 20, 1876, to Susan Jennie Gruver of Butler county, O., and had two children: Paul Arthur, who was elected president of the Merchants' National Bank on obtaining his majority, being at that time the youngest national bank president in the United States, and who is now first vice-president; and Ada Gruver Sorg. Mr. Sorg died May 27, 1902.

LOCKWOOD, Rufus A., lawyer, was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1811. His real name was Jonathan Jessup, and the occasion for changing it was the beginning of a checkered career that is seldom equaled in fiction. At the age of eighteen, while attending Yale College, he left without explanation or notice to anyone, and enlisted on an U. S. man-of-war. On his first cruise he saw a shipmate punished, unjustly and cruelly, as he thought, and on arriving at New York deserted and adopted his mother's family name to hide his identity. He worked his way to Buffalo, N. Y., on an Erie canal boat; and thence shipped by schooner to Chicago, Ill. From here a farmer, with whom he formed a chance acquaintance, took him by wagon to Romney, Tippecanoe co., Ind. While teaching school he studied law, committing Blackstone's Commentaries to memory, married without a dollar in the world, was admitted to the bar, and began his professional career in Thorntown. His first case was in defense of an action against himself for debt, in which judgment was taken and his scanty household goods were sold by the constable. He lost his second case also, but appealed to the supreme court, and upon winning the appeal, received an offer of partnership from Albert S. White (q.v.), then a leading lawyer of Lafayette. The new connection brought his opportunity for public distinction. In a quarrel over an election bet, J. H. W. Frank, editor of the local Democratic paper, killed John Woods, a respectable and popular merchant. The case stirred the community to its foundation. In addition to the political bias, Woods had many personal friends who were determined to have Frank punished. A fund for prosecution was made up, and Henry S. Lane, Isaac Naylor and William P. Bryant, all strong men, were retained to aid the prosecution. On the other side were White & Lockwood, and John Pettit, later a judge of the Indiana supreme court. The case looked bad for Frank, and White and Pettit advised getting a continuance, and letting the defendant "jump his bail." But Lockwood insisted that it was better to stand trial, and the case was practically left in his hands, though Edward A. Hannegan was employed to assist him. Lockwood spoke nine hours in his argument for the defense, devoting his efforts largely to denouncing a state of society that permitted the employment of men who were believed to have personal influence with jurors to aid in a government prosecution, and inveighing against "the clique that had contributed money to secure a conviction." The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and Lockwood's fame was established. A history of the case was published in pamphlet form, with Lockwood's speech in full, and widely circulated. Business now became prosperous, but he was a natural gambler. He made one sane investment —the purchase of 320 acres of prairie land in White co.; but other speculations were disastrous, and left him overwhelmed with debt. In 1842 he deposited what funds he could collect for the benefit of his creditors and disappeared. His old friend Hannegan, learning that he had enlisted in the army to secure a bounty of $20 and was stationed in Arkansas, secured an order from

Pres. Tyler for his discharge, and forwarded it to Lockwood, with $100, and an earnest entreaty to come back to his friends. He returned to Lafayette to find that his White co. land had increased largely in value. He sold it, paid his debts, and was enjoying a measure of prosperity until the gold excitement of 1849 lured him to California. At San Francisco he found employment for a time as clerk in a law office, serving also as janitor, while losing most of his wages in gambling. He resumed the practice of law and established a reputation on the Coast, but the more money he made the more he gambled. In 1853 he determined to go to Australia. Arriving in Sidney penniless, he started on foot for Melbourne, 700 miles away, and there he learned that the laws of the Colony prevented anyone from practising law until he had been a resident for seven years. He obtained employment as bookkeeper, clerk and sheep herder, and in 1854 made his way back to California and again took up the law. He was called into John C. Fremont's celebrated Mariposa land case, involving the validity of a Spanish land grant of "ten square leagues" in the Sierra Nevada mountains, which had been purchased by Fremont. The local courts had rejected the claim, but the U. S. supreme court had reversed the decision, affirming Fremont's title. The government's representatives were now taking an appeal from the further proceedings of the lower court, and Lockwood was sent to Washington to oppose it. Contrary to the usual method, the decision in this case (U. S. vs. Fremont, 18 Howard, p. 30) does not mention the names of the attorneys, but in the list of admissions to the bar, prefixed to the report is the name of Rufus A. Lockwood, of California. His opposition to the appeal was based on two grounds: a failure to comply with the court's rules of procedure, and the claim that, as the proceedings involved nothing new, it was in reality an appeal from the former decision of the supreme court. Tradition says that Lockwood spoke for two hours on the law involved, receiving the close attention of the court, and that one of the justices said: "That man is the equal of the best lawyers in the United States." The court dismissed the appeal, and Fremont's title was established. It is said that his fee was $100,000. On a journey to New York via the Isthmus of Panama in 1857, he lost his life on the ill-fated ship "Central America," which encountered a terrific storm off the Carolina coast. He joined the crew at the pumps and when convinced the vessel was doomed, helped to get his wife and child into a lifeboat, which was saved, refusing to join them for fear of overloading it and went down with the ship.

DICKEY, James Nathaniel, banker, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., July 12, 1840, son of William and Esther (James) Dickey. The first of the family in America was his father, William Dickey, who came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, and settled at Newburgh, N. Y., about 1838. James Nathaniel Dickey was educated at the old Chichester School (Brown's Boys School), and at the Glebe School, and was graduated at the old Newburgh Academy in 1854, at the early age of fourteen. He then became an office boy for Judge John J. Monell. In September, 1856, he entered the service of the Quassaick National Bank as an office boy. He was made receiving teller in May, 1863, and promoted to the important post of cashier in February, 1895. In March, 1911, he was elected president and continued in that position until his death. Thus for sixty-two years he was connected with the Quassaick National Bank. Mr. Dickey was first elected city treasurer in 1871 on the Republican ticket and served continuously in that position until 1892; in 1908 he was again elected city treasurer and served until 1915. He was long the efficient vice-president of the Newburgh Historical Society, was chairman of the historical committee of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909, selected the historic sites for marking by tablets of bronze, and also prepared the inscriptions for the tablets. He was also a member of the City club and the Newburgh Yacht club. While he loved nature passionately, he also loved the world of books, and his large library was the scene of the recreation he most loved. In his home life he was delightful, and as a citizen he ever sought the highest good of the community in which he lived. He was married Aug. 15, 1866, to Eve, daughter of William Symington Brown, M. D., of Boston, Mass., and had three children, Edith Symington (died 1911), who married Grant Kenny; Laura Stanley, who married Eugene B. Howell, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Constance Seymour Dickey. He died in Newburgh, N. Y., June 19, 1918.

PORTER, William Dodge, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 15, 1831, son of Henry Chester and Sarah Cleveland (Dodge) Porter. The first of the family in America was John Porter of Kenilworth, who came to this country in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, Mass., whence he removed in 1635 to Windsor, Conn. From him and his wife, Anne White, the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife, Hannah Stanley; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Mehitabel Buell; their son Nathanael and his wife, Eunice Horton; their son Nathanael, his son John, and his son Henry Chester, father of William D. Porter. He was graduated at Williams College in 1850. During 1851–54 he was a clerk in the banking firm of Corning & Co., New York, and cashier of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., for nineteen years. In 1872 he established the firm of Porter & Bainbridge, successors to Bergen & Bainbridge, importers and dealers in fine stationery, with which he was connected about ten years. But his greatest service was as an educator. He had that rarest of all talents, the capacity to teach little children, and for twenty-seven years he taught in Summit, N. J., the primary class in the Methodist Sunday-school. His connection with Sunday-school work extended over seventy-five years, fifty years of which he was a teacher in the primary department. The love and sympathy which he felt for little children was extended in almost an equal degree to all mankind, and it was his only regret that he was unable to extend to all the service which he rendered to the children. He was a prolific writer on religious and Sunday-school subjects. He was married May 31, 1862, to Alexine Mifflin, daughter of John Parke Coulter, and had three children, two of whom survived him, William Stuart and Grace Cleveland Porter. He died in Summit, N. J., Feb. 26, 1912. (Portrait opposite p. 163.)

HUNTOON, Lew Addison, lawyer and banker, was born at Lakeland, Minn., Nov. 2, 1862, son of Lucius Addison and Ann Eliza (Moulton) Huntoon, and a descendant of Philip Huntoon, who emigrated from England. His father (1827-84), a merchant, was influential and prominent in political affairs. He was educated in the public schools of Lakeland and was graduated at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., in 1885. He was superintendent of schools at Moorhead, Minn., for three years, during which he devoted his spare

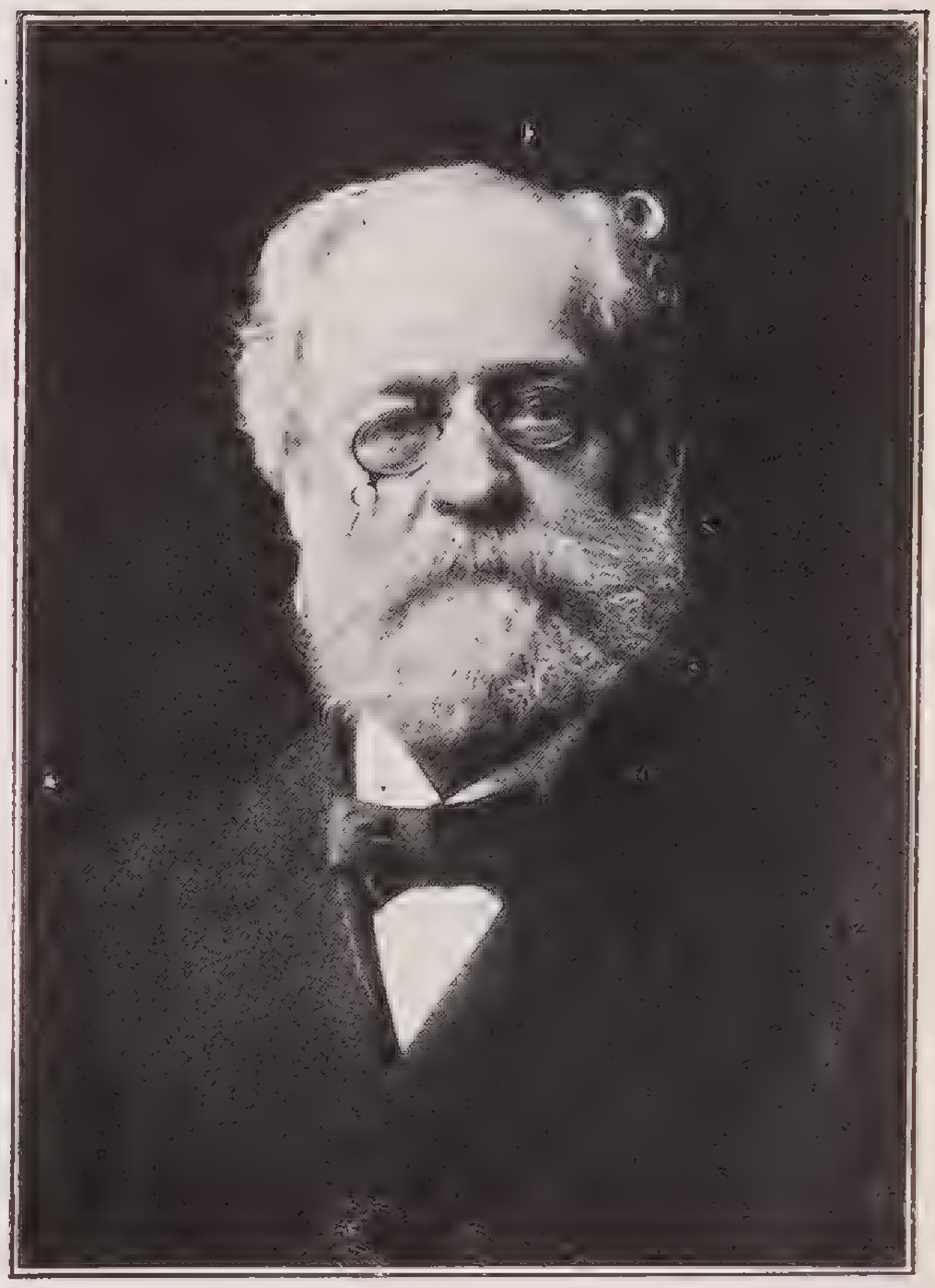


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James N. Dickey



LEW A. HUNTOON
LAWYER AND BANKER



WILLIAM D. PORTER
EDUCATOR



ANDREW R. SHERRIFF
LAWYER



ANNA V. HYATT
SCULPTOR

hours to the study of law. Upon being admitted to the bar he began practice in Moorhead with the law firm of Burnham, Mills & Tillotson. He practiced four years in Minneapolis, and returning to Moorhead in 1893 became cashier of the First National Bank. His indomitable force and masterful nature asserted itself to the advantage of the institution which he virtually controlled. He served as president of the ninth district group of the State Bankers' Association, and later as president of the State Bankers' Association. For years he was a member of the Moorhead board of aldermen, and served his district as county commissioner. In 1910 Gov. Eberhart appointed him a member of the state normal school board, and through his energy a large addition to the Moorhead Normal School grounds was secured, also an appropriation of $100,000 for a new building. His efforts in that capacity were appreciated, and in 1912 Gov. Eberhart appointed him a member of the new educational commission. In that year he became a member of the executive committee of the state central committee of the Republican party. Meanwhile he had become president of three state banks—the Sabin State, Comstock State and Baker State banks. He was instrumental in founding the Clay County Potato Growers' Association, of which he was president, and he also organized the Clay County Better Farming Association, in which he was admittedly the dominant spirit. He was married at Glyndon, Minn., Aug. 29, 1888, to Carrie, daughter of Alonzo T. Deming, who survived him with four daughters: Ruth, Margaret, Helen and Ann Huntoon. He died at Moorhead, Minn., May 23, 1913.

SHERRIFF, Andrew Rothwell, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., Apr. 8, 1872, son of George Lewis and Susan Burrows (Rothwell) Sherriff. His father was a merchant. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Washington and was graduated at Harvard University in 1896, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution one year later. He was also graduated LL.B. in the law departments of Georgetown and Harvard universities, finishing his four years of study of law in these two schools in 1894. He began his professional career in Chicago in 1896 with Alfred E. McCordic, which connection soon developed into the law firm of McCordic & Sherriff. This partnership continued until 1907, when the firm of Sherriff, Dent, Dobyns & Freeman was organized, which later became Sherriff, Gilbert & Krimbill. His present associates are Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis and Richard S. Folsom. His firm conducts a general civil and corporation practice including advocacy before all courts and commissions. Mr. Sherriff served as vice-president of the Citizens' Unit, which organized the 1st regiment of Illinois engineers (later the 108th U. S. engineers, A. E. F.) in the spring of 1917 and continued as the civilian aid of the regiment; he also did much public speaking in behalf of the government during the European war, and was extensively engaged in other kinds of activities in the same connection. He is a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital; was president (1915–16) of Chicago Alumni Chapter, Beta Theta Pi; vestryman and treasurer of Trinity Episcopal church (1901–17); and is a member of the Chicago, University, City, Automobile, Harvard and Law and Legal clubs of Chicago; Lake Geneva Country Club; Harvard Club of New York and Harvard Club of Boston; University Club of Washington; the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity; the American, Illinois, and Chicago Bar associations, the American Society of International Law, and various other societies; and he has served on many bar association and other committees in the public interest. His favorite diversions are mingling with interesting people, reading, music and occasional golf. He is characterized by optimism, fortitude, industry, concentrated hard work for definite purposes, and orderliness in methods and conditions. He was married Oct. 17, 1900, to Marguerite, daughter of William H. Mitchell, a banker of Chicago; they were divorced in 1915; their children are: Rothwell; William; and Kathleen Sherriff.

HYATT, Anna Vaughn, sculptor, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 10, 1876, daughter of Alpheus and Audella (Beebe) Hyatt. Her father (q.v.) was a celebrated paleontologist and curator of the Natural History Museum of Boston. She was educated in a private school of the Misses Smith of Cambridge. She studied modeling under Kitson, of Boston, and later in New York with H. A. MacNeil and Gutzon Borglum. She spent two different years in France and one in Italy, in 1907 occupying the old studio of Daubigny at Auvers-sur-Oise, doing several large pieces, one of which, a jaguar, was in the salon of 1907. In 1908 she went to Naples to do a colossal lion erected later in bronze in the city of Dayton, O. In 1910 she was in Paris, occupying one of the old studios of Dalou, Impasse du Maine, and did there the life-sized equestrian model of Joan of Arc which received an honorable mention at the Salon of 1910, also two large marble dogs which were in the Salon of 1911. Other large works include a group of vultures, two jaguars, two Great Danes (couchant), several large horse groups and a large fox in preparation for the park in Lancaster, N. H. Several small groups, such as "Winter," tigers watching, goats butting, etc., are at the Metropolitan Museum, and over sixty-eight small pieces are privately owned or on exhibition. Miss Hyatt is a member of the National Sculpture Society, Federation of Arts, and the Circle of Friends of Medallion.

McNEILL, Edwin, civil engineer, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 10, 1822, son of Isaac and Mabel (Clark) McNeill and a descendent in fourth generation of Alexander McNeill, a native of Antrim, Ulster co., Ireland, who was one of the early settlers in Litchfield. Mr. McNeill was graduated by certificate at Norwich University in 1845. He then taught mathematics in an academy at Ellicotts' Mills, Md., until 1847, when he entered the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad as chainman at Great Bend. His ability and knowledge were soon shown and his promotion was rapid. In the summer of 1848, he was given charge of constructing the Starrucca viaduct, one of the most important works on the road, which he executed with marked ability. He was division engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey 1849-50; and the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad in 1850-51. In the latter year he was appointed chief engineer of the "Liggets Gap" Railroad which, on consolidation with the Delaware & Cobb's Gap Railroad, Dec. 10, 1853, became the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The northern division from Scranton to Great Bend was completed, Dec. 20, 1851, and the southern, through the famous Delaware Water Gap to Hampton, N. J., in May, 1856. The construction of this road was one of the most difficult engineering feats in the East and gained Mr. McNeill great prominence in his profession. He was chief engineer of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad during 1851-65 and was its

president in 1860-65. He built this road from Scranton through the Wyoming Valley coal fields to Northumberland. In 1856 he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Macon & Brunswick and the Brunswick & Western railroads in Georgia, but resigned in 1860, to give more time to the construction work on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad. He retired from active engineering work in 1865, owing to failing health and returning to Litchfield made his home there until his death. His last engineering work was the projecting, locating, and building of the Chepaug railroad, now the Litchfield branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. He was for some time director of the St. Croix & Superior railroad in Wisconsin. He was the founder of the First National Bank of Litchfield, serving as its president until 1875. Mr. McNeill was one of the ablest engineers of his time. He took especial delight in the study of mathematics and always regretted that he did not accept the position of professor of mathematics tendered him by Columbia College. Through his great energy and business ability he amassed a large fortune. He was married in 1856, to Emily Dotterer of Scranton, Penn., and they had seven children: Edwin, Mabel, Elmore Bostwick, Anne Emeline, wife of Thomas H. Langford, of Litchfield, Alexander, Ruth Edwina, and George Scranton McNeil. Edwin McNeill died at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1875.

WHITE, Israel Charles, geologist, was born in Monongalia county, Va. (Now W. Va.), Nov. 1, 1848, son of Michael and Mary Anne (Russell) White. His first paternal American ancestor was Stephen White, a native of England, who came to this country in 1659 and settled in Baltimore county, Md.; from him and his wife Anne Rockhold, the descent is traced through their son Stephen and his wife Sarah; their son John and his wife Mary Rencher; their son Stephen and his wife Hannah Baker; their son Grafton and his wife Margaret Dinney; their son William and his wife Mary Darling, who were grandparents of Israel C. White. His father was a farmer and one of the commissioners who divided Monongalia county into districts after the formation of West Virginia and gave the name to Battelle district; he served in the Federal home guards during the civil war. The son was educated in the private schools of his native place and at West Virginia University, where he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. in 1875. He took a post-graduate course in geology at Columbia University in 1875-76, and in 1880 was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Arkansas. He began the practical study of geology in 1875 as field aid to Dr. John J. Stevenson, assistant geologist on the second geological survey of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he was assistant geologist of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania in 1876-83; professor of geology in West Virginia University, 1877-92; assistant geologist of the U. S. geological survey, 1884-88; chief geologist of the Brazilian coal commission, 1904-06, when he visited Brazil at the request of that government to make studies and an official report on the coal fields of southern Brazil; and has been state geologist of West Virginia since 1897. Dr. White resigned his position in the University of West Virginia in 1892 to take charge of a large petroleum business which he had developed for himself and associates, through scientific discoveries made in connection with his studies of the occurrence of petroleum, natural gas and coal, in all of which he is an expert. He was the first to announce, in 1882, the anticlinal theory of petroleum and natural gas, and was the first one to apply it practically in locating new oil and gas pools. He has written extensively on his discoveries and investigations, being the author of eight volumes of reports on the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1875-84. While assistant geologist on the U. S. survey in 1884–88 he prepared and published "Bulletin 65" on the "Stratigraphy of the Appalachian Coal Field." As state geologist, Dr. White has also prepared and published five of the volumes of the reports, which include "Petroleum and Natural Gas," "Coal," and "Levels and Coal Analyses." He has also supervised and edited twenty-five other volumes published by the West Virginia geological survey. His report on the Brazilian coal fields was published in 1908 in a quarto volume, in both English and Portuguese, and that same year he also delivered an address on "The Waste of Our Fuel Resources" at the first White House conference of governors. Dr. White's only military experience was as member of the West Virginia University cadet corps in 1867–72, where he was graduated as a captain. Likewise he has held but one political position, that of delegate to the Minneapolis convention which renominated Benjamin Harrison for president in 1892. Aside from his profession he has taken an active interest in civic affairs, having been vice-president for West Virginia of the International League for Highway Improvement, president of the West Virginia Board of Trade and president of the Morgantown Board of Trade. He also was vice-president of section E of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1896–97; president of the Association of American State Geologists, 1913-15; president of the Union Utility Co., 1902–05; and has been a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Morgantown since 1895 and president of the Morgantown Brick Co. since its organization in 1890. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; the Rocky Mountain Club of New York; the American Philosophical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a fellow of the Geological Society of America (treasurer 1892-1907, and vice-president 1911-12), and vice president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He was twice married: (1) July 27, 1872, to Emily McClane, daughter of James Shay, a merchant tailor and postmaster of Morgantown, W. Va., by whom he had one daughter, Emily McClane, wife of Joseph H. Mills of Morgantown; Mrs. White died in 1874 and he was married (2) Dec. 4, 1878, to Mary, daughter of Henderson H. Moorhead, a merchant of New Castle, Pa., and they had five children: Nell Moorhead, wife of C. W. Maxwell, Elkins, W. Va.; Fanny Russell, wife of H. P. Brightwell, Charleston, W. Va.; Edith Nina Miller, wife of K. L. Kithil, Denver, Col.; Charles Stevenson and Mary Gertrude, wife of E. R. Wise, Cleveland, O.

DICKINSON, Jonathan, jurist, was born in England. In 1654 he became a Quaker minister, a course which caused him many years of persecution and imprisonment seven different times and finally led to his emigration to Jamaica, West Indies. He was prosperous there, as he had been before. In 1696 a considerable number of Quakers in Jamaica left for Philadelphia, Pa. The vessel on which were Mr. Dickinson and his family was wrecked on Sept. 23 on the gulf coast of Florida, but through the Indians they reached St. Augustine and finally Philadelphia. His prominence as



Stel White

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Henry Harrison Walker

a Quaker minister at once gave him recognition, and he became clerk of the assembly that year. He was a man of great wealth, owning a large section of what is now northern Philadelphia, and was the owner of one of "only eight four-wheeler carriages in the province." The struggles for a judiciary establishment after 1701, due in some measure to Quaker inability to take on administration oaths, were disastrous to the courts of the province for many years, and even when a bill would be passed, as in 1706 and 1710, the courts would hardly be established under it before it would be repelled in London. Mr. Dickinson and Capt. Richard Hill were commissioner in 1711 under the act of 1710, and he seems to have acted as chief justice at times, but in the repeal of the law in 1713 his commision fell, and there was no court for two years. He was mayor of Philadelphia in 1712, and on the passage of a new court act in 1715 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court under Chief Justice Growdon. In 1718 he was made a judge of the court of common pleas, where he served until his death in 1722.

WALKER, Henry Harrison, real estate operator, was born in Campbell county, Ky., son of Henry and Caroline (Cooper) Walker. His father was a Kentuckian; his mother was a member of the old Cooper family of Virginia. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later attended high school at Newport, Ky., and a commercial college at Cincinnati, O. He began his business career in the dry goods trade at Covington, Ky., with his brother, James W. Walker. In 1869 he disposed of his dry goods interests and went to Chicago, where he engaged in real estate operations with his brother, Samuel J. Walker. In its early years the firm's activities were devoted to subdivision operations, especially in the territory adjacent to the west fork of the south branch of the Chicago river. They were also leaders in the development of dock property along the South branch. His long and successful experience as a real estate dealer gave him a prominent place among the shrewd judges of values in Chicago, and his holdings included large and valuable factory property. He worked and fought for the widening and improvement of the Chicago river for navigation purposes and the abolishment of the center pier bridges. He made an exhaustive study of the harbor and drainage systems of the larger cities of Europe. He collected much valuable data and published a series of articles on the solution of the sewage problem of the City of Chicago. As a member of the Chicago River and Harbor Association he was instrumental in bringing to Chicago in 1915 a committee of sewage disposal experts, who came under the auspices of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and made a comprehensive report on the disposal of sewage for the City of Chicago. His deep interest in this question was clearly indicated by his contribution of a fund of $10,000 to defray the expenses of the committee's investigation. Always having the city's welfare at heart, he never hesitated to advocate, or oppose, any measure or project which in his judgment merited indorsement or opposition. Indeed, throughout his entire career he represented the highest type of citizenship. Politically, he was non-partisan, particularly in municipal and state matters. In social, as in commercial circles. he occupied a high position. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Press Club, and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Real Estate Board, and of the Chicago, Mid-day, Iroquois, Saddle and Cycle and Caxton clubs and of the Onwentsia and Chicago Golf clubs. He was married, Nov. 15, 1900, to Jessie, daughter of Jesse Spalding, one of the leading lumbermen and bankers of Chicago. He died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 23, 1917.

KRAUTHOFF, Louis Charles, lawyer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18, 1858, son of Louis and Sophia (Riseck) Krauthoff, both natives of Germany. The family removed to Jefferson City, Mo., when he was a child, and after attending the public schools, he became a clerk in a store. He studied law in the office of Ewing & Smith; was admitted to the bar in 1876 at the age of eighteen, and opened an office in Jefferson City. He was assistant attorney-general of Missouri, during 1877-81, and in 1883 was elected to the lower house of the general assembly of the state, being one of the youngest members of that body. In 1886 he joined one of the oldest and most prominent law firms of Kansas City, Mo., where he served as special judge of the Kansas City court of appeals and of the supreme court of Missouri. In the latter court he delivered the opinion in the case involving the trusts in behalf of the Missouri Botanical Garden created by the will of Henry Shaw, embodying one of the most exhaustive reviews of the administrative jurisdiction of courts of equity in respect to charitable trusts to be found in judicial reports. He also served as judge advocate with the rank of major on the staff of Brig. Gen. Moore commanding the National Guard of Missouri in 1889-99 and was president of the Missouri Bar Association in 1890-91. In 1899 he removed to Chicago, Ill., to become private counsel to Philip D. Armour and general counsel to the Armour Packing Co., and to engage in general practice. In Chicago he was leading or sole counsel in many important cases in the supreme and appellate courts, federal and state, in that connection being identified with various railroad, street railway, stock yards, electric light, manufacturing, mining, banking and trust companies located principally at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. In 1905 he removed to New York and quickly became rated one of the leading corporation lawyers of the metropolis. Mr. Krauthoff was counsel in organizing the Central Leather Co., subsequently controlled by Mr. Armour, and was a director and its counsel at the time of his death. He was general counsel of the National City Bank, counsel of the reorganization committee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., New York, member of the committee in charge of the reorganization of the Chicago Subway Co., and a director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., and the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. During the war with Germany he was chief counsel for the United States War Risk Insurance Bureau until his death. Mr. Krauthoff possessed a distinctly creative mind and his influence in financial circles was powerful, and he passed on propositions representing millions of dollars of investment securities. His paper, "Malice as an Ingredient of a Civil Action," read before the American Bar Association in 1898, was regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the subject. Besides his membership in the American Bar Association, he was a member of the Bar Association of the city of New York. In 1896 he was a member of the National Democratic Committee for Missouri. Mr. Krauthoff was twice married; first, Nov. 13, 1887, to Claude, daughter of Phil E. Chappell of Kansas City, Mo., by whom he had one son, Philip Chappell Krauthoff. She died in July, 1891, and he was married again, Aug. 3, 1895, to Margaret

Grant, of Elmira, N. Y. He died in New York city, Oct. 26, 1918.

DILLINGHAM, Frederic William, cotton broker, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 10, 1860, son of John Griffin and Fannie S. (Welch) Dillingham. His father was a military telegrapher who lost his life in Grant's Wilderness campaign. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Dillingham, who came to this country from England, in 1630, and with nine other men, founded Sandwich, Mass., in 1637. Frederic W. Dillingham was educated in the public schools and at Brown High School, of Newburyport, Mass., at the latter school taking a prize for scholarship. During 1876-80 he served as telegraph operator for the Eastern Railroad, entered the service of the Western Union Tel. Co., in Boston, in 1880, and of the Mutual Union Tel. Co. in 1882, becoming manager of the latter at Norfolk, Va., in 1884. He resigned this position in July, 1885, to become confidential clerk for Messrs. Price, Reid & Co. of Norfolk, but later returned to Boston, where he served the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co. as operator, and C. N. Moody & Co., commission merchants, as corresponding clerk and telegraph operator. In October, 1886, he was engaged by Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co., bankers and cotton merchants of New York, as confidential clerk, and four years later was admitted to the firm. When the partnership of Hubbard, Price & Co. was dissolved, he became a member of the firm of Hubbard Bros. & Co., cotton merchants, and a member of the Cotton Exchange in 1905, continuing thus until his death. Mr. Dillingham was a diligent student, especially of history and poetry, and possessed a large and well-selected library. During the last thirty years of his life he made his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; charter member and past regent of Bravura Council, Royal Arcanum; past master of Aurora Grata Lodge, F. & A. M., and high priest of Constellation chapter, R. A. M. He was also a member of the New York Athletic and Crescent Athletic clubs, and the Bergen Beach and Jamaica Bay Yacht clubs. He was a member of the Congregational Church of the Covenant, Brooklyn, in which he served as deacon, trustee and clerk of the society. When this church became the Bedford Presbyterian Church in 1884, he served as elder and president of the board of trustees and as treasurer of the Sabbath school of the new organization. He was married, July 5, 1882, to Nellie A., daughter of Horace B. and Adaline Blackstone Richards of Portland, Me., and their living children are: Frederic William, Jr., a lieutenant commander in the U. S. navy, and Edna Dillingham, who married Philip Dudley Carey of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Dillingham died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1918.

GATES, William Clarence, physician and surgeon, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 20, 1867, son of William and Harriet (Taylor) Gates. His father was a native of Connecticut. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Scranton, Pa. He was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of Michigan in 1890 with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of his profession on the Upper Michigan peninsula, at Rockland, Mich., and then removed to Battle Creek, Mich., and later to Columbus, O., settling finally in Bucyrus, O., in 1907. In the same year he founded the Crawford County Hospital, of which he was owner and director, with Mrs. Gates as superintendent. In 1916 he formed a medical partnership with Dr. Frederick H. Powers, surgeon. He established the Crawford County Clinic in 1918. Soon after his country entered the European war he enlisted in the reserve officers' training corps, was commissioned lieutenant, promoted captain in the medical corps. As a prize for exceptional ability and services rendered, he was awarded a special post graduate course in surgery (of the head) in the Rockefeller Institute, New York. In October, 1918, he began work in France, with headquarters at Vichy, and as chief surgeon was in charge of twenty-four hospitals. He was a frequent contributor to various medical journals and frequently appeared on the lecture platform. He held high rank as a surgeon, and was a man of unusual scientific attainments. He was an astute and accurate diagnostician, and his professional work in his earlier years had become almost exclusively of a consulting nature. A physician of high ideals, he worked unceasingly for the maintenance of the highest standards of his profession. He was a communicant of the Good Hope Lutheran Church, Bucyrus. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in music. He was a member of the American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Crawford County Medical Society, and was a member of the Masonic order, 32nd degree. In his will he made provision for the turning over of his estate to the University of Michigan, after the death of his wife. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr. 10, 1890, to Dora Briggs. She survived him. He died at Vichy, France, Feb. 21, 1919.

KUHNS, Edward Louis, was born at Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 12, 1859, son of Joseph H. and Harriet Kuhns. After a brief period of farming in Indiana, he went west in 1880, and contracted to supply the Santa Fé Railroad with ties and lumber on its New Mexico and Arizona divisions. In 1890 he became identified with municipal affairs in Chicago, Ill., and was made commissioner of public works and president of the chamber of commerce. In 1894 he was made sales manager of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Co. in South Bend; subsequently was transferred to the Chicago office, and in 1911 was placed in charge of the New York branch. Retiring in 1913, he returned to South Bend, where he engaged in private business and civic work. He organized the Federation for Social Service, which included all the charity societies of the city, and centralized and systematized the charitable work of the community. He was its first president, and was twice president of the chamber of commerce. While in Chicago, Mr. Kuhns was vice-president and trustee of the Indiana Society of Chicago, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society, and a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the South Shore Country Club. In South Bend he was a member of the Indiana Club, the South Bend Country Club and the Rotary Club, and while engaged with the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Co. was president of the National Vehicle Association of America. His was a personality that inspired confidence, radiated good cheer, and won friends in every walk of life. He always found time to interest himself in behalf of any one who appealed to him, and was equally popular among men and women, displaying a feeling of genuine friendliness towards all and a consideration and thoughtfulness rarely found in a man. Endowed with an unusual adaptability to all circumstances, he was a dependable friend, a re-



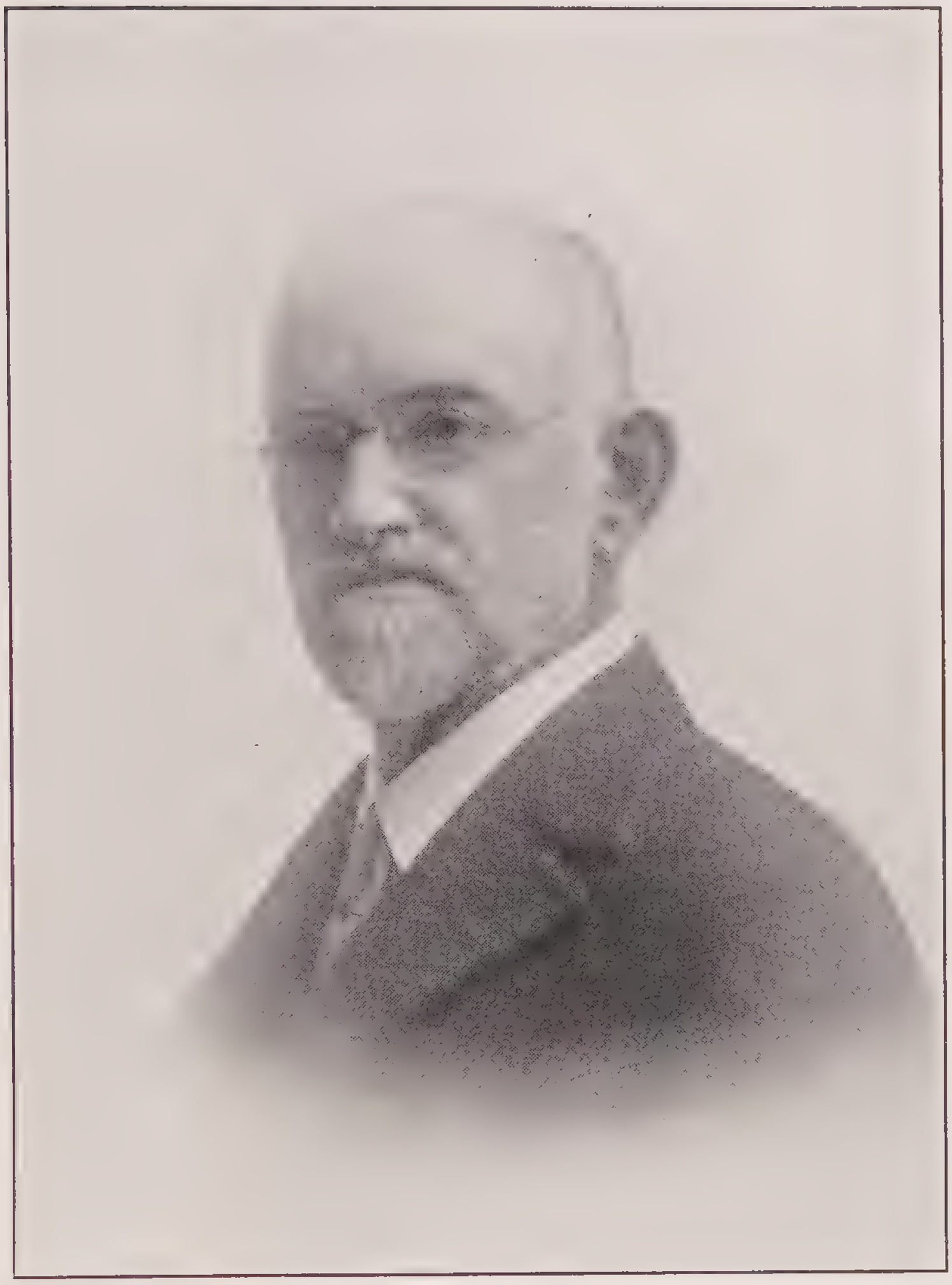
Zachary Taylor.



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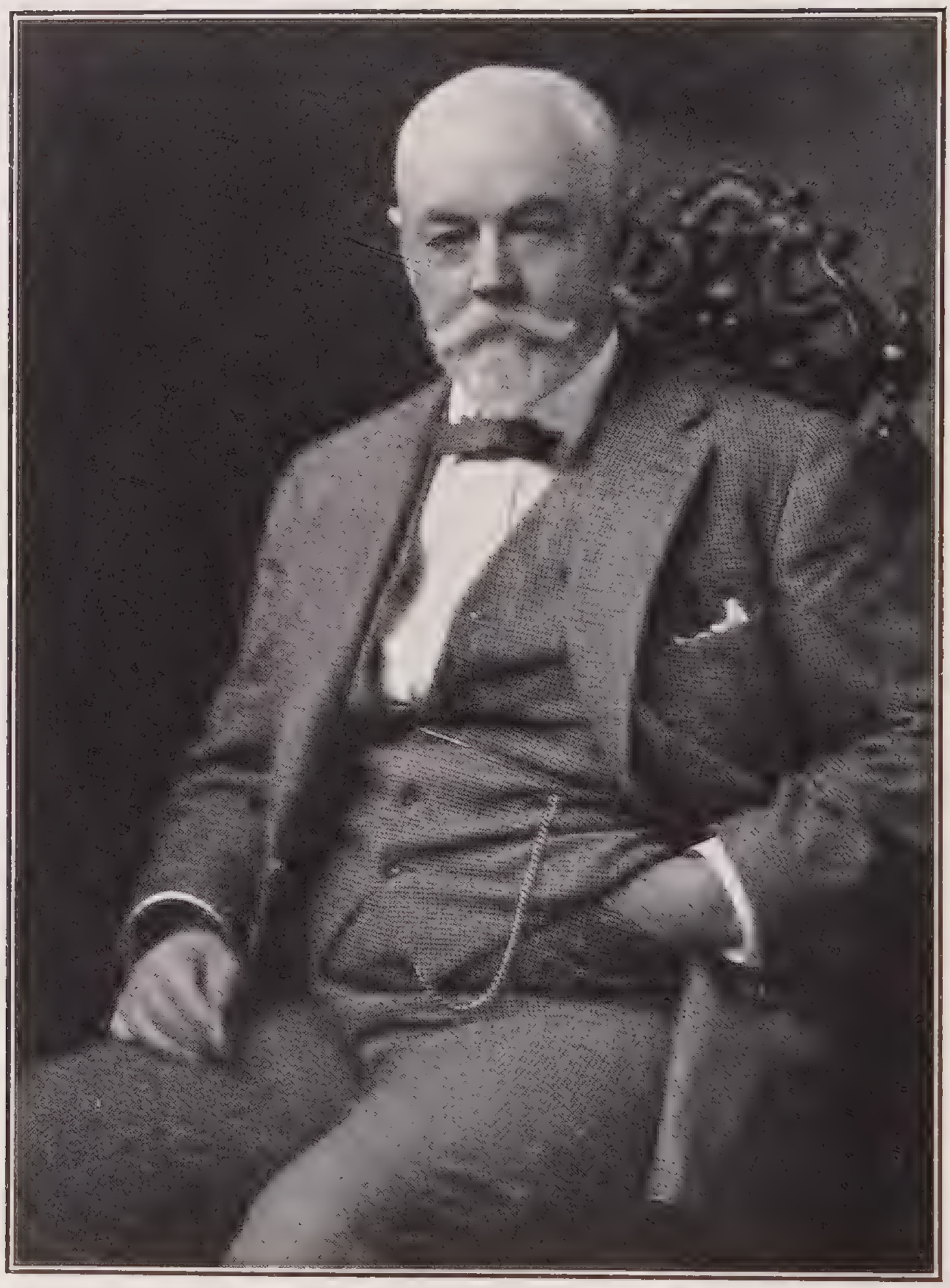
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F. W. Dillingham.

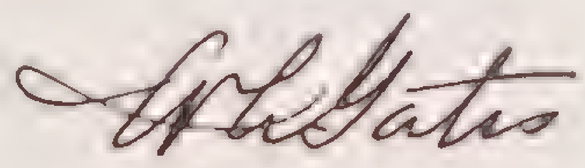


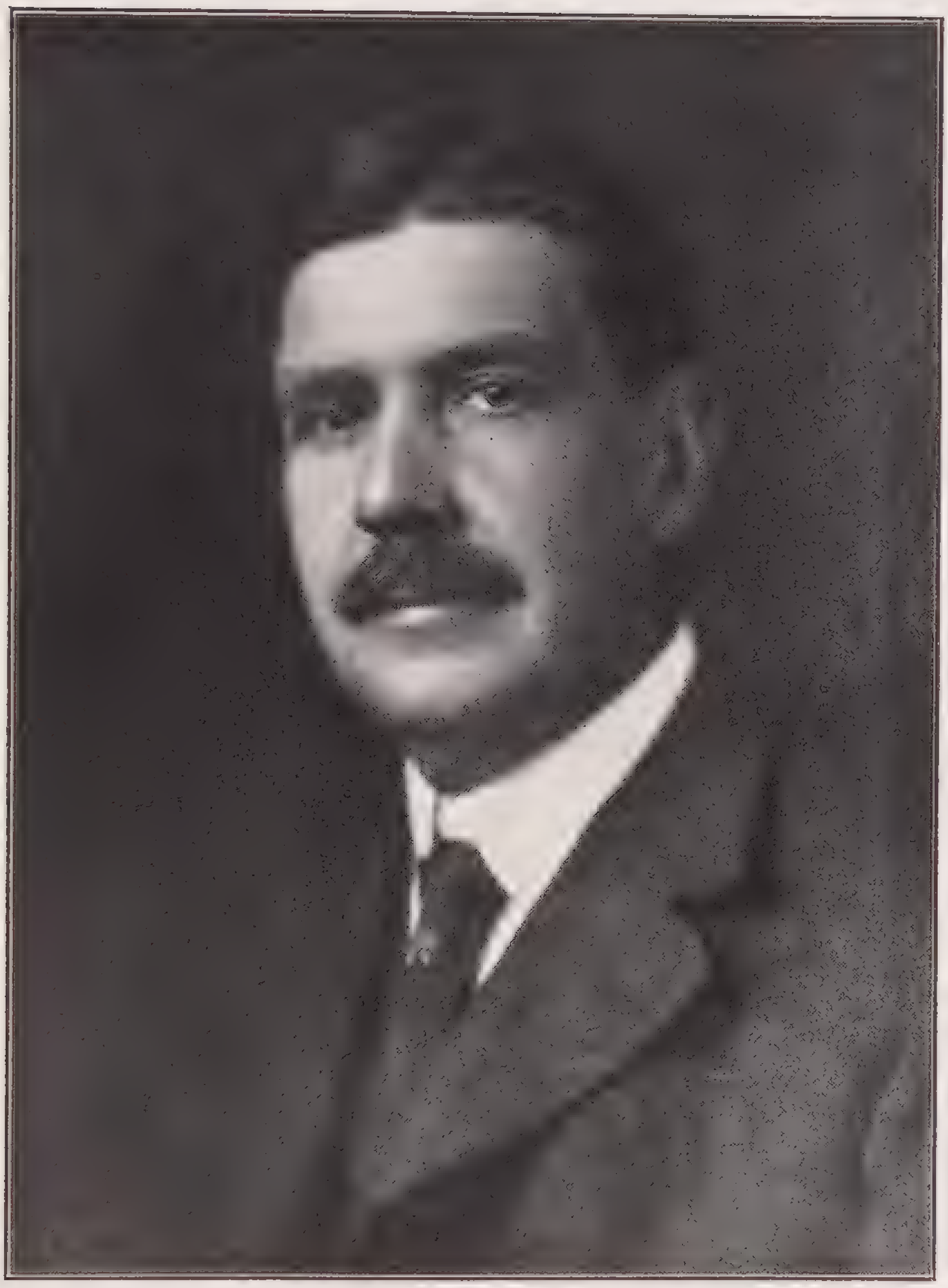
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Walter E. Greene

spected citizen, a wise counselor, a cheerful companion and a loving husband. He was married June 7, 1893, to Ida, daughter of Jacob F. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., and died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1917.

LATSHAW, William Hart, financier, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 3, 1855, son of Peter William Henry and Elizabeth Cook (Aughinbaugh) Latshaw, grandson of John and Catherine (Haines) Latshaw and great-grandson of Peter Latshaw, who came to this country from Alsace-Lorraine and settled at Lancaster, Pa. He was educated at the public schools and began his business career at the age of fourteen as shipping clerk with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. He was for seven years in the service of the Allegheny National Bank, and in 1876 became secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Tube Company. Upon its absorption by the National Tube Co., in 1899, he was made assistant treasurer of the latter. Soon afterward he was elected third vice-president of the National Tube Co., with charge of the sales department. In 1901 he was elected second vice-president and intrusted with the company's financial matters in Pittsburgh, meanwhile continuing in charge of the sales department. He was elected first vice-president in 1902, holding that office until ill-health forced him to retire in the following year. Mr. Latshaw held a high reputation for ability and integrity in Pittsburgh. He was a director of the Colonial Trust Co., the Standard Engineering Co., the Germania Bank, and was a Mason and a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Country clubs. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 14, 1880, to Annie Wilson, daughter of Anthony Filman, of Allegheny, Pa., and had three children: Frances, Henry Hart and William Latshaw. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 29, 1911.

POOLE, George Amos, printer, was born at East Milton, Mass., Mar. 20, 1843, son of Amos and Caroline Rand Poole, and a descendant of John Poole, who came to this country from England and settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1690. After a public school education, he was engaged in business in Boston, Mass., until 1866 when he went to Chicago, Ill., as travelling salesman of the Boston wholesale clothing house of Philip Wadsworth & Co. His duties took him over a large part of what was then frontier country west of the Missouri river. In 1867, in association with his uncle, William H. Rand, and Andrew McNally, he formed a partnership which purchased the job-printing plant of the Chicago "Tribune." This partnership was afterwards incorporated as Rand, McNally & Co., a firm which became the leading map publishers in the United States. He was treasurer of the company until 1879, when with his brother, William H. Poole, he established the printing house of Poole Bros. in Chicago. For years the work of Poole Bros. consisted chiefly in printing for transportation companies, with a patronage that included most of the railroads in the United States. Subsequently the business was extended to include general and commercial printing. For many decades the Pooles and the Rand, McNally Company published practically every railroad map on the North American continent, and they were usually so accurate that they were the only ones to be found in many rural schools. In 1887, in association with Andrew McNally and other Chicago printers, Mr. Poole issued a call to the printers of the country to meet in Chicago and form a national organization resulting in the organization of the United Typothetæ of America. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Flossmoor Country Club, the Windsor Golf Club and the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He had a summer estate at Holland, Mich., and a winter home at Cocoanut Grove, Fla. He was married July 11, 1867, to Abbie, daughter of Stephen Bachelor Kendall, of Boston, Mass., and had seven children, four of whom survive: Abbie S., wife of David C. Davies; George A., Jr.; Fred A.; and Lois Poole. He died at Holland, Mich., Sept. 7, 1918.

GREENE, Walter E., manufacturer, was born at West Sand Lake, N. Y., June 26, 1874, son of John H. and Mary J. (Cranston) Greene. After a public school education he went to work in a woolen mill. He quickly learned the details of cloth making, but he was more attracted to a commercial career and went into the tea and coffee business at Plymouth, Mass. In 1905 the possibilities of the motion picture business, then in its infancy, appealed to him, and purchasing a moving picture machine he traveled from town to town in New England, exhibiting films in halls, opera houses and churches. Six months of this experience convinced him that there was an opening for a progressive film exchange in Boston, and he established the W. E. Greene Film Exchange, which became one of the largest of its kind in New England. Mr. Greene was the only independent competitor of the Motion Picture Patents Co., and of the General Film Co. He had been procuring his films from the latter, but they finally refused to supply him. With a determination to succeed, he obtained material from various sources until he had reëstablished his business, and in 1913 he was able to sell the W. E. Greene Exchange to the Universal Film Manufacturing Co. When Adolph Zukor (q.v.) established the Famous Players Film Co., Mr. Greene recognized in him the exponent of the highest ideals in motion pictures and decided to cast his lot with him. Securing the rights from Mr. Zukor as sole distributor of his films for the New England states, he formed the Famous Players Film Exchange of New England. In 1914, when the Paramount Pictures Corporation was formed, Mr. Greene became one of the leading spirits in that corporation. In 1916 he organized the Artcraft Picture Corporation, a manufacturing and distributing company, of which the Mary Pickford, the George M. Cohan and the Douglas Fairbanks companies are subsidiaries. The company is now supplying over 2,000 theatres in the United States with its films. Mr. Greene is a firm believer not only in the future of high class motion pictures, but also in the educational side of the same. He was married, in July, 1900, to Lillian M., daughter of E. Baker, of Killingly, Conn., and has two children: Florence Luellyn and Marion Edna Greene.

BOOTH, John Barker, lawyer and judge, was born at Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y., June 1, 1792, son of Thomas and Jane (Barker) Booth, and a descendant of Ensign John Booth, who emigrated from England with two brothers in 1634 and settled at Southold, Long Island. He was educated at Montgomery academy, near his home, and studied law under Jonas Storey at Newburgh, N. Y., until the war of 1812, when he enlisted and served until 1814. After completing his law studies he opened an office at Goshen, Orange Co., in 1815, and by his industry and ability built up an excellent practice. From the start he took an active interest in politics and soon rose to a place of commanding influence in the councils of the Democratic party, becoming a member of

the Albany "regency," a powerful political group which included Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, John A. Dix, and other notable men, who controlled the affairs of the party in the state. He was appointed a judge of the common pleas court in 1827 and surrogate in 1831, holding the latter position for ten years. He was one of the incorporators of the Erie railroad which was organized in 1832 and served fifteen years as one of its directors. In 1842–43 the road was in financial difficulties and to save it from bankruptcy it was considered necessary to extend it from Goshen to Middletown. To do this seven of the directors, of whom Judge Booth was one, agreed to construct a mile of road each at his own expense. This they did and a financial collapse was averted. In 1851, having lost all of his property in a business venture, Judge Booth removed to Bellevue, Iowa, where a married daughter resided and resumed the practice of law. Within a few years he became one of the leaders of the Iowa bar. In 1854 he was appointed judge of the seventh judicial district, but, preferring the freedom of his general practice, resigned from the bench the following year. A tireless worker, he prepared his cases with the greatest care, conducted them with the utmost vigor and never acknowledged himself beaten until he had exhausted every means of attack or defense known to his profession. He not only achieved distinction as a lawyer, but was one of the most public spirited citizens of his community, taking an active part in all matters affecting its welfare. He helped to organize the Presbyterian church at Bellevue, defraying nearly the entire cost of the church edifice, and for eleven years was one of its ruling elders. He was married Dec. 30, 1817, to Harriet, daughter of Thomas Houston, a farmer of Orange county, and had two sons and six daughters: Thomas H., Eleanor, Mary A., Edwin H., Harriet, Sarah Jane (wife of William T. Wynkoop), Susan A. (wife of Dr. Laurence Millar), and Catherine (wife of Rev. John P. Conkey). Judge Booth died at Bellevue, Ia., Feb. 18, 1869.

CARROLL, Bartholomew Rivers, historian and editor, was born in South Carolina about 1800. In 1833 he was settled as an attorney at law in Charleston, S. C., but apparently abandoned the profession. In 1836 he published "Historical Collections of South Carolina," two volumes, of valuable documentary material illustrative of the history of the colony. In the same year he assumed the editorship of the "Southern Agriculturist," an excellent farm journal which was established at Charleston in 1828. He was one of the founders of the South Carolina Historical Society in 1855, and a member of its board of curators 1856–58. His son Edward Carroll was principal of the Shaw Memorial School at Charleston.

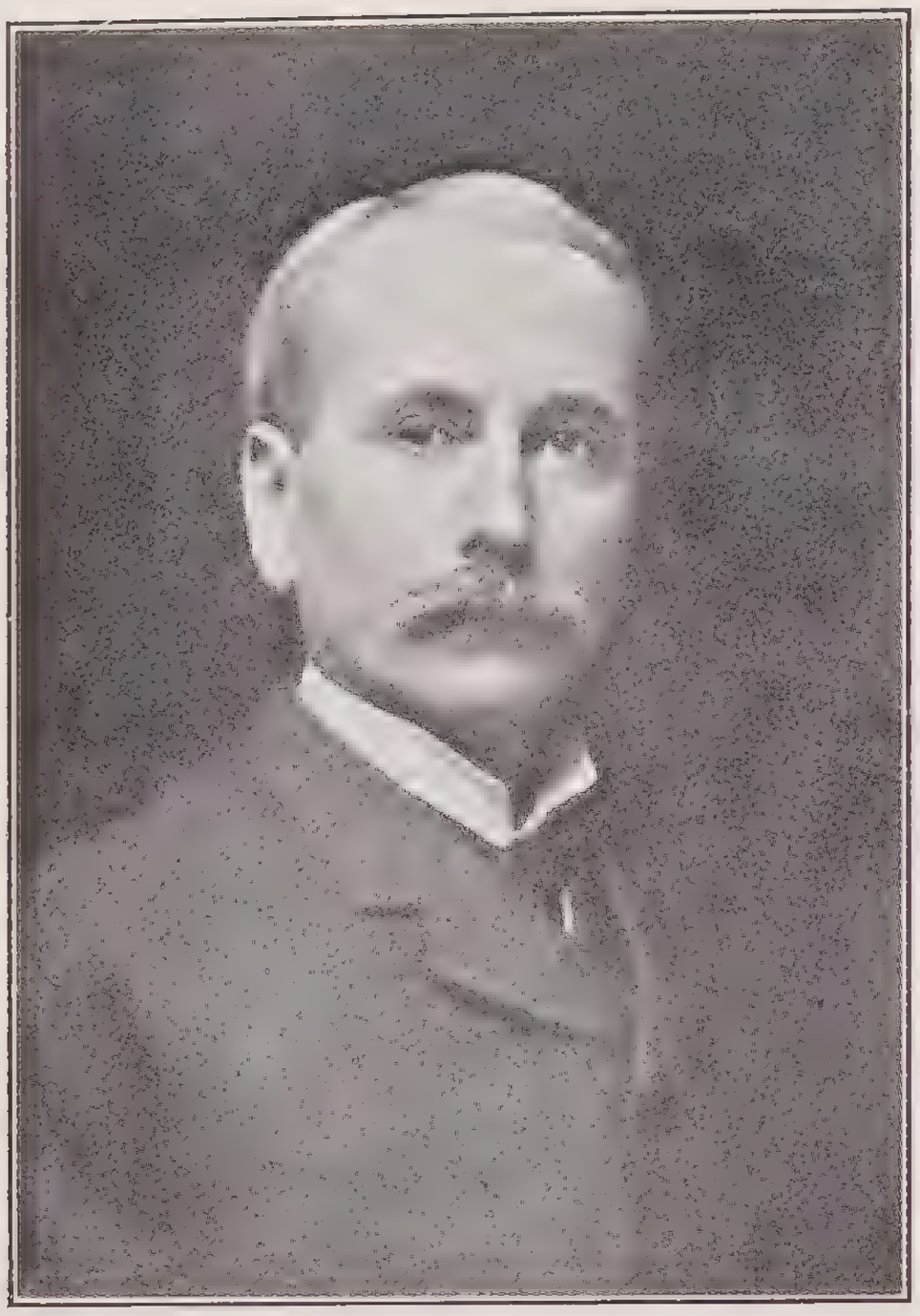
LASKY, Jesse Louis, theatrical manager and motion picture producer and financier, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13, 1880, son of Isaac and Sarah (Platt) Lasky, and great-grandson of Bernard Lasky, who came from Berlin, Germany, and settled in New York City in 1810. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, and in 1899 became a reporter on the San Francisco *Evening Post*, devoting his attention principally to sports and dramatic affairs. In 1900 he joined in the rush to Cape Nome, when gold was discovered in Alaska, and for a year was engaged in exploration and in prospecting for gold. Meanwhile he had become a professional musician, and as a cornetist played in a number of theaters. On his return from Alaska he sailed to the Hawaiian Islands, where he spent six months. He then returned to San Francisco and went on the vaudeville stage in a musical act with his sister, Blanche, and after appearing in several theaters on the Pacific slope they came to New York in 1902. He became manager of "Hermann the Great," the magician, until the latter's death, after which for several years he was a vaudeville producer. Mr. Lasky entered the motion picture field in January, 1914, and the products of the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co., of which he is the head, forged at once to the front, and before the company had released three pictures the superiority of their creations was recognized. After long deliberation and the refusal of half a million dollars by various independent motion picture firms, David Belasco conferred upon the Lasky company the rights to produce in motion pictures all of the notable productions made under the Belasco management in the past, and giving the Lasky company the rights to all future productions. The success of the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co. was assured from the start. In addition to new methods of motion picture production, due in considerable part to the genius of Cecil B. De Mille, the pictures also were distributed through a wide market in foreign countries as well as in the United States. In May, 1914, in co-operation with the Famous Players Film Co. and Bosworth, Inc., the Lasky company became one of the producers of photoplays distributed under the brand of Paramount Pictures. Subsequently the Famous Players Film Co. and the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co. were consolidated into the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, of which Adolph Zukor is president and Mr. Lasky is vice-president. This was followed by an absorption by Famous Players-Lasky Corporation of Paramount Pictures Corporation and Artcraft Pictures Corporation, the combined interests representing the greatest alignment of amusement interests in the history of the world. Mr. Lasky is in control of photoplay production, engaging the work of hundreds of artists and thousands of workers in four great studios. These extraordinary powers he handles in a showmanlike, sympathetic and highly efficient manner, reflecting his own character. As the possessor of an artistic temperament, and instinctively aware of all the elements that enter into the production of the best artistic results, he is recognized as one of the great leaders of the motion picture industry, as well as the creator of the acts known as variety classics. In 1917 he was appointed by Mayor Mitchel of New York as a member of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of which he is chairman of the motion picture division. He is a member of the Friars (New York), Elks and Vaudeville Comedy Clubs. His favorite diversions are trout fishing and exploring little wild sections in various parts of the country not traveled by the average sportsman. He was married in December, 1910, to Bessie, daughter of Benjamin Ginsberg of Boston, Mass., and has one son, Jesse L. Lasky, Jr.

GATES, Jasper Calvin, lawyer, was born at Pleasantville, Pa., Mar. 23, 1850, son of Aaron and Amanda Melvina (Cross) Gates. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Sir Thomas Gates, who came from England in 1609, and settled in Virginia. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Stephen, who came from Hingham,



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JASPER C. GATES
LAWYER



HENRY FORD
BANKER



WILLIAM P. MARTIN
LAWYER



FRANCIS S. DODGE
SOLDIER

England, in 1642 and landed at Hingham, Mass., and his wife, Ann Hill; their son Stephen and his wife, Sarah Woodward; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Anne Robbins; their son Stephen, to their son Aaron and his wife, Martha Kellum, who were the grandparents of Jasper Calvin Gates. Nathaniel Gates (4) and his six sons, including Stephen (5), served in the war of the revolution; Aaron (7) was captain in command of a company in the war of 1812. Calvin Cross, maternal ancestor of Jasper C. Gates, was likewise an officer in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education at Pleasantville Academy; was graduated in civil engineering at Union College, Schenectady, in 1872, receiving the degree A.B. at that institution in 1873, and the honorary degree A.M. in 1894. He was graduated at Albany Law School in 1874, and began the practice of law at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1875, removing to Detroit, in 1876, and specializing in real property law. He is the author of "Illustrative Cases on Real Property" (1898); "Cases on Law of Evidence" (1898), and "Michigan Real Property and Conveyancing" (1915). He was professor of real property, trusts, evidence, domestic relations and partnership at the Detroit College of Law. Active in church work, he was president of the Michigan Baptist state conventions of 1898 and 1909-11. He was married at Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 8, 1878, to Lulu, daughter of Col. John Foster, of Kalamazoo, and had one daughter, Marjorie Gates. He died in Detroit, Mich., in 1920.

FORD, Henry, banker, was born in Ohio co., Va. (now W. Va.), Jan. 28, 1845, a member of an aristocratic family of the Old Dominion. His grandparents, on both sides, were natives of Scotland. He acquired his education by private study and reading. He began working, at the age of seventeen, on a ranch in Brown co., Texas, engaging later in the livestock business independently, and subsequently becoming county clerk of Brown county, to which office he was re-elected several times. After becoming cashier and manager of the bank of Messrs. Coggin & Martin, he acquired an interest in this firm, which afterwards was known as Coggin, Ford and Martin, private bankers. On William Martin's death in 1886, it became Coggin & Ford, changing in 1897 to Coggin Bros. & Ford, and on M. J. Coggin's death, it went under the name of Coggin National Bank, of which Mr. Ford was cashier until his death. Possessing property in the mining district of Idaho, he engaged in various other financial, commercial and industrial undertakings. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. As a Democrat, he was mayor of Brownwood, and served as treasurer of Brown county for many years, and was chairman of the Democratic county central committee in 1894. For twenty-four years he was trustee of the school board, and a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church. During the time of his funeral, business suspended not only at Brownwood but also in nearby towns. Always eager to advance his county's progress, he wrote "Dawn of Brown County," "Banking Made Plain," "Six Hundred Business Law Points," and a "Cotton Calculator." He was married three times and died at Brownwood, Tex., Mar. 6, 1910.

MARTIN, William Parmenter, lawyer, was born at Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 8, 1871, son of James Parmenter and Holdena White (Bell) Martin. His father, a banker by profession, was descended from John Martin, a native of Devonshire, England, who came over in 1634, settling first at Dover, N. H., and four years later at Woodbridge, N. J. He married Esther Roberts, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin, who married Margaret Ellstone; their son Peter who married Marie (——); their son Mulford, who married Hannah Trembley, widow of John Spinning; their son William who married Ann Loree, and their son William Mulford who married Ann Elizabeth Parmenter, and was the grandfather of our subject, William P. Martin. He attended the public schools in San Francisco, and studied law at Columbia University Law School, where he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1892. Being admitted to the bar in that year, he served an apprenticeship in the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. After a short time he established a practice of his own in New York, and was admitted to practice in New Jersey in 1893, opening a branch office at Newark. He has for many years taken an active interest in politics in New Jersey. He served as alderman of Newark from 1902 to 1907 inclusive, and was chairman of the committee on compilation and revision of the city chapter, and of the laws relating to Newark, and was a member of the financial and legislative committees. He was elected to the general assembly of New Jersey in 1906, and re-elected in 1908 and 1909. In 1908 he was leader of the Republican majority in the assembly. Mr. Martin has been prominent in various reform movements of the city of Newark, and was chairman of the committee in charge of the early campaign of the progressive element which subsequently became the progressive movement in New Jersey. In 1910 he was elected county counsel by the board of chosen freeholders of Essex county, and in 1911 was appointed judge of the court of common pleas by Gov. Woodrow Wilson, and was reappointed by Gov. James F. Fielder in 1916. These appointments were both made notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Martin was a Republican in politics. He is a charter member of the Museum Association, of Newark, an honorary member of the Bar Association of the city of New York, the American Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, and the Lawyers Club of Essex County, and the Lawyers Club of New York, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Essex Club, Downtown Club, Essex County Country Club, Republican Club of New York, California Society of New York, and various Masonic organizations. Mr. Martin was married June 10, 1896, to Margaret, daughter of Archibald Bostwick Morrison, of Geneva, N. Y.

DODGE, Francis Safford, soldier, was born at Danvers, Mass., Sept. 11, 1842, son of Francis and Rebecca (Brown) Dodge and a descendant of William Dodge, a native of Somerset, England, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629. Another ancestor, Robert Dodge, was a colonel in the revolutionary war, who mustered his company upon hearing of the battle of Bunker Hill and reached Charlestown in two hours. Francis S. Dodge was educated in the public schools of Danvers and at the Henniker (N. H.) Academy. In October, 1861, he enlisted in co. F, 23d regiment, Mass. volunteer infantry, became a corporal and participated in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina and the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, N. C. He was promoted to lieutenant of 2d U. S. colored cavalry, Dec. 20, 1863, and was in the battle of Drury's Bluff in 1864 and various nearby skirmishes, and in the trenches before Petersburg. He was detailed on the staff of Brig. Gen. C. J. Paine as acting ordnance officer, retaining this position until the end

of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Newmarket, Ft. Harrison and Fair Oaks, Va., both of the Ft. Fisher expeditions, and in all the fights in which his division was engaged during the march to Raleigh, N. C. He was promoted to captain of that regiment July 6, 1865; was on duty in Texas during the summer of 1865; was placed on duty in the Freedman's bureau at Assumption Parish, La., in November, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Feb. 12, 1866. In July, 1866, he joined the 9th U. S. cavalry at New Orleans as lieutenant, and in February, 1867, was assigned to the command of company D, which he retained until promoted to the pay department. He was ordered to Texas in April, 1867, and stationed at Ft. Hudson, receiving his commission as captain in July. The station was changed to Ft. Stockton, where he remained until the fall of 1873, during which he commanded two successful scouts against hostile Indians, and was often in command of the post, being stationed variously at Ft. McKavett, Concho and Clark in Texas; Ft. Sill, I. T., and Ft. Union, N. M., from all of which there were frequent campaigns against the Indians. He also served at Ft. Wallace, Kan., on the Indian reservation at Agua Caliente, at El Paso, Tex.; Las Animas river, Pagosa Springs and in the Ute country of southwestern Colorado. In this territory Sept. 29, 1879, he relieved the beleagured Maj. Thornburg and his command, who were surrounded by the Ute Indians on Milk river near the White river agency, for which he was brevetted and given a congressional medal of honor; subsequently he returned to service at Forts Union and Bayard, N. M. On Jan. 30, 1880, he was promoted to major and paymaster. He was in service at San Antonio, Tex., 1880-6; in New York city, 1886-90; at Walla Walla, Wash. 1890-4, and at Leavenworth, Kan., until Jan. 1896, when he was detailed as chief paymaster of the department of the Gulf with headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., for two years, and was subsequently transferred to Atlanta, thence to Santiago, to Montauk Point, L. I., and finally to New York. In December, 1898, he became chief paymaster of the department of Colorado, and in June, 1899, chief paymaster of the division of Cuba, where he remained two years. In February, 1901, he became lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general. On his return from Cuba he was appointed chief paymaster, department of the East, with headquarters in New York city, where he remained until January, 1904, when he received the rank of colonel, and on the same date was appointed paymaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. He was retired Sept. 11, 1906. While in Havana he contracted yellow fever and gave proof that his courage under fire was equaled by his bravery in the presence of a yet more deadly foe. Gen. Leonard Wood said of him at that time "His record here only adds another chapter to his long and faithful, excellent and distinguished record of military service." He was a man of rugged, conscientious nature, fearless and outspoken in his intolerance of deceit, dishonesty and sham, with a high sense of honor in public and private life, loyalty to his country and friends, and justice and consideration towards all. He was a member of the Military Order Loyal Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Medal of Honor Legion, U. S. Cavalry Association, Sons of American Revolution, Army and Navy Club of New York, Army and Navy Club of Washington and Manhattan Club of New York. He was married at Danvers, Mass., 1878, to Mary Hunt, daughter of William Low Weston. They had no children. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1908.

CHENEY, Louis Richmond, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Apr. 27, 1859, son of George Wells and Harriet Kingsbury (Richmond) Cheney. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Cheney, who came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, settling first at Roxbury, and later at Newbury, Mass.; from him and his wife Martha the line is traced through their son Peter and his wife Hannah Noyes; their son Peter and his wife Mary Holmes; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Long; their son Timothy and his wife Mary Olcott; and their son George Wells and his wife Mary Cheney, who were the grandparents of Louis R. Cheney. His grandfather was the oldest of several brothers who established at Manchester, Conn., in 1837, the firm of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, and the business, afterward incorporated, has been conducted under the same name for three generations. His father was all his life connected with its management, and the industry, still controlled by the family, has become the largest in the silk line in America. The son was educated in the public and private schools of Manchester and at the Hartford high school. He began his business career in 1879 as a weaver in the Cheney Brothers mill, and became in turn loom fixer, silk throwser, bookkeeper and superintendent. Later he assumed the management of a part of the Hartford factory, and in 1889 became head of the Philadelphia sales department with headquarters in New York city. He continued in this capacity until 1893, when he retired and removed to Hartford. During 1896–1902 he served that city as councilman and alderman. He served as commander of the governor's foot guard during 1898–1903 and again in 1907–09. In 1895 he was appointed by Gov. Coffin as assistant quartermaster-general of Connecticut, with the rank of colonel. Retiring in 1897 he assumed the active management of his real estate holdings and of several estates. In 1904 he became treasurer of the Austin Organ Co. In 1912 he was elected mayor of Hartford, and in 1914 he was elected state senator. Mr. Cheney is president of the Hartford Morris Plan Bank; vice-president of the Hartford Hospital; treasurer of the American School for the Deaf, and a trustee of the Loomis Institute and the Institute for the Blind; was a member of the executive committee of the West Middle School District, and a director of the Connecticut River Banking Co., Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford Electric Light Co., Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford Trust Co., National Surety Co., Industrial Finance Corporation, and the Standard Fire Insurance Co.; former president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and a commissioner of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District. He is a member of the board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution, former governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, former commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, Connecticut Historical Society, National Geographical Society and American Forestry Association. His clubs are: Hartford Golf, Republican, Twentieth Century, City and Hartford, of Hartford; Country, of Farmington; Union League, of New York, and Princess Anne, of Virginia. He was married, Apr. 16, 1890, to Mary Alice, daughter of Lucius Franklin Rob-



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Lorenzo R. Cheney



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Parry H Jones

inson, of Hartford, Conn., and has one child, Eliza Trumbull, wife of John Taylor Roberts, of Hartford.

BATES, David Stanhope, civil engineer, was born near Morristown, N. J., June 10, 1777, son of David and Sarah (?) (Tappan) Bates, and grandson of Thomas Bates, emigrated from Wales to New Jersey, and served in the Revolutionary war. He began to study for the ministry, but as his inclination and ability were rather for mathematics than theology, he took up the study of mathematics and surveying while clerking in his brother's store. In 1810 George Scriba, of Scotland, who owned large tracts of land in Oneida county, N. Y., employed him to survey his land and to act as his agent. Soon after taking this position Eastern capitalists established extensive iron works in Rotterdam and Mr. Bates was appointed superintendent, serving until the spring of 1817. During this time he also served as assistant to Judge Benjamin Wright (q.v.) on surveys in Oneida county and elsewhere in the state, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law successfully for a few years and was judge of the court of common pleas of Oneida county. In 1817, he was appointed assistant engineer on the middle division of the Erie canal. During 1818–24 he was division engineer, mainly in charge of work in the Irondequoit valley. His most important achievement was the design and construction of the aqueduct over the Genesee river at Rochester, completed in October, 1823. It consisted of nine arches of masonry over the river, of fifty feet span, and two arches over the mill canals of forty feet span, with a total length of 802 feet. He also designed and constructed the locks at Lockport. In January, 1823, the Ohio legislature appointed a board of canal commissioners to examine "the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river," and on the recommendation of the New York state canal board Mr. Bates was appointed chief engineer. Beginning in September, 1824, he surveyed the entire line from Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, to the Black river, on Lake Erie; also a line from Coshocton to Cleveland by way of Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga, the Columbus and North fork of the Licking feeders, and an extra line from Pickaway Plains to the neighborhood of Chilicothe; a line from Cincinnati to the foot of the Maumee rapids, with feeders from the Maumee and Miami rivers; and an extra line from Cincinnati northwesterly ten miles, making an aggregate length of canals and feeders of 670 miles. While he was chief engineer (1824–29) 800 miles of canal sites and feeders were surveyed and located; 400 miles placed under contract, and about 200 miles opened to navigation. During 1825–28, he was also chief engineer of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, supervising the location and construction of the canal around the falls at Louisville. Thereafter he was chief engineer of the Chenango canal from Utica to Binghamton, and of the Niagara River Hydraulic Company. In 1834 he was appointed engineer by the state of Michigan to make surveys for the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, but resigned in 1835, owing to failing health. He was one of the ablest engineers of his time, and was described as a man of large stature, with a commanding figure; his manner at all times polished and refined, both in domestic and public circles. He was endowed with a retentive memory, and possessed the happy talent of imparting to others the wealth of his vigorous mind, and became the cherished companion of the intellectual men of the day in the different stations to which his professional duties called him. He was married in 1799 to Sarah Johnson, daughter of Timothy and Susan (Baldwin) Gould, of Caldwell, N. J., and of his children three sons, John, Timothy and David Bates, became prominent civil engineers. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1839.

JONES, Barry Holme, manufacturer, was born at Evansville, Ind., Apr. 9, 1874, son of Hiram Griffith and Annie Stewart (Fahnestock) Jones, of Welsh descent. His mother's family was long prominent in the business, professional and social life of New York city. His father was a physician, and at his death the widow removed to Bethlehem, Pa., where young Jones received his preliminary education at the Moravian Preparatory School. He was graduated at Lehigh University in 1894 with the degree B.S. in metallurgy. While serving as an instructor at Lehigh, he took a post senior course in engineering, receiving the degree E.M. in 1895. His first professional position was as manager of the Bloomsburg Elevator Works at Bloomsburg, Pa. In 1899 he entered the service of the Bethlehem Steel Co. as superintendent of boilers. Here his real talent was soon discovered, through some statistical work in which he was engaged for the company with Frederick W. Taylor, a noted efficiency expert, resulting in his being given a prominent position in the accounting department. He made the first complete and accurate inventory for the Bethlehem Steel Co., and it long remained the basis of the company's inventory system. He was made auditor in 1902, and secretary and treasurer in 1906, and he held similar positions in all the subsidiary companies of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, New York City and Pennsylvania Historical Society. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Moravian church.. He was unassuming and of a genial disposition. He was married at Bethlehem, Pa., May 30, 1918, to Lillie (Fenner) Drake, daughter of Francis E. Fenner, and died at Bethlehem, Pa., Apr. 3, 1919.

TREMAINE, Henry Barnes, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 20, 1866, son of William B. and Emmeline (Dodge) Tremaine. His father and uncle, Charles M. Tremaine, were in the piano business under the name of Tremaine Brothers. In 1876 Mason J. Mathews invented an automatically played organ called the "orguinette," which was a crude reed instrument operated by a wide belt of paper having slots therein corresponding to the wind openings to the reeds, through which the air of the bellows passed to produce the tones. William B. Tremaine organized the Mechanical Orguinette Co. in 1878, and developed a large business in the sale of these instruments and their successor, the "Celestina." In 1888 he acquired the patents and stock in trade of the Automatic Music Paper Co. of Boston and the patents of Merritt Gally (q. v.), consisting principally of improvements in pneumatic rolling and rerolling apparatus, and organized the Aeolian Organ and Music Co. In 1892 he purchased the patents owned by the Monroe Reed Organ Co., of Worcester, Mass., and three years later introduced the "Aeriol." William B. Tremaine was a remarkable salesman, somewhat of a musical genius, and possessed a mechanical turn of mind which quickly comprehended the merits of new inventions and their importance and value to the development of automatic musical instruments, but he lacked the constructive, administrative and organizing ability which was so

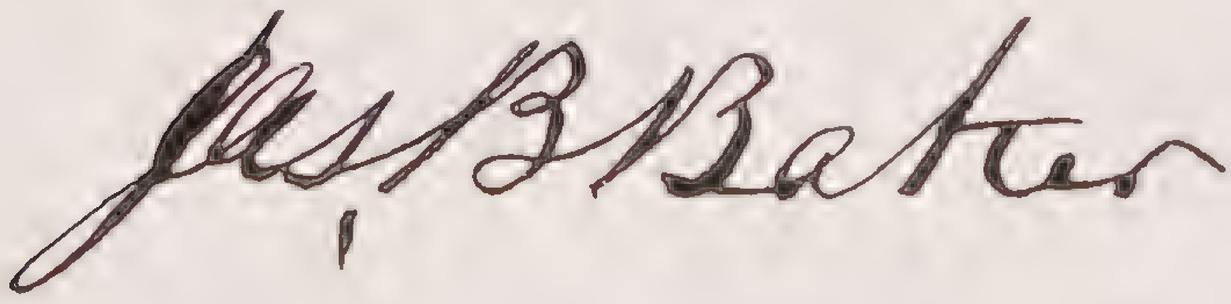
marked in his son, the subject of this sketch. Henry B. Tremaine, after a public school education, entered his father's piano business at the age of eighteen. He served a careful apprenticeship in all the departments, and quickly demonstrated his executive ability. In 1895 the name of the firm was changed to the Aeolian Co., and in 1898 it was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, and Henry B. Tremaine, who was now recognized as the greatest constructive mind in the piano business, was made president. The company's chief business was the manufacture and sale of automatically played organs until 1897, when it introduced the pianola, an automatic attachment for playing the piano, invented by E. S. Votey, now secretary of the company. The pianola was a device designed to be placed in front of a piano, with a set of felt-padded fingers adjusted over the piano keys and operated pneumatically by perforated paper rolls. The next important improvement was introducing the automatic mechanism inside the piano itself, the first successful device for doing this being the invention of R. W. Pain, also with the Aeolian Co. In conjunction with Henry Kuster, Pain had built such an instrument with a compass of thirty-nine notes for Needham & Sons as early as 1880. While in the earlier piano-players, and even in the player-pianos, much of the manner in which the piece was performed was restricted to the limitations of the music roll, of late years the Aeolian Co. has perfected a number of devices for controlling and varying the tone and expression, so that the performer may bring out all the artistic feeling of the original composer. In August, 1903, the Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co. was incorporated to take over the following subsidiary concerns: The Aeolian Co., manufacturers of the aeriola, Aeolian orchestrelle, the pianola, the metrostyle pianola, the Steinway pianola and the Aeolian pipe organs; the Weber Piano Co., manufacturers of the famous Weber piano; George Steck & Co., manufacturers of the Steck piano; the Wheelock Piano Co., manufacturers of the Wheelock piano; the Stuyvesant Piano Co., manufacturers of the Stuyvesant piano; the Technola Co., manufacturers of the Technola player-piano; the Vocalion Organ Co., the Votey Organ Co., the Orchestrelle Co. of Great Britain, the Choralion Co. of Germany, the Pianola Co. Proprietary, Ltd., of Australia; the Chilton Piano Co., the Universal Music Co., and the Orchard Land Co. The authorized capital stock is at present $10,000,000, and the officers are: Henry B. Tremaine, president; Atherton Curtis, vice-president; E. S. Votey, secretary, and W. E. Wheelock, treasurer. The Aeolian Co. has become one of the largest industries of its kind in the world. Its new office building on Forty-second street, New York, contains a spacious music hall, where symphony concerts and recitals are given daily during the winter season by leading musical organizations and soloists. The company has factories at Worcester, Mass.; Meriden, Conn.; New York city; Garwood, N. J.; London, England, and Gotha, Germany. The leading executive of this vast industry is Mr. Tremaine. His powers for organization and administration are remarkable. Taking up the reins of his father's piano business, he has developed the automatic musical instrument industry to such an extent that it has changed the whole aspect of the piano trade. He is probably the greatest single factor in the spread of culture and refinement in musical taste, not only in America, but throughout the civilized world. He has been honored by royal appointments from his majesty, King George V of England; his majesty, Albert I, king of the Belgians, and his majesty, William II of Germany, as court purveyor of pianolas to these rulers. Mr. Tremaine is also president of the Chilton Piano Co., the Choralion Co., George Steck & Co., Orchard Land Co., the Orchestrelle Co., Stuyvesant Piano Co., Technola Piano Co., Universal Music Co., the Vocalion Organ Co., the Votey Organ Co., Weber Piano Co. and Wheelock Piano Co. The Universal Music Co. manufactures music rolls for piano-players and player-pianos, self-playing pipe organs and other musical instruments in which paper player rolls are used on either sixty-five or eighty-eight note scale. Its catalogue has nearly 16,000 compositions, embracing every character of music. Mr. Tremaine was married April 2, 1889, to Maud C., daughter of Henry Cooke, and has one son, Henry C., and two daughters, Dorothy and Ruth.

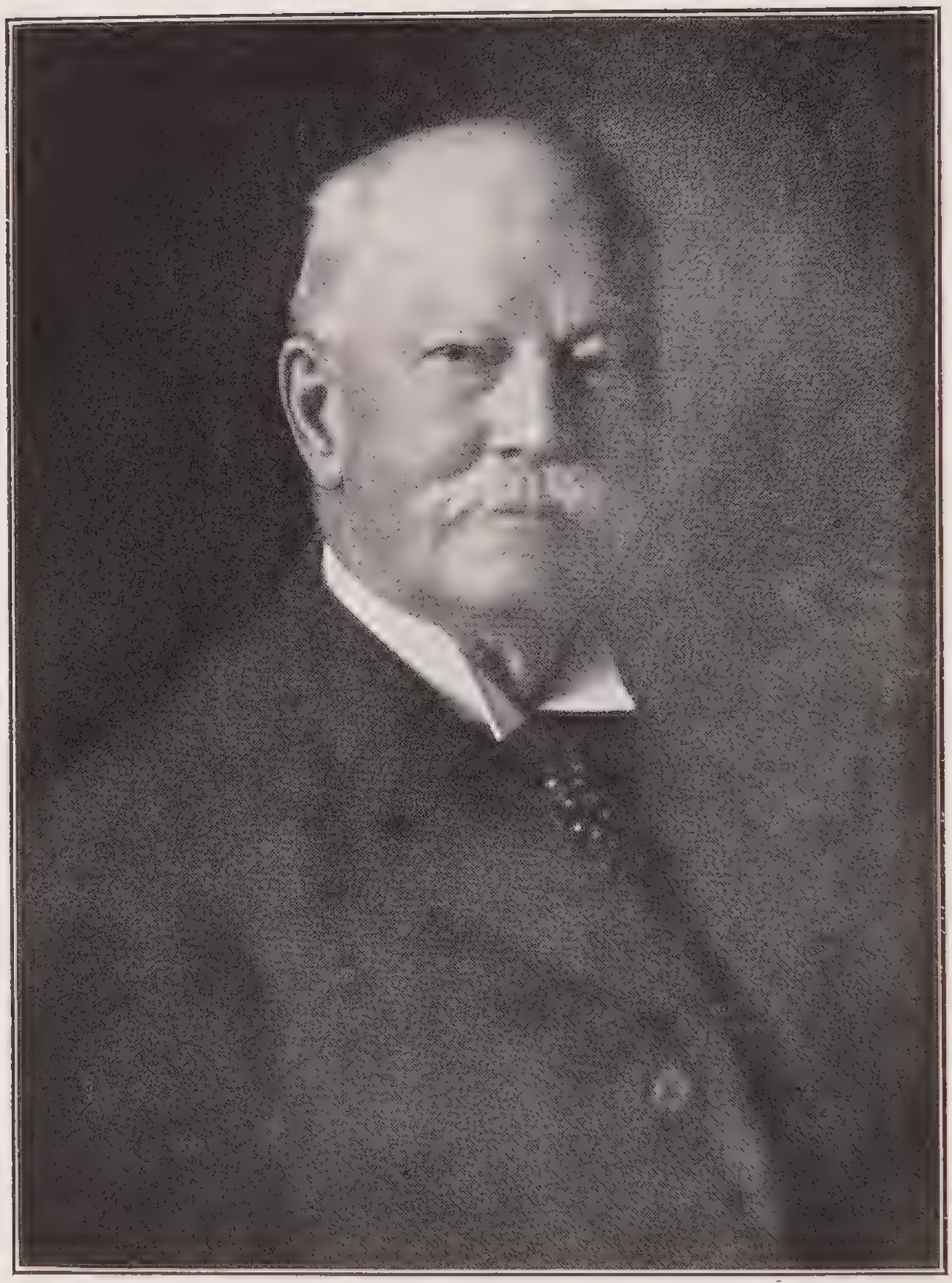
BAKER, James Beckworth, capitalist, was born in Shelby county, Ky., Jan. 30, 1847, son of John Holland and Amanda (Saunders) Baker. His father, a wealthy and influential farmer and stockman, moved his family to Texas in 1858, settling in McLennan county, and at an early age the son assisted in the management of a stock ranch. At the age of thirteen he had a power of attorney to transact all business while his father served in the army, and when his father was incapacitated by wounds, took his place in the ranks as an unpaid substitute. He had the rank of sergeant-major of his regiment. The war over, he returned home, and after taking a course at Baylor University, began the manufacture of bricks in Waco, Tex., in 1878. He not only developed a large business, but became president of the Waco Savings Bank, and the Waco & Sabine Pass Railway, and director of several similar institutions. He served as alderman of Waco, and was its mayor for six years. An enthusiastic supporter of schools, churches, railroads, and business enterprises, he heartily engaged in every undertaking that would bring prosperity to his adopted city and state. Mr. Baker was married, Aug. 6, 1876, to Sallie C., daughter of Charles Fordtran, of southern Texas, and had three children: Charles F., Alma B. and Annie Portia Baker. He died in Waco, Texas, Sept. 12, 1918.

CARMAN, [William] Bliss, poet and journalist, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, Apr. 15, 1861, son of William and Sophia Mary (Bliss) Carman. He was educated at the Collegiate School and the University of New Brunswick, both in his native town, and after receiving his A. B. in 1881, took special studies at the University of Edinburgh in 1882-83 and at Harvard University in 1886-88. He studied both law and engineering, practiced as a civil engineer for a time, and later taught school. In 1890 he accepted an appointment as office editor of the New York "Independent," and served two years. His first volume of poems was published in 1893. In 1894 he edited "The Chap Book," a small monthly magazine published in Boston, and in 1899 he began to contribute to the Chicago "Evening Post," the Boston "Evening Transcript" and the New York "Commercial Advertiser" a weekly column called "Marginal Notes." In the spring of 1903 the "Literary World," of Boston, Mass., was purchased by L. C. Page & Co., and Mr. Carman was called to take editorial charge. He edited "The World's Best Poetry" for John D. Morris, of Philadelphia, in 1904. Included in the list of his publications are the following: "Low Tide on Grand



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Daniel Freeman

Pré" (1893); "Behind the Arras" (1895); "Songs from Vagabondia," with Richard Hovey (1894); "More Songs from Vagabondia," with the same (1896); "Last Songs from Vagabondia," with the same (1900); "Ballads of Lost Haven" (1897); "By the Aurelian Wall" (1897); "The Girl in the Poster" (1897); "The Green Book of the Bards" (1898); "The Vengeance of Noel Brassard" (1899); "Ode on the Coronation of King Edward" (1902); "From the Book of Myths" (1902); "Pipes of Pan," No. 1 (1902); "Pipes of Pan," No. 2 (1903); "Pipes of Pan," Nos. 3, 4 and 5 (1904-5); "Kinship of Nature" (1903); "Friendship of Art" (1904); "Poems," collected edition, 2 vols. (1905); "From the Book of Valentines" (1905); "The Making of Personality" (1907); "The Gate of Peace" (1907); "The Rough Rider" (1909); "A Painter's Holiday" (1911). As a poet Mr. Carman has been termed a lyrist and symbolist; lyrist because his poetry has the singing quality characteristic in all true lyric verse, and symbolist because he conveys by suggestion or symbol perceptions and emotions that a more conventional method could never give. Mr. Carman received the degree of A. M. from the University of New Brunswick in 1884 and that of LL.D. from the same institution in 1906. He is unmarried.

MERRIMAN, Daniel, clergyman, was born at Manchester, Vt., Dec. 3, 1838, son of Addison and Prudence (Adams) Merriman, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merriman, a native of England, who came over to Massachusetts Bay in 1632, and finally settled at Wallingford, Conn. He was educated in the Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, the first Chicago University and Williams College, being graduated at the last in 1863. In the following year he enlisted in the Federal army and served with distinction as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 132d Illinois infantry. In 1865 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and upon his graduation three years later was immediately called to the Broadway Church of Norwich, Conn., where he remained until 1875, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. In 1878 he became pastor of the Central Church of Worcester, Mass., and upon his resignation in 1900 was appointed pastor emeritus. He was a vigorous and eloquent preacher, of sound scholarship and keen, critical faculty; a theologian in the sense that he believed the phenomena of religion to be worth a man's best attention and profoundest study. He had also great gifts in administrative and practical affairs. He was a trustee of Williams College, Atlanta University and the International Institute for Girls in Spain; was secretary of the board of trustees of the Worcester Memorial Hospital and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and president of the board of trustees of Abbot Academy at Andover. Dr. Merriman was the first president of the Worcester Art Museum from 1896, until his death. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams College in 1883 and from Yale University in 1898. Dr. Merriman was married at Kew, England, Sept. 1, 1874, to Helen, daughter of Erastus Brigham Bigelow, of Boston, Mass., and had one son, Prof. Roger Bigelow Merriman, of Harvard College. He died at Intervale, N. H., Sept. 18, 1912.

HITCHCOCK, [James] Ripley [Wellman], author and editor, was born in Fitchburg, Worcester County, Mass., July 3, 1857, the son of Alfred and Auella Phebe (Wellman) Hitchcock. His first American ancestor was Luke Hitchcock, who came from Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, England, and settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1644, and the line of descent is traced from him and his wife, Elizabeth Gibbon, through their son John and his wife Hannah Chapin; their son Nathaniel and his wife Abigail Lombard; their son Mosen and his wife Betha; their son Eldad and his wife Estha Hoar, and their son David and his wife Hannah Owen, who were the grandparents of Ripley Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock's father, a native of Westminster, Vt., was a distinguished physician and surgeon, publicist and author. The son was graduated B.A. at Harvard College in 1877 and two years later began his literary and journalistic work as staff correspondent of the New York "Tribune" and the Boston "Herald." During 1882-90 he was art critic and occasional writer of editorials and book reviews for the "Tribune," eventually becoming its art editor. Meanwhile having published several books on art and other subjects besides magazine articles, he accepted the position of literary adviser of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, in 1890, an association which continued for twelve years, and in which his literary activities were wide and varied. He was a dominant factor in the fight for international copyright, and was closely associated early in their careers with Rudyard Kipling, Gilbert Parker, Stephan Crane and Conan Doyle. In 1903 he became vice-president of A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers, and in 1906 accepted the post of literary adviser of Harper & Bros., later becoming a member of their board of directors. This relation he continued until his death. He was secretary and vice-president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; vice-president of the American Social Science Association, a member of the American Historical Society, New York Historical Society, New England Society of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Order of Colonial Governors, Authors' League of America, Phi Beta Kappa Society (honorary) and the Century, Authors', Harvard, MacDowell, and City clubs, of New York. His books are: "Some Modern Etchings" (1884); "Recent American Etchings" (1885); "An American Landscape Painter—George Inness" (1885); "Etching in America" (1886); "The Present of Etching" (1886); "The Western Art Movement" (1886); "Representative Etchings" (1887); "The Madonna in Art" (1888); "The Future of Etching" (1888); "Water Color Painting in America" (1889); "Some American Painters in Water Colors" (1890); "Thomas De Quincey—A Study" (1899); "The Louisiana Purchase and the Building of the West" (1904); and "The Lewis and Clark Expedition" (1905). Among the many books he edited, the best known were: Jules Breton, "The Life of an Artist" (1890); "The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle" (1892); "The Art of the World Illustrated in the Paintings, Statuary and Architecture of the Columbian Exposition" (1894); "The Story of the West Series" (1895-1902); "Recollections of Richard Henry Stoddard" (1903); "The Trail Makers, a Library of History and Exploration" (1904-06); "Decisive Battles of America" (1909); "Social and Economic Forces in American History" (1913), and a documentary edition of Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People." He contributed to a large number of periodicals, lectured at Columbia University, at academies of fine arts and before other organizations; was much in demand as a public speaker, and for years took an active part in reform politics. His favorite recreations were fishing and

camping, and his excursions carried him from New Brunswick and Quebec to Mt. Tacoma and the Puget Sound country, journeys which he described in his writings. As an instance of his foresight in literary matters it may be cited that Westcott's manuscript of "David Harum" had been declined by eight publishers before it reached his desk at the Appleton's. None had sensed the value of the diamond in the rough, but Hitchcock realized its worth. A simple transfer of the famous horse-trading incident to the opening chapter, and the editing of other chapters created a work which sprang instantly into favor and became one of the best sellers of its day. Mr. Hitchcock ranked among the most distinguished of our American men of letters and was recognized by his fellow craftsmen as a man of rare literary judgment and influence. It was his good fortune to initiate and shape many enterprises of great pith and moment. He was married (1), May 23, 1883 to Martha Barker Wolcott, a daughter of Daniel Aiken Hall, a lawyer of Springfield, Mass. She died in 1903, and he was married (2) in New York city, Jan. 7, 1914, to Helen Sanborn, daughter of Charles Chapin Sargent, an importer of New York. He left two sons, Ripley Hitchcock, Jr., who served in the U. S. army during the European war, and Roger Wolcott Hitchcock, who was killed in action at Chateau Thierry, a member of the 88th Aero Squadron, A. E. F. Ripley Hitchcock died in New York city, May 4, 1918.

HITCHCOCK, Helen Sanborn (Sargent), social welfare and art worker, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Apr. 28, 1870, daughter of Charles Chapin and Mary Elizabeth (Prescott) Sargent. Her first paternal American ancestor was William Sargent who emigrated from Northampton, Eng., in 1638, settling first at Charleston, Mass., and then at Gloucester, where he served for three terms as deputy to the Massachusetts general court between 1671 and 1691. His wife was Abigail Clark, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John Carr and his wife Hannah Howard; their son John and his wife Mary Reid; their son Thomas and his wife Lucy Haskell; their son Abimeleck Haskell and his wife Mary Allen, and their son Herbert Reading and his wife Mary Elizabeth Foster Rogers, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Her ancestors, on both the maternal and paternal sides, included many distinguished names connected with the founding and building of this republic, and her father is a prominent importer of New York and vice-president of the firm of Roger and Gallet, of Paris. She was educated at private schools, graduated in 1889 at Miss Annie Brown's School of New York city, and then studied several years at the Art Student's League and in the studios of prominent painters. Her devotion to art being equalled by her interest in social work, the two avocations have for many years gone hand in hand. In 1898 she founded the Art Workers' Club for Women of which she was president for eleven years, and during, as well as subsequent to, that time her contributions to the welfare of art workers have been voluminous. As the founder and chairman of the Art War Relief she brought together many art organizations in 1917, and assisted in raising large sums of money for war sufferers. The Art War Relief bronze medallion, designed and given by Paul Manship at that time, has since become an historic work of art and through its wide purchase in many countries, assisted materially in allaying war suffering. Mrs. Hitchcock also assisted young artists and the cause of war by organizing war service classes to teach art craft to young women who then became reconstruction-aides in military hospitals. As vice-chairman of the American Jugo-Slav Relief, she also organized committees to send clothing and money to the stricken hosts of Europe; she assisted in establishing reading rooms for children in foreign lands; and she helped to organize the National Committee of One Hundred on Memorial Buildings, whose work was to take charge of architectural tributes to those who served in the great war. Mrs. Hitchcock, in addition, is a member of the board of directors of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc.; under the direction of this association the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, at 28 East 20th street, New York City, is to be rebuilt and furnished in replica, thus standing as a permanent civic, historical and artistic shrine before which the admirers of the late president of the United States may come and pay their homage. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of New York, and of the Cosmopolitan Club. Her religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. She was married Jan. 7, 1914, to Ripley Hitchcock (above).

BRIGGS, Frank Herschel, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Painesville, O., May 25, 1865, son of Robert P. and Eliza (Sinclair) Briggs, and great-nephew of George Nixon Briggs, governor of Massachusetts. He was educated at Kenyon College, where he took courses in chemistry and the chemistry of high explosives. He was first engaged in the coal business at Painesville, later forming a partnership with Dan R. Hanna, the wholesale and retail coal business of Hanna & Briggs, Cleveland, O. Next he was manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Fuel Co., operating five mines in Belmont county, O., and while there he increased the business from one to forty carloads a day for western shipment. Later he became chief clerk of the motive power department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Painesville. In 1904, after years of patient study and research, he began the manufacture of dynalite, a successful substitute for dynamite. After a few years of independent effort he interested Cleveland capitalists headed by George H. Worthington and in 1906 the American Dynalite Co. was organized, of which he was vice-president and general manager. This company operated a plant embracing forty acres of dynalite mills at Amherst, O., which mills are equipped with every modern appliance known to science for the manufacture of explosives. This invention is now celebrated as a safety explosive, and has been accepted by the U. S. government for demolition purposes, as well as by many large corporations, penal institutions and contractors throughout the country. It is owing chiefly to the untiring energy and ceaseless effort of Mr. Briggs that the business was built up to its present immense proportions. All the work was done under his personal supervision, his residence, laboratory and mills being combined at Dynalite Mills, the name of this Amherst suburb. He was also the inventor of a new process for making nitrated-hydrocarbon oils, and the American Dynalite Co. owns and operates the first plant of the kind started in America. He was also owner of the Briggs Chemiene Works, located at the same place, producers of refined naphthalene and other intermediates used in the dyestuff industry. He was an enthusiast on the subject of electro-chemistry, and produced the various chlorates by electrolysis. He was a member of the American Electro-Chemical Society. While a resident of Cleveland he was a member of troop A., G.A.R., and was prominent



RIPLEY HITCHCOCK
AUTHOR AND EDITOR



HELEN S. HITCHCOCK
WELFARE WORKER



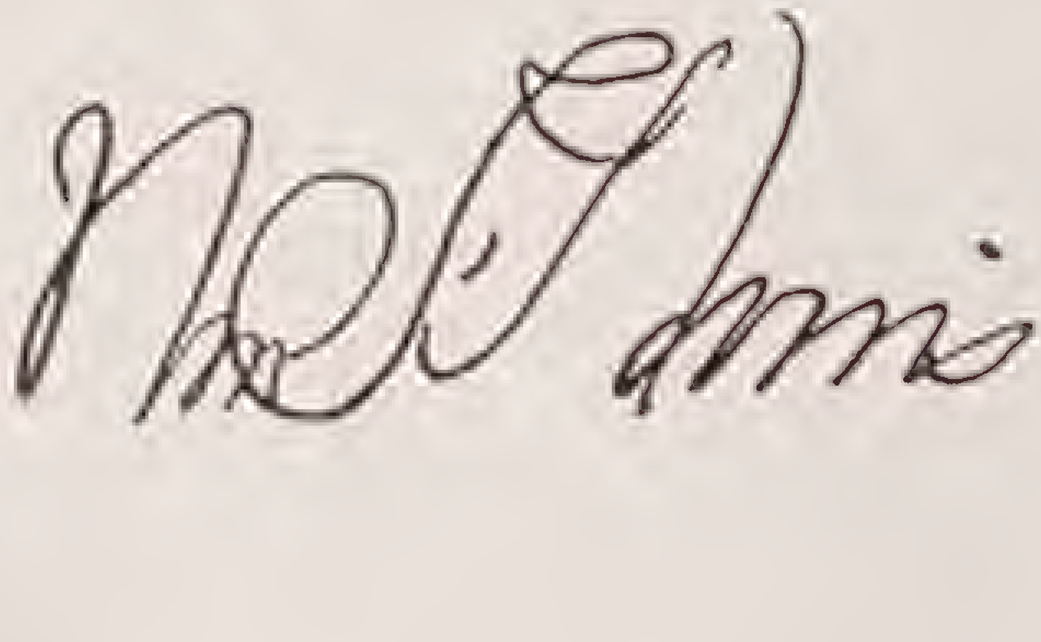
FRANK H. BRIGGS
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER



CARL VENTH
COMPOSER



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in civic and military affairs. In politics he was a Republican and a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married, Oct. 9, 1898, to Jessie L., daughter of Henry Foster, a resident of Painesville, O., and had two children: Florence H., wife of John D. Rawson, and Frances H., wife of Richard H. Allen, both of Dynalite Mills, O. He died at Amherst, O., July 9, 1919.

VENTH, Carl, educator and composer, was born at Cologne, Germany, Feb. 16, 1860, son of Carl and Fredericka (von Turkowitz) Venth. His father was a violinist; his mother, a Hungarian baroness, likewise possessed musical talent. At sixteen Carl Venth entered the Cologne Conservatory, and studied violin with George Japha and composition under Ferdinand Hiller. In 1878 he became a pupil of Henry Wieniawski and August Dupont in Brussels, and in the same year was made concertmaster at the Flemish Opera House, that city. His first concert tour was made in 1879 through Holland, and he then went to Paris as concertmaster of the Opera Comique. He came to America in 1880, making his first appearance in the United States at the Bay State concerts in Boston, with Rive King. During the ensuing years he made a tour of the states as far west as St. Louis, and then became concertmaster at Rudolph Bial's concerts, New York city. During 1884-88 he was a member of the celebrated Metropolitan Opera House orchestra under Leopold Damrosch (q.v.), and Anton Seidl (q.v.). This was followed by the organization of the Venth Violin School, Brooklyn. In 1889 he became leader of the orchestral concerts with the Seidl Orchestra, and in 1890 organized the Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra. These two organizations made the first attempt at Sunday night symphony concerts in Brooklyn. The Venth Quartet was formed in 1891. In 1896 he became leader of the Euterpe Orchestral Society and did work as conductor with minor organizations. In 1897 he was elected conductor of the Brooklyn Mænnerchor. He went to the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra as concertmaster in 1906, but in the following year returned to New York and organized the Venth Trio, which still exists under the name of the Philharmonic Trio. For three years he was director of the violin department of the Kidd-Key Conservatory, Sherman, Tex., and in 1910 gave the first Sherman music festival. In 1912 he became director of the Frohsinn male chorus, Dallas, Tex., and in the same year conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of Dallas. His next work was as conductor of the Harmony Club, Fort Worth, Tex., where he was also conductor of the Fort Worth Symphony Orchestra and the Choral Club. He was conductor of the Dallas Sængerfest in 1914 and at the same time was made director of the conservatory, School of Fine Arts, Texas Women's College, Fort Worth. He has appeared before audiences as soloist in practically all of the larger cities of the United States, as well as of France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, and his personal associations with the great names of modern music include such celebrities as Joachim, Rubinstein, Clara Schumann, Wieniawski, Massenet, Godard, Grieg, Svendsen, Sinding and Bruch. All American musicians are familiar with his name, activities and compositions. Since the beginning of his American residence he has had about three thousand pupils in all parts of the country. Some of his best known compositions, and which received their initial presentation in New York city, include: "Forest Scenes," suite for orchestra, under Seidl; the cantata, "The Resurrection"; song cycle, "Hiawatha's Wooing"; song cycle, "Myth Voices," and many string quartettes, sonatas, and various instrumental compositions and arrangements. He was president (1913) of the Music Teachers' Association of Fort Worth, and is a member of the Manuscript Society, of New York, also allied member of the MacDowell Memorial Colony. He was married July 13, 1899, to Cathinka Finch, daughter of Andrew Myhr, a druggist, of Christiania, Norway. (Portrait opposite page 174.)

NORRIS, William Fisher, ophthalmologist and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1839, son of George Washington and Mary Pleasants (Fisher) Norris. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Norris, a merchant of London, England, who joined the Quakers, and as a result of persecution settled in Jamaica, where he and all of his family, with one exception, perished in the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal in 1692. His wife was Mary Moore, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac and his wife Mary Lloyd; their son Charles and his wife Mary Parker, and their son Joseph Parker and his wife Elizabeth Hill Fox, who were the grandparents of William Fisher Norris. His father was an eminent surgeon, clinical professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and for years a trustee of that institution. The son received his preliminary education at the Ferris school; was graduated A.B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, receiving his A.M. degree in 1859, and was graduated at the Medical College of the university in 1861 with the degrèe of M.D. He then spent eighteen months as resident physician at Pennsylvania Hospital, after which he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon, and was placed in charge of Douglas Hospital, Washington, retiring after the close of the civil war with the brevet rank of captain, conferred for faithful and meritorious services. In addition to his official duties and numerous scientific contributions to the Army Medical Museum, he spent much time in the development of photography as a graphic means of recording the appearance of injuries and diseases, and in experiments in microphotography, which led to the establishment of the photography bureau in army medical operations. He next spent five years in Europe, visiting all of the important ophthalmological clinics, but spending most of his time in Vienna under the instruction of Arlt, Jaeger and Mauthner, also at the Pathological Institute where, in conjunction with Stricker, he did valuable work in experimental study of the pathologic histology of the cornea, likewise experimenting at Billroth's Surgical Clinic. Returning to Philadelphia in 1870 he joined the thin ranks of ophthalmic surgeons, and soon gained the position of an acknowledged leader, which he forever retained. He was appointed lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear at the University of Pennsylvania; became clinical professor of diseases of the eye in 1873; later was made honorary professor, and in 1876, when a full professorship of ophthalmology was evolved, he was appointed to fill it, remaining in that capacity with dignity and honor until the close of his life. He was one of the founders of the University Hospital, was a member of the finance committee, and subsequently became president of its board of managers. From its organization in 1870, until 1900, he was a member of the surgical staff of Wills Eye Hospital. As an author his reputation was international, his contributions to ophthalmology being considered classics. He wrote clearly and distinctly, without

redundancy of words, his chief works including: "Albuminuric Retinitis," in Tyson's "Bright's Diseases"; "Medical Ophthalmology," in Pepper's "System of Practical Medicine"; "Text-book of Ophthalmology," with Oliver; "System of Diseases of the Eye, by American and Foreign Authors," with Oliver, the most elaborate work on ophthalmology in the English language, his personal contribution to that work being an article on "Diseases of the Crystalline Lens." Aside from his professional duties he was a trustee of the Mutual Assurance Co., Philadelphia. He was president (1885–89) of the American Ophthalmological Society; chairman of the section of ophthalmology and member of the board of censors of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; vice president of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia Medical Clubs, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His lectures were of great interest and value and formed an admirable outline of the subject under discussion. He was always thorough in diagnosis, careful and conscientious in treatment, operated with good judgment and with ambidexterity, always with care and caution, entirely with reference to the interest of his patient. He was married (1) in Vienna, Austria, July 14, 1873, to Rosa Clara, daughter of Hieronymus Buchman, of Vienna; she died in 1897. He was married (2) June 12, 1899, to Annetta Culp, daughter of Colonel George A. Earnshaw (q.v.), U. S. A., of Gettysburg, Pa., who survived him with two children by the first union: George W., a physician, and William Felix Norris, a lawyer, both of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 1901.

YEATMAN, Pope, mining engineer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3, 1861, son of Thomas and Lucretia (Pope) Yeatman. He was educated in public and private schools in New Haven, St. Louis, Denver, and Leavenworth, Kan., and was graduated M. E. at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1883. His first professional connection was with the St. Genevieve Copper Co., in Missouri which was followed by several years of gold and silver mining in New Mexico, and Colorado. During 1888–91 he was superintendent of mining and smelting, Doe Run Lead Co., Missouri, and in 1891–93 he was with the Empire Zinc Co., at Joplin, Mo. After a year in private practice, he went to South Africa, and from 1895 to 1899 was mining engineer for the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and manager of the Robinson Deep Gold Mining Co., and the Simmer & Jack Gold Mining Co., Johannesburg. He was general manager and consulting engineer of the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Transvaal, 1899 to 1904. Returning to the United States in the latter year he became consulting engineer for the New Jersey Zinc Co., and at the same time engaged in private practice. During 1906–16 he was associated, in a consulting capacity, with the M. Guggenheim Sons' Company and was identified with the development of a number of its large mining enterprises in the United States and Latin-America. Notable among these were the Chuquicamata and Braden copper mines in Chile and mines at Ely, Nev. Their successful development under Mr. Yeatman's direction stand among mining men as important engineering achievements. Chuquicamata is in the mountains of Antofagasta province, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, without vegetation and with a rain fall about once every five years. Here, as well as at the Braden property, at Rancagua, in the province of O'Higgins, and in Nevada, engineering problems of the most difficult kind were overcome and properties which had been practically abandoned as unworkable were brought to a high state of development. Soon after the United States entered the European war Mr. Yeatman volunteered for government service, acting first as consulting mining engineer to the raw materials division of the Council of National Defense and from March, 1918, until after the close of the war as director of the nonferrous metals section of the War Industries Board. This section was charged with the duty of procuring the aluminum, antimony, lead, copper, nickel, quicksilver and zinc necessary to meet the war requirements of the United States and the Allies and of stabilizing the trade prices of those metals. Mr. Yeatman's long and varied career and ripe experience in this field enabled him to solve many perplexing problems bearing on the increase of production and to negotiate price agreements which saved many millions of dollars to the United States government and the Allies. He was also a member of the joint information board on minerals and derivatives, which served as a general clearing house of information for the various governmental departments interested in minerals, and he represented the War Industries Board on the joint committee on mineral imports and exports. After the armistice he was appointed by the secretary of the treasury on a committee to investigate the advisability of taking steps to increase gold production in America. After completing this work he resumed private practice as consulting mining engineer in New York city. Mr. Yeatman is a man of quiet, dignified bearing and an engineer of great executive, as well as technical, ability. In March, 1918, he was awarded the gold medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America for "distinguished service in administration of mines." He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (London), Engineers' Society of Philadelphia, American Philosophical Society, and the Rocky Mountain, Engineers', City Midday, University and Century clubs of New York. He was married at Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1894, to Georgia Claiborne, daughter of Claiborne Watkins, a justice of the supreme court of Arkansas. Their children are: Jane Bell; Georgina Pope; and Pope Yeatman, Jr.

FORGAN, James Berwick, banker, was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, Apr. 11, 1852, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Berwick) Forgan. He was educated at the Madras College, in St. Andrews, and at the academy of Forres, Scotland, and when seventeen years of age, after having spent a brief period in a lawyer's office, he entered the Royal Bank of Scotland, where he served three years. Entering the services of the Bank of British North America in London as soon as he finished his apprenticeship, he was assigned to Montreal in 1872, and subsequently to New York and Halifax, N. S. In the latter city he became connected with the Bank of Nova Scotia as paying teller, and subsequently occupied the position of agent of the bank at Liverpool, N. S., and later at Woodstock, N. B. He afterward became inspector of branches and in 1885 he was sent by the Bank of Nova Scotia to open a branch at Minneapolis. He managed it so well that within a few years he was offered and accepted the cashiership of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. While in that position his abilities attracted the attention of



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Cyrus Gladman



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Jas B Morgan

Lyman J. Gage, the head of the First National Bank of Chicago, and on Mr. Gage's recommendation he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank in 1892, succeeding Mr. Gage as its president eight years later. Under Mr. Forgan's direction the business of the First National Bank grew rapidly, and is now recognized as one of the greatest banking institutions of the world. During the first fifteen years of his administration its assets increased from $50,000,000 to $250,000,000, the latter sum including those of the First Trust and Savings Bank, which was then owned by the First National. Mr. Forgan attributes his success in life to the habit of thrift which he formed early in his business career. Describing this practice he said: "At the beginning of each year I figured out very carefully what I thought would be the amount I could save during the year by watching my expenditures carefully and avoiding extravagance, the national sin of America. Having decided, say, that I could save $75 a month, I proceeded to buy some sound security, usually a $1,000 bond. I would arrange with the bank to pay $100 down, borrow the $900 balance from the bank, and agree to pay off $75 each month. A lot of people save only what they find they have left over at the end of each week or each month. I began at the other end. The first thing I did when I received my monthly salary was to pay the $75 to the bank, and then live on the remainder. In this way I owned outright the $1,000 bond at the end of the year." He is president and director of the First Trust and Savings Bank and the National Safe Deposit Co.; chairman of the board of directors of the Security Bank of Chicago and the Second Security Bank of Chicago; director of the Standard Safe Deposit Co., the American Radiator Co., the Guarantee Co. of North America, the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland and the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States. He is also a member of the western board of control of the Audit Co. of New York. Mr. Forgan took a prominent part in the formation and development of the Federal reserve system. He is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, is a member of the executive commitee of the bank and is also member for the Chicago district of the Federal advisory council. The enlargement of his sphere of activities and the increased value of his work are due to his ability to recognize and seize the psychologic moment, to discern the true bearing of conditions and apply his judgment to their ultimate issue. His charities are many, but unostentations in character. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church and a director of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. His favorite recreation is golf. He is a member of the Chicago, Chicago Golf, Commercial, Union League, Midday and Saddle and Cycle clubs. Mr. Forgan was married, Oct. 19, 1875, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Donald Murray, of Halifax, N. S., and their children are: Robert D., Jessie Wilhelmina, Donald M. and James B. Forgan, Jr.

FORGAN, David Robertson, banker, was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, Apr. 16, 1862, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Berwick) Forgan, and brother of James Berwick Forgan (q. v.). His father was a manufacturer of golf clubs. The son attended Madras College, in St. Andrews, but left school when fifteen years of age to enter the service of the Clydesdale Banking Co. at St. Andrews. He was bright, intelligent, quick at figures, and rapidly mastered the details of the business. Having determined to seek his fortune in America, he proceeded to Halifax, N. S., in 1880, and soon secured the position of agent for the Bank of Nova Scotia, with headquarters at Fredericton. Ten years later he was appointed assistant cashier of the American Exchange Bank at Duluth Minn., and in 1892 transferred his services to the Northwestern Bank of Minneapolis as cashier, a position he occupied for three years. From there he went to Chicago, Ill., where he settled permanently, becoming first vice-president of the Union National Bank, and its president in 1898. In 1900 the Union National Bank was merged with the First National Bank of Chicago, the largest financial institution in the city, and the sixth largest bank in the United States. Mr. Forgan's brother, James B. Forgan, was president of the First National Bank, and the subject of this sketch became vice-president. In 1907 he organized the National City Bank of Chicago, resigned from the First National and became president of the new organization, a position he still holds. Under Mr. Forgan's direction, the National City Bank has become one of the prominent factors in the financial world. Mr. Forgan was one of the receivers of the Chicago Subway Co. and the Illinois Tunnel Co. He is one of the leading financiers of the United States, and has contributed various valuable papers to the literature of banking, notably a review of Harvey's "Coin's Financial School," which challenged wide attention. He is the author of "Banking as a Profession" (1898), and other addresses upon the subject of finance. He was president of the Chicago Commercial Association (1906-07), and a member of the Chicago, Bankers', Commercial, Mid-Day and Onwentsia clubs of Chicago, and the Evanston Country Club. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. He was married at Winnepeg, Manitoba, June 9, 1885, to Agnes, daughter of James Kerr, of that city, and has five children: Robert Russell, Marion, Ethel, David R., Jr., and James R. Forgan.

PRESCOTT, Charles Frederick, merchant, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1859, son of John and Susan (Grimsby) Prescott. His father, a native of England, was a cabinet manufacturer. He attended the public schools and a private school of Batavia and at the age of eighteen began his business career with a long established jewelry firm of Batavia, founded in 1814, and then owned by Jerome Clark. Upon the death of Clark, in 1885, he formed a partnership with George J. Austin, and the business was continued as Austin & Prescott. When Austin died, in 1914, William M. Hopp took his place, the name becoming Prescott & Hopp. Mr. Prescott disposed of his interest in the business a few months prior to his death. He acquired large real estate holdings in and around Batavia and from time to time associated himself with various other commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. He was a dominant factor in all movements designed for the welfare, growth or betterment of Batavia; had served as alderman and as civil service commissioner under two city administrations, and was active in the affairs of the Batavia Board of Trade, the forerunner of the present Batavia Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a member. He was for three years treasurer of the Holland Purchase Historical Society, and member also of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Seven Springs Country and Batavia clubs. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of St. James's Protestant Episcopal church. He recognized and as-

sumed his full share of the responsibilities of life and worked zealously for the betterment and benefit of the civic and business interests with which he identified himself. He was married at Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1901, to Henrietta E., daughter of Henry Todd, an editor, of Batavia. He died at Batavia, Apr. 6, 1919.

GOOD, David Martin, merchant, was born at Leitersburg, Washington co., Md., Dec. 21, 1850, son of David Martin and Mary M. (Deitrich) Good, and grandson of Christian and Elizabeth (Stover) Good. His father, a native of Midvale, Md., was a miller. The son received his education in the public schools of Leitersburg and Hagerstown, and Littiz, Lancaster co., Pa. He began his business career in 1870 at Leitersburg as a clerk in a drygoods store. In 1873 he settled at Waynesboro, Pa., entering the general merchandise store of Price and Hoeflich as a clerk. After ten years of service, he was enabled to purchase the interest of the senior partner, who had watched the industrious career and thrifty habits of the young merchant, and was willing to accept his personal obligation for his share in the business, the firm becoming Hoeflich & Good, and subsequently being succeeded by that of Good, Besore & Unger. In 1887 he sold out to his partners, and after a period of travel in the West, entered, in 1889, the financial department of Frick Co., manufacturers of threshing machinery and farm implements, of Waynesboro. Resigning his position, in 1890, he returned to merchandising, buying the interest of Daniel C. Unger in the firm of Besore & Unger, the name now being Besore & Good. He afterward sold his interest to his partner. With his brother, Victor B. Good, he formed the general merchandising firm of Good Bros. in 1897. He subsequently became associated with the Geiser Manufacturing Co., Waynesboro, manufacturers of threshing engines, machinery and farm implements. He was soon promoted to be general manager, and was president of the company from 1900 until 1912. Under his personal direction the Geiser Manufacturing Co. became one of the largest and most important industries of its kind in the world. In the last year of his presidency, when the Geiser Works were sold to the Emerson-Brantingham Co., he retired from active business cares. In 1902 he was the dominant factor in the organization of the Chambersburg, Greencastle & Waynesboro Street Railway Co., of which he became vice-president and director, being also an organizer and director of the People's National Bank, Waynesboro. He was vice-president of the National Association of Thresher Manufacturers of the United States, an organization at that time representing over $50,000,000 of invested capital. As president of the Waynesboro board of trade he was actively associated with many other movements and enterprises for the upbuilding of his adopted town, a flourishing industrial center in the Cumberland Valley. Politically he was a Republican, and was once a candidate for the state senate. For thirty-three years he served as a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, Waynesboro. He found his chief recreation in fishing and horseback riding. His record in business and in public life was unsullied. A man of sturdy convictions and rugged character, he quickly responded to the beautiful things of life, and possessed social qualities of a high order. He was married at Waynesboro, Pa., Sept. 6, 1881, to Josephine A. (French) Funk, daughter of Dr. R. Melville French, of Fayetteville, Pa.; she died in 1911. There is one surviving child: Mary Peale, now Mrs. Joseph H. Johnston, Waynesboro. He died at Waynesboro, Pa., Feb. 18, 1919.

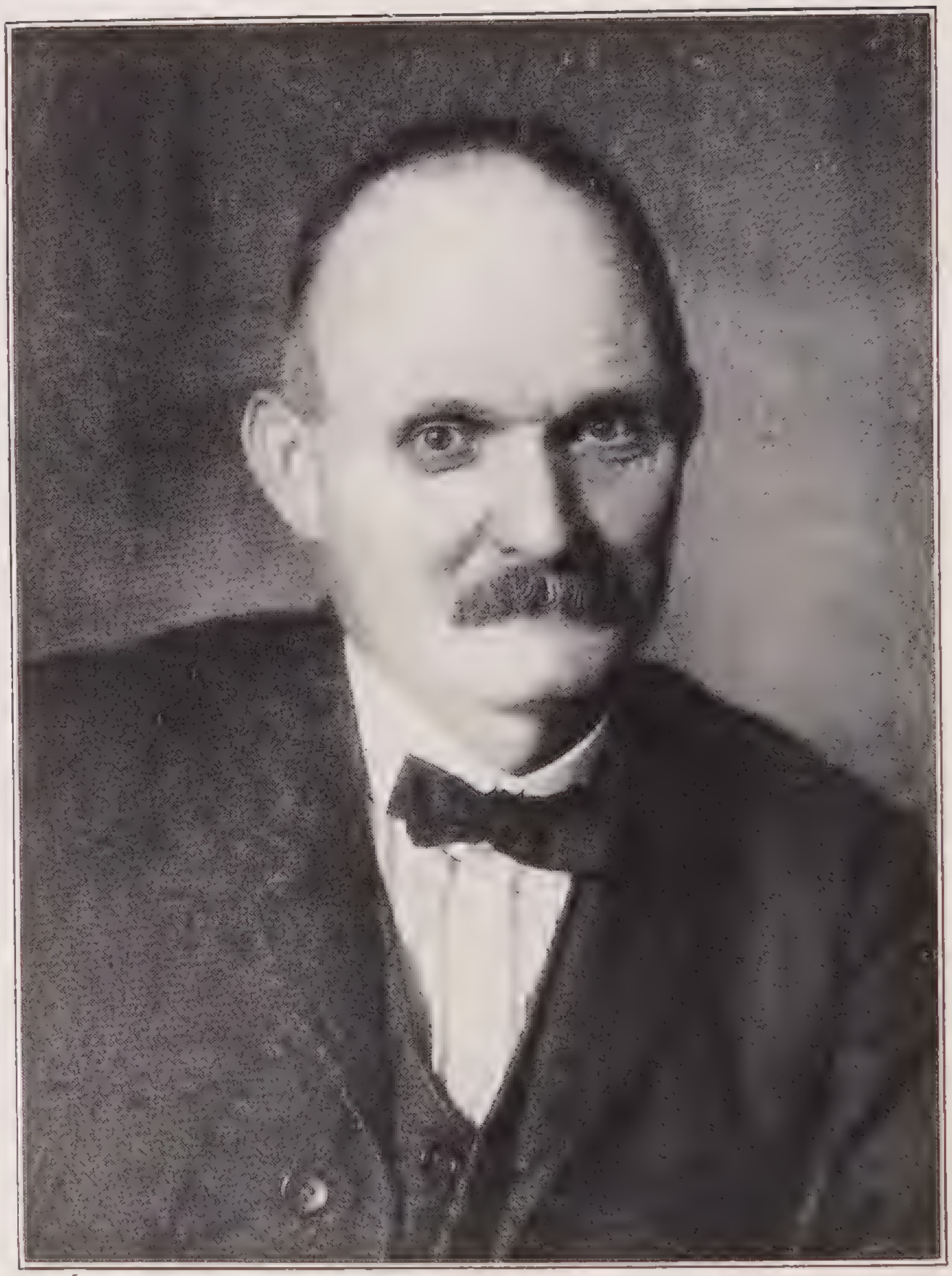
BARTHOLOMEW, Pliny Webster, jurist, was born at Cabotville Mass., Aug. 4, 1840, son of Harris and Betsey (Moore) Bartholomew. His first American ancestor was William Bartholomew, who came from Burford, England, in 1634, and settled in Boston, Mass. His wife was Anna Lord, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Mary Johnson; their son Andrew and his wife, Hannah Frisbie; their son Andrew and his wife, Sarah Catlin; their son Andrew and his wife, Sarah Wiard, and their son Harris and his wife, Irene Parks, who were the grandparents of Pliny Webster Bartholomew. William Bartholomew, the settler, was a merchant, and for many years he was a member of the general court, Boston; he took a prominent part in the trial of Anne M. Hutchinson, the religionist; gave the money to establish and pay the commissioners for the colonies, and while living at Ipswich donated to the town all the land that had been granted him, to be used as a "pasture for the inhabitants," still held in conformity with his gift and known as Bartholomew Hill. Pliny W. Bartholomew, after a public school education, became clerk in a grocery and meat market. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1864, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1867. He read law at Ballston Spa, N. Y., under Judge Jesse L'Amoreaux; was admitted to the New York bar in 1865, and began the practice of his profession at Ballston Spa with his preceptor under the firm style of L'Amoreaux & Bartholomew. In 1866 he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where his forensic ability and intellectual gifts were quickly recognized. He won a commanding position at the bar of Marion county and became a factor in civic and municipal affairs, as well as in Democratic politics. In 1890 he was elected judge of the superior court for a term of six years, and was re-elected in 1908. He is a member of the American Bar Association, past grand representative of the Knights of Pythias, grand treasurer, past grand dictator and supreme representative of the Knights of Honor, and holds membership also in the Indiana Democratic Club. He is an elder of Memorial Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, and a member of the National Presbyterian Brotherhood. He was married Jan. 30, 1873, to Sarah Belle, daughter of George W. Smith of Crawfordsville, Ind., and had two children: Belle Isadora, wife of Allin Wright Hewitt of Indianapolis, and Harris Sherley Bartholomew.

FITZGERALD, Thomas, railway manager, was born at Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 1, 1854, son of Patrick and Catherine (Highland) Fitzgerald. His father was a landowner of Claremont, County Mayo, Ireland. The son entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. in 1867 as water boy of the Monongahela bridge, and in the same year became a telegraph messenger at Fairmont. Having studied telegraphy, he was employed as an operator at different points until 1873, when he became night train dispatcher for the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters at Camden station, Baltimore. In the following year he was promoted to chief train dispatcher of the first division, Metropolitan, Washington and Alexandria branches. He was appointed supervisor of trains on Harper's Ferry and Washington county

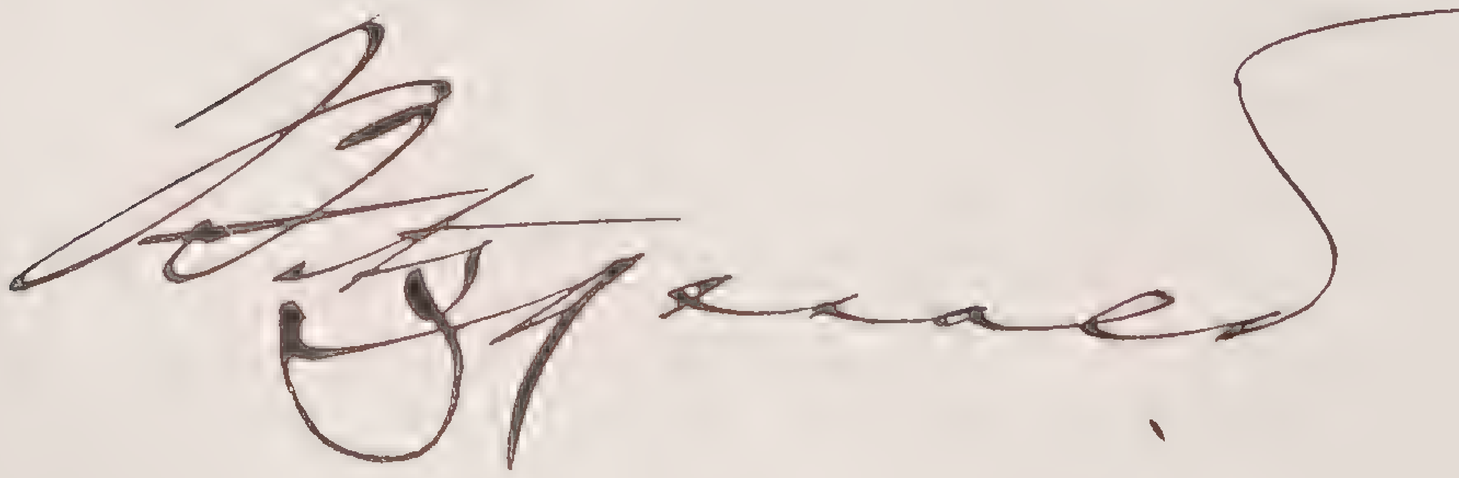


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C. F. Prescott



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Peter G. Peterson

branches in 1879, and two years later was promoted to trainmaster of the Ohio division, subsequently serving as master of transportation of that division. Later he was superintendent of the Central Ohio and of the Lake Erie and Straitsville divisions. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the Baltimore division and in 1893 became superintendent of transportation of the entire Baltimore and Ohio system, and in addition general superintendent of the Philadelphia and main line divisions. Subsequently he was general superintendent of the Philadelphia, main line, the middle and northwest divisions, to which was later added the Monongahela, West Virginia and Pittsburgh divisions, and in 1905 he became general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio road. He retired from the service in December, 1907, and in the following year became receiver and general manager of the Norfolk and Southern Railway Co., which position he held until his death. He brought to the Norfolk and Southern, which he operated most efficiently and economically, that same thoroughness and ability which had marked his forty-one years of continuous service with the Baltimore and Ohio. He was considered one of the best practical railroad men of the country. He was a member of the Baltimore Country Club, Maryland Country Club, Baltimore Yacht Club, Baltimore Merchants' Club, Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Druid R. A., Chapter No. 28, and Beauseaut Commandery No. 8, Knights Templars. Mr. Fitzgerald was married, Jan. 12, 1875, to Fannie, daughter of Samuel Kettlewell, of Baltimore, Md., who survived him with one son, Thomas, who was general manager of the Cincinnati Traction Co. Thomas Fitzgerald died in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 28, 1909.

TEN EYCK, Peter Gansevoort, civil engineer and manufacturer, was born at the old Ten Eyck homestead, "Whitehall Place," Bethlehem, Albany co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1873, son of Abraham Cuyler and Margaret Matilda (Haswell) Ten Eyck. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Coenradt Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1638, and settled at New Amsterdam (New York). His wife was Maria Boele, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jacob and his wife Gertrury Coeymans; their son Coenradt and his wife Gertje Van Schaik; their son Jacob C. and his wife Catherine Cuyler; their son Abraham J. and his wife Annetje Lansing; their son Jacob and his wife Magdalena Gansevoort; their daughter Hester Gansevoort Ten Eyck and her husband and cousin, Coenraad A. Ten Eyck, who were the grandparents of Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Albany, and at Albany Boys' Academy. During 1892-95 he studied civil engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. His initial professional work was as engineer in charge of designing a layout for Beaver Park, Albany. He made a specialty of railway signaling, and became an expert signal engineer, following the profession for fifteen years. During this time, in the years 1896-1903, he occupied various positions in the signal department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad until he was appointed signal engineer for the New York Central lines. He then became chief engineer and later treasurer, general manager and vice-president of the Federal Railway Signal Co., Albany, still continuing in the joint capacity. He organized the signal department of the New York Central and designed other signal standards and has invented, patented and designed numerous signal appliances for the Federal Railway Signal Co. which are now used on various railroads throughout the country; his last patent covers the intricate circuits of an electric interlocking system. He has a wide reputation as a signal expert. He was also chairman of the transportation committee of Home Defense, Albany county, N. Y.; member of the executive committee of the Albany County Chapter of American Red Cross; member of executive committee which organized to promote enlistment at the beginning of the great war, and was chairman of the business Liberty Loan committee of 100 of Albany county. He served as representative in the 63d congress (1913-15) from the 28th New York district, and in that body was a member of the roads, library and accounts committees. In 1912 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, Baltimore. He served for seven years in the 3d signal corps, 3d brigade, national guard of New York. He is vice-president of the New York State Automobile Association, and member of the American Association of Maintenance of Way, American Association of Signal Engineers, American Society of Electrical Engineers, member of executive committee of Albany County Farm Bureau Association, director Albany County Agricultural Society, Atlantic Deep Waterway Association, New York State Deep Waterway Association, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Navy League, Historical and Art Society of Albany, Vice Regent Sons of the Revolution, Holland Society, New York State Real Estate Board, Albany Chamber of Commerce, Elks Club, Delta Phi and Masonic fraternities, president of the Albany, trustee of the Fort Orange and University clubs, Albany; president of the Albany Automobile Club, and member of the Albany Country, Woolferts' Roost Country, and Albany Yacht clubs, Albany, and of the Transportation Club, New York city. He is a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church, Albany. He has the distinction of having had for ancestors two who were governors of New York and five who were mayors of Albany. He was married at Albany, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1903, to Bertha Floretta, daughter of P. K. Dederick, inventor, manufacturer and capitalist, of Albany; they have one child, Peter Gansevoort Dederick Ten Eyck.

HUNT, Andrew Murray, engineer, was born at Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 12, 1859, son of Andrew Murray and Marion (Kent) Hunt. His father was surgeon of an Indiana regiment during the civil war. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1879, and served with the engineer corps of the U. S. navy, chiefly engaged in marine construction and inspection, until 1894, when he resigned his commission, being passed assistant engineer, with the rank of lieutenant. He then went to San Francisco, Cal., and engaged in consulting engineering practice, first in association with W. F. C. Hasson, also a retired naval engineer, under the firm name of Hasson & Hunt, and after 1898 with Wynn Meredith under the style of Hunt & Meredith. In 1898 Mr. Hunt designed and superintended the construction and installation of a large steam electric power plant and later of a large gas plant in San Francisco, both of which were controlled by Claus Spreckels, and in which between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 were invested. During 1898–1903 he was chief engineer and for a part of that time active manager of the Independent Electric Light & Power Co. and the Independent Gas Co., which owned and operated these properties and which were eventually consolidated with the San

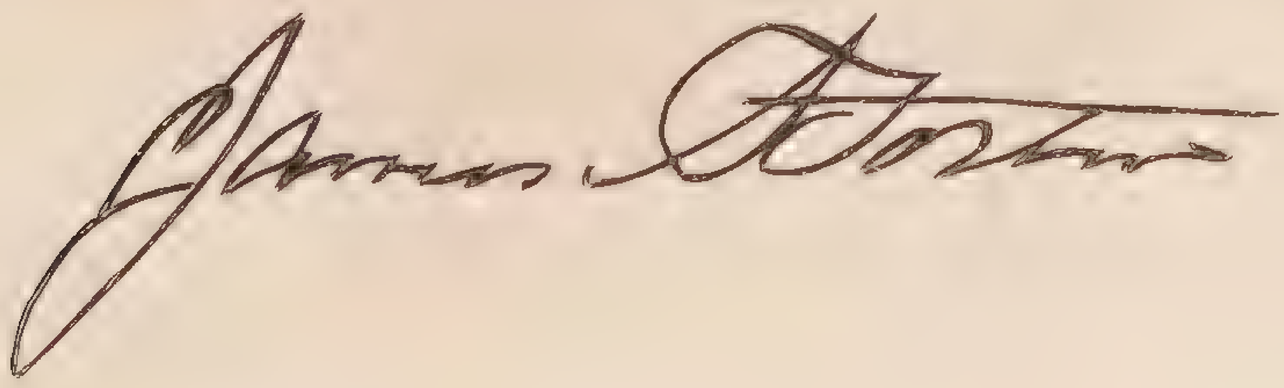
Francisco Gas and Electric Co. He made mechanical designs for oil refineries at Berkeley and Oilport, Cal., as well as for several large cement plants in that state. In 1901 he became associated with William C. Peyton in the construction of a sulphuric acid plant at Martinez, Cal., and he was active manager of the plant for two years and consulting engineer until it was sold to the General Chemical Co. in 1911. His work in California included numerous investigations and reports on natural resources and industrial possibilities on the Pacific coast, and he was frequently retained by the municipal authorities to report on various public utilities. In 1915 he removed to New York city and became a member of the Peyton-Hunt Co., incorporated, a limited partnership, of which he is president. The work of the company covers general engineering lines, specializing in research and investigation into technical problems where a combination of physical and chemical training with which extended engineering experience are required. His engineering work shows originality and courage and he has always enjoyed the absolute confidence of his clients. He built a fleet of steamers for the Yukon on that river because the type needed would not stand the ocean voyage. Mr. Hunt is a member of the national societies of civil engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers and naval engineers, the American Electro-chemical Society, the Tau Beta Ti fraternity, and the Bohemian and Engineers' clubs of San Francisco, Calif. In 1915 he was appointed a member of the Naval Consulting Board to confer with the U. S. navy department on public defense. He was a member of the Ship Protection Committee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the U. S. Shipping Board from May, 1917, until the signing of the armistice. His committee was appointed to review suggestions and inventions relating to the protection of merchant vessels from German submarines, and it formulated regulations governing matters having to do with protective devices and procedure. In December, 1918, he went to France with a delegation of engineers representing the national engineering societies at the request of the French government authorities for conferences on engineering problems in connection with reconstruction work in France. He is unmarried.

FOSTER, James Anthony, business man, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., May 10, 1846, the son of William and Mary (Anthony) Foster. He received his early education in the public schools of Brooklyn and Danielson, Conn. His parents moved to Providence when he was still a boy; and he was apprenticed to a Providence jeweler and when he had mastered the trade he entered the employ of Thomas Carpenter, another jeweler. When the civil war broke out he was rejected on account of his youth, but in May, 1862, he was enrolled in Co. E of the tenth R. I. infantry, and served until Sept. 1, 1862. He was accepted again in January, 1865, remaining until the end of hostilities. In a few years time after entering the jewelry business young Foster became recognized as an expert judge of diamonds and other gems, and he was frequently called in consultation on the appraisal of jewelry. Returning to the jewelry business, he purchased an interest in Mr. Carpenter's firm in 1876 and a few months later acquired the entire business. It was incorporated in 1898 as the J. A. Foster Company, with a capital stock of $275,000, and Mr. Foster the president. At his death he left an estate valued at nearly $1,500,000. He was also interested in a number of other concerns, among them the Foster-Smith Co., the Cadillac Automobile Co. of Rhode Island, the Broadway Storage Co., the Weybosset Jewelry Co., the Collateral Loan Co., and the Crescent Sales Co. His estate on Warwick Neck was one of the show places of Rhode Island, its landscape effects especially being attractive. He was genial, yet reserved, a man of many ideas, great executive ability, apt in mechanical construction, with originality and persistent purpose. He was a lover of home and country. He was a member of the Tenth Regiment; the Veteran Association, and Prescott Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Rnode Island. He was married June 14, 1874, to Harriet Emeli e, daughter of Liberty Hooker, who conducted a publishing business in Providence, and had one son, James Leroy Foster, who succeeded his father as head of the J. A. Foster Co. He died at Warwick Neck, R. I., May 15, 1919.

DOWD, Charles Ferdinand, educator and author, was born at Madison, New Haven co., Conn., Apr. 25, 1825, son of Wylls W. and Rebecca (Graves) Dowd, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Henry Dowd of Guilford, Surrey, England, who landed at New Haven, Conn., in 1639, and settled at Guilford, Conn., the same year. The line of descent is traced through this colonist's son Thomas and the latter's wife Ruth Johnson; their son Thomas and his wife Silence Everts; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary Cornwell; their son Ebenezer and his wife Tamson Wilcox and their son Luther and his wife Mina Field, who were the grandparents of our subject. Mina Field was a sister of Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D. His early education was received in schools at Madison and Berlin, Conn. The financial failure of his father, a leather manufacturer and storekeeper, obliged him to go into business, but at the age of twenty-one he began to fit for college, and after teaching and taking various agencies for support he paid his way through Yale, where he was graduated in 1853. In 1856 he received from that institution the degree of A.M. and in 1888 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. After graduation he became principal of the preparatory department of the Newton University, Baltimore, Md. During 1857–68 he was successively principal of State Normal School, New Britain, Conn.; superintendent of public schools, Waterbury, Conn., and principal of the North Granville (N. Y.) seminary for young ladies. From North Granville he removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and for more than thirty years was principal of Temple Grove Seminary. There, as elsewhere, he was successful in the highest degree as an educator, while the institution became known in every part of the United States through hundreds of young women who had received its diploma. In 1865 Dr. Dowd was ordained an evangelist by the Troy presbytery, but, though he was always prominently connected with the Presbyterian church, seldom preached in its pulpits. He was the originator of the present system of standard time, which he first suggested in outlines to a convention of the managers of trunk lines held in New York city in October, 1869. Encouraged to work out the details for such a plan for railroads, he did so, basing his system upon national longitude of over 8,000 places indexed with their respective time differences. Owing to the keen competition among the various railroad lines, the Trunk line convention could not consider this subject at the meeting of 1870, but in the same year the New England



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THOMAS DUNLAP

Railway Association appointed a committee to investigate it and report. This having been done, the association sent the report in circular form to all railway superintendents to the end that the system might be adopted. In 1872 the Western Southern Railway Association appointed a commitee to confer with the New England committee, and the suggestion was made that the base be changed from Washington to New York city—that is, from the base national longitude to the base of a local meridian. To this the author objected and suggested that the system be applied to Greenwich longitude upon which marine charts are made out, and that the 75″ meridian, or the fifth hour medidian from Greenwich, be adopted as the base. This was accepted as satisfactory; the time of the 75″ medidian was adopted for all roads east of Ohio and the Alleghanies; that of the 90th meridian for roads in the Mississippi valley; the 105th meridian for the Rocky mountain district, and the 120th meridian for the Pacific coast. Again the fifth hour eastward was adopted as the standard time of England and the basis of longitude on all marine charts. Though endorsed by more than forty officials of leading railroads as to its practical character and by professors of Yale College and West Point Academy in respect to its scientific character, the system was not adopted by the railroads till the spring of 1883. On Nov. 19, 1883, at noon it went into effect. Dr. Dowd gave thought to other reforms in the notation of time, chief among these being the adoption of the twenty-four hour dial on all timepieces, and the adoption of one American day based on the 90th meridian. Another innovation which attracted much attention was the nationalization of all railroads, modeled after the American bank system. He was the author of "A System of National Time for Railroads" (1869); and "Text Book on Ethical Standards and their Application" (1891). He was a fellow of the Society of Sciences, Letters and Arts, London, England. Dr. Dowd was married at East Berlin, Conn., Oct. 6, 1852, to Miriam Wilcox, daughter of Edmund North, by whom he had six children: Wylls E., Charles N., a physician of New York; Miriam Wilcox, wife of Lewis A. James; Bertha North, wife of James W. Lester; Arthur Dudley and Franklin B. Dowd. He was killed by a railway train at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1904.

DUNLAP, Thomas, lawyer and banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1792, son of James and Julia (Cummings) Dunlap. He was probably related to the family of John Dunlap, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the printing business, and was at one time associated with his uncle, William Dunlap. John and William Dunlap were the first printers and publishers of that city. The former published the "Pennsylvania Packet," originally as a weekly, and beginning in 1784 as a daily. This is said to be the first daily newspaper published in America. Thomas Dunlap was educated in the Friends' School of Philadelphia, and entering the senior class of Yale College in 1811 was graduated in the following year. He took up the study of law in the office of William M. Meredith, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He practiced his profession in his native city continuously for many years, a part of the time being associated with his former preceptor, William M. Meredith. When Nicholas Biddle resigned the presidency of the United States Bank in March, 1839, Mr. Dunlap was chosen to succeed him, and he held that office until the bank failed in 1841, when he resumed his law practice. This bank was chartered by the United States congress on Feb. 25, 1791. Its capital was fixed at $10,000,000; the United States subscribed one-fifth of the sum, and the rest was taken with surprising rapidity by private capitalists. The amount was over-subscribed, and a speculation began in the "rights." The bank was opened for business in December, 1791, in Carpenters' Hall with Thomas Willing as its first president. Mr. Dunlap was a man of keen intelligence and rare executive ability. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was married June 2, 1822, to Anne Wilkinson, daughter of Col. Clement Biddle, and had seven children: Sallie Biddle, Juliana, Lydia Biddle (died in infancy), Mary (died in infancy), Rebeckah Biddle, Nannie, wife of George Mecum Conarroe, and Thomas Dunlap. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1864.

FULLER, Edward Laton, capitalist, was born at Hawley, Pa., Oct. 10, 1851, son of Edward C. and Helen (Ruthren) Fuller and a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who came to this country from England and settled in Plymouth, Mass. His father, a druggist, was one of the early settlers of Scranton and one of its most influential citizens. The son received a public school education, and after some experience in a local mercantile house started in business for himself. Lack of capital and possibly his youth and inexperience brought disaster to his first ventures, but reverses far from discouraging him rather stimulated him to more extended efforts. Coal properties, while they have proved to be among the most generous of revenue producers, have also proved to be peculiarly fatal to small operators. And yet it was as a coal operator that young Fuller laid the foundations of his great success. After a successful venture in coal mining, he secured control of the Mt. Pleasant mines of Scranton, the Newton mines of Pittston, the Old Forge mine of Duryea and the Girard of Mt. Carmel. He began to be recognized as the largest, most able and most resourceful of the independent operators in the anthracite business. As such he was the most conspicuous figure in the situation that arose in 1900, when the coal-carrying roads began to squeeze the independent operators, particularly the smaller ones. They were the only means by which the coal could be conveyed from mines to market, and they could carry it on their own terms or not at all. Obviously, they were safe in the assumption of their own arbitrary power in the matter. But they reckoned without the indomitable courage and prompt resourcefulness of Edward L. Fuller. He quietly organized the New York, Wyoming and Western railroad as a connection with the Erie and Wyoming Valley and the Delaware Valley and Kingston railroads, and when the coal roads realized what he was doing, they came to terms and bought at a stiff price the properties of Fuller and other independent operators. Subsequently he organized a syndicate which purchased the Western Maryland and the West Virginia and Pittsburgh railroads, of both of which he became a director. Control of the road was subsequently transferred to George J. Gould, a close business and social friend of Mr. Fuller's, to be used as the eastern outlet of the proposed Gould transcontinental system. In 1892 Mr. Fuller first became interested in the possibilities of salt mining and organized the Lehigh Salt and Mining Co. This he afterward combined with the Retsof Mining Co., the Avery Rock Salt Co. and a number of other rock and evapo

rated salt interests into the International Salt Co., of which he was president until his death and which is the largest company in its line in existence. Besides being president of the International Salt Co., Mr Fuller was also president of the Empire Limestone Co. and the Genesee and Wyoming railroad, and was a director in a number of other companies, including the Pennsylvania Casualty Co. and the Wyoming Shovel Works of Scranton, Pa. His active prominence in the affairs of Scranton extended to civic, philanthropic, educational and social as well as business affairs. He avoided public office, but he exerted a powerful and entirely disinterested influence on the election of public offices in Scranton, and invariably that influence was on the side of an honest, clean administration. For some years before his death he was president of the Municipal League of Scranton, which was formed with the general purpose of promoting civic betterment. He was especially interested in charitable activities, both public and private, and gave freely to them his personal services and financial support. He was treasurer and director and a member of the executive committee of the Lackawanna Hospital of Scranton, and was responsible for the adoption of the hospital as a state institution. He was also a director of the Pennsylvania Oral School at Scranton and president of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A. He was generous-hearted and sympathetic, and gave liberally to charities. Mr. Fuller was a member of the Board of Trade of Scranton, the New England societies of Scranton and New York, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Transportation, Pen, Atlantic Yacht, City, Mid-day, Lawyers' and Union clubs of New York, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; the Scranton and Country clubs, of Scranton, Pa., and the Buffalo Club, of Buffalo, N. Y. He was married Sept. 28, 1876, to Helen M., daughter of Daniel S. Silkman, of Scranton, Pa., and had one son: Mortimer Bartine Fuller. He died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 29, 1909.

GOSS, Frederick Llewellyn, merchant and founder of the Goss Printing Press Co., was born in Newport, Wales, July 9, 1847, son of Joseph S. and Mary Ann (Brown) Goss. At the age of ten he came to this country with his parents and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he obtained employment in the printing business of J. M. W. Jones Co. He was alert, intelligent and ambitious, and quickly learned the details of type setting and press work, advancing to the position of superintendent of the shop, continuing thus until the conflagration of 1871. In 1873 he went into the printing business for himself and in 1885, together with his brother, Samuel G. and Jacob J. Walser, organized the Goss Printing Press Co., of which Mr. Walser was made president; Mr. Goss vice-president; Samuel G. Goss secretary, and Albert M. Eddy, treasurer. Frederick L. Goss held the office of vice-president until the death of Mr. Walser in 1913, when he assumed the presidency for a few months, but was finally compelled to withdraw on account of failing health, at which time Samuel G. Goss became president. Mr. Goss' main forte lay in his ability as a salesman of the highest order, and the largest newspaper offices throughout the United States and abroad will long remember the remarkable ability of this man. Throughout his entire connection with the Goss Printing Press Co. he acted in the capacity of manager of the sales and contracting department, his brother assuming charge of the mechanical and manufacturing end of the business. It was through his untiring efforts that the Goss Press is so extensively used both at home and abroad. The European business, in fact, became so large that the Goss Printing Press Co., Ltd., was organized in London, England, in 1910. It was the Goss company that developed the press which has marked the final step in the evolution of power printing. The Goss printing presses are of the rotary type used chiefly for newspapers and magazines, and they are the largest and finest machines in the world. The business was originally capitalized at $50,000 which has been increased until now the capital stock is $2,015,000. Mr. Goss was married in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1875, to Jennie, daughter of Joseph McGin, of Chicago, Ill.; she died in 1907, leaving four children: Frederick L. Goss, Jr.; Grace Madeline, wife of O. H. Tuttle; Nellie May, wife of C. W. Hertel; and Josephine Irene, wife of W. J. Lueders. His second marriage was on Oct. 28, 1909, to Jessie, daughter of Mark Steedman, of London, England. Mr. Goss died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1914.

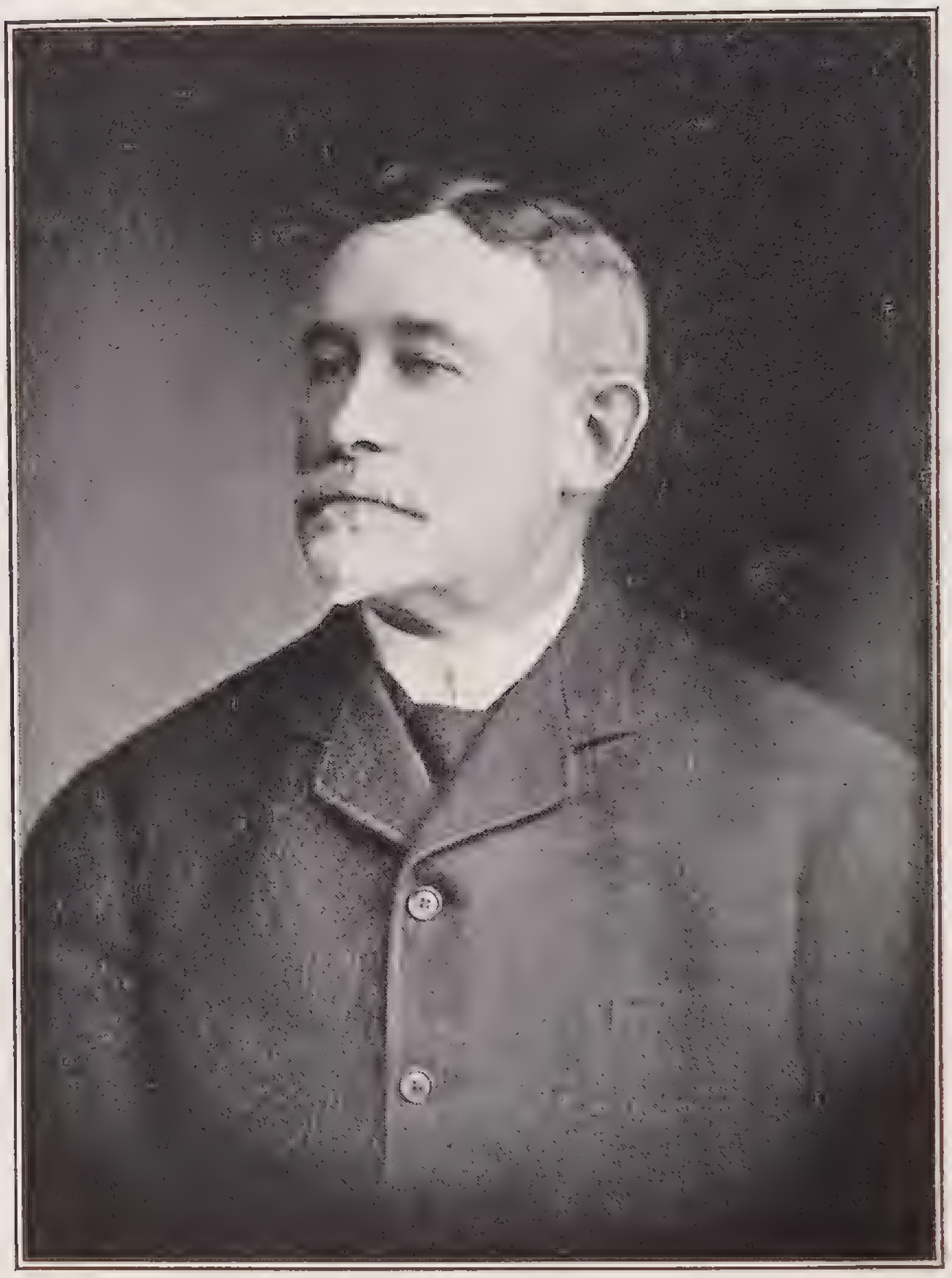
GOSS, Samuel G., inventor and manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., 1859, son of Joseph S. and Mary Ann (Brown) Goss. His parents came to the United States from Newport, Wales, and settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1857. He attended the public schools of Chicago until the age of seventeen, when he became interested in the printing press business, and with his brother, Frederick L. Goss and Jacob J. Walser, he organized the Goss Printing Press Co. in 1885. Upon the death of Mr. Walser in 1913 he succeeded him as president of the company. Mr. Goss has a strong natural bent for mechanics, and early displayed his inventive faculties by devising improvements and inventing new features to make the Goss printing press what it is today, one of the most marvelous and ingenious machines made by the hand of man. From the beginning of the company the engineering and technical features of the business have been under his personal supervision, a relation which has not been discontinued since his assumption of the presidency. He has taken out about two hundred patents on the Goss Straightline Fast Perfecting Newspaper Presses and in 1898 designed and patented new presses which increased the speed from 24,000 to 36,000 newspapers per hour, complete, printed, folded and delivered in bundles of twenty-five. The Goss presses are used in nearly every city of the United States and all over the world. He has also patented and designed many special presses for the production of magazines, as well as many machines for the production of the stereotype and electrotype printing plates used on these presses, and the 1915 presses will print and fold 72,000 8-, 12-, 16-page, and 144,000 4-, 6-, 8-page papers per hour. Mr. Goss is a member of the Chicago Athletic, and Skakie Golf Clubs. He was married in January, 1885, to Louise C., daughter of W. W. Robinson, of Chicago, and has two children: Samuel G., Jr., and Hazel Dean Goss.

WALSER, Jacob Joseph, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Baden, Germany, July 25, 1848, son of Joseph and Emma Walser. His parents came to America in 1853, settling first in New Orleans and later in Chicago. He was educated in the public schools, and after beginning a business career attended night-school. He was employed successfully in a book-binding establishment, a wholesale cigar business and as a ticket broker. In 1886, in association with Fred L. and



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Samuel G. Goss, he formed the Goss Printing Press Company, of which he remained the president until his death. Ever since its organization the Goss Printing Press Company has been among the foremost concerns of its kind in the world, its specialty being fast web-printing machines. His careful business methods, coupled with his great activity, business acumen and capacity for commercial affairs, contributed largely to the success of the company. It was his genius, combined with indefatigable perseverance, that helped to make it possible to print on a web perfecting press from 5,000 to 100,000 newspapers per hour. Mr. Walser occupied a prominent position in the industrial and commercial field of his adopted city. His various connections with banks and other substantial institutions elevated him to a high place in the public esteem. He lived his life quietly, modestly, unostentatiously, filling his days with good and the hearts of the needy with gladness. But for popular praise he cared nothing. He had had to oppose himself to the will of friends who desired him to enter public life, and had many times successfully withstood appeals to personal ambition which few men could have resisted. His time, labor and money, however, he never withheld from any worthy cause. What he was and what he had he gave gladly. He was a man of extraordinary business ability, of keen and quick perception, of indomitable and dominating will, of resistless energy, of exact method, and irreproachable honesty. His counsel was courted and his advice sought by many a business or financial house among whose directories his name never appeared. With him there was never any middle ground between faith and unfaith, between right and wrong. Side by side with this restless energy of will, there went a singularly lovable and gentle nature. Imperial, perhaps, to those that did not know him, even imperious in bearing, in his heart he was loving, tender, sympathetic, and loyal to the core. He longed for affection, and clung to it with his whole soul. It is in this phase of his character that lay his chief distinguishing qualities, and most endeared him to those who really knew the inner man. There never was a truer, more loyal or more helpful friend. The asperities of business dropped from him like vanishing mist at a tale of sorrow or a word of grief. His secret charities were as wide as his knowledge of need. He loved to give of himself and his means, and took all the more pleasure in it when it was certain that none would ever know. Of mere wealth he reckoned little. He was proud, of course, of his remarkable success, and was glad for the means which enabled him to possess and confer material comforts. But he liked the war of business better than its spoil, and he never had a trace of pride of riches. Of an exceptionally hospitable nature he entertained generously. Prominent in Masonry, he was a member of the lodge and chapter of Siloam commandery and of the Shriners. He was also a member of the Oaks Club, of Austin, Ill., He was married at Marengo, Ill., Oct. 1, 1872, to Sarah, daughter of Elisha Vail, a farmer of Marengo, Ill. She survives him, with two children: Mrs. Lizzie Walser Oliphant and Joseph Jacob Walser, who is associated with the Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1914.

MOORE, James, civil engineer, was born at Dol Run, Chester co., Pa., Feb. 9, 1813, son of Robert and Elinor (————) Moore, and grandson of Andrew Moore, who settled at an early date in Ladsburg, Chester co., Pa., and died there July 5, 1853. His father died when he was twelve years old and, to help support the family, he worked on a neighboring farm. In 1828 James Wilson, chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Columbia railroad, began surveying for this road through Lancaster county, and young Moore was so attracted by the novelty of the work that he secured employment as chainman. Thus he began the engineering profession at the very beginning of railway development in America, and while his school training was limited to the district schools he became by persistent study one of the ablest engineers of his time. In 1829, John P. Bailey, assistant engineer on the above road, was appointed chief engineers of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven railroad, now a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading, and James Moore was made his chief assistant, but in 1830 he returned to the Philadelphia & Columbia as assistant engineer, taking charge of the construction of a section ten miles long from Coatesville to Christina. In the winter of 1831-32, he was appointed principal assistant to H. R. Campbell (q.v.), chief engineer of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown railroad, and as such he ran the historic old locomotive "Old Ironsides," the first of any practical value in this country, which was built by Mathias W. Baldwin of Philadelphia. This engine began running on the road in November, 1832, and Mr. Moore was the third person to act as engineer. He was thereafter chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Trenton railroad, 1833-34, the Philadelphia & Baltimore railroad, 1855, and the Elizabethtown & Somerville railroad, now a branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1835-37. During his service with the latter he built the line of Elizabethtown, equipping it with yellow pine stringers and an iron strap rail, two and one-fourth inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick. In 1837 he constructed for the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad a double track bridge 500 feet long over the Brandywine at Wilmington, in sixty days. He then resumed his old position with the Elizabethtown & Somerville railroad, where he remained until the fall of 1844. He was chief engineer of the Morris canal during 1844-46, completing the eastern division of fifty miles, and then became locating engineer of the Vermont Central railroad, with headquarters in Northfield. As chief engineer of this road, he completed the line from Windsor to Essex Junction, after which he was its general superintendent until 1854. He was general superintendent of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana for two years, and of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, being also chief engineer of the latter from 1860 until his death. During his long service with this road the main line and nearly all the branch lines in New Jersey were completed; one of his most difficult pieces of work was the location and construction of the Raritan river bridge on the New York & Long Branch Line. In 1874 he was appointed by Pres. Grant one of three commissioners to examine and report to the government upon the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. He was a member of the Eastern Railway Association from 1877 until his death. He was married Nov. 19, 1834, to Catherine Maurice Cornwell, of Andalusia, Buck co., Pa., by whom he had twelve children: Anna Margaret; Susan Williamson, wife of John K. Lewis; Thomas; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Blanchard Fosgate; Ella

Octavia, wife of Charles J. Willis; Alice Nona, wife of John F. Odiorne; John Robert; Charles Kenneth; and James Henderson Moore. He died in Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 14, 1897.

TOMES, Robert, physician and author, was born in New York city, of English parentage, Mar. 27, 1817. He attended the famous Columbia College Grammar School under Charles Anthon, and was graduated at Trinity (then Washington) College, Hartford, Conn., of which his father was one of the founders, in 1835. After one year at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, he continued his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh, and was graduated M.D. in 1840. He wrote in his old age an interesting account of his student days in Scotland, where he made many good friends. He studied for a while at Paris, and then settled for practice in New York city. Beginning to write about 1853, Dr. Tomes gradually relinquished his medical business and devoted himself to authorship. In 1855 he was one of a party invited by the Panama Railroad to inspect the achievements of the company and produced a very fine narrative of the excursion, entitled ''Panama in 1855,'' a book full of instructive information. Dr. Tomes was a good observer, and a versatile and pleasing writer always. At Panama he formed a brief connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. as surgeon on its line, and made several trips to San Francisco. In 1857 he published an abridgment of the ''Narrative of Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan,'' and in 1861 ''Battles of America by Sea and Land with Biographical Sketches of Naval and Military Commanders,'' which ran to a second edition in 1878. His ''War with the South,'' which appeared in parts from 1862 to 1867, made a book of three volumes, which was issued also in German. In 1865 he was appointed U. S. consul at Rheims, and during the two years he held that post, wrote ''The Champagne Country,'' (1867). The remainder of his life was given chiefly to the composition of a very successful series of handbooks—the ''Bazar Book of Decorum'' (1870), ''Bazar Book of the Household'' (1875), ''Youth's Health Book'' (1878), and ''My College Days'' (1880), already referred to. Dr. Tomes died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1882.

COMFORT, John Elijah, physician and surgeon, was born in Manchester, Mo., Oct. 6, 1837, son of Silas and Electra (Smith) Comfort. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He was graduated at Albany (N. Y.) Medical College in 1864 with the degree M.D. and immediately enlisted in the Federal services for the civil war, joining the 60th regiment, New York volunteer infantry, as assistant surgeon. He sailed for Savannah, Ga., with his regiment, joining Sherman's army at the completion of the campaign in Georgia, and going northward with that army to Richmond and Washington. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and began the practice of his profession at Sandy Hill, now Hudson Falls, N. Y. Three years later he removed to the old village of Morrisania, N. Y., now a part of the Bronx borough, New York city, and there practiced with marked success throughout the remainder of his life. When Morrisania was annexed to New York in 1874, he was appointed a sanitary inspector of the board of health, a post he retained for thirteen years, until the growth of his practice claimed his entire time. He numbered among his patients many of the oldest and wealthiest families of the Bronx borough, yet he always found time for innumerable charity cases. He was a vestryman and senior warden in the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Comfort was married May 23, 1867, to Lucy A., daughter of Samuel S. Randall (q. v.) of New York city, and left one son: Randall Comfort (below). He died in New York city, N. Y., May 29, 1901.

COMFORT, Randall, lawyer and historical author, was born in New York city, Apr. 27, 1871, son of John Elijah and Lucy (Randall) Comfort. He was prepared for college at Columbia Grammar School, and was graduated with honors at Columbia College in 1892. After making a tour of Europe he entered the New York Law School, was graduated three years later and admitted to the New York bar. In addition to his legal practice he has become an enthusiastic antiquarian and student of historical relics in and about New York. He has discovered a quantity of interesting historical documents in the possession of members of the older New York families and has been carefully making photographic copies of the most valuable of these historical data to preserve for the future historian. During his researches Mr. Comfort discovered the remains of an old Indian cave and surrounding fortifications. He is the author of: ''The History of Bronx Borough'' (1906) and the Bronx section of ''Historical Guide to the City of New York'' (1911). He was married Aug. 24, 1918, to Anna Pauline, daughter of John Albertes of Orange, N. J., a member of an old American family of Italian descent.

COMFORT, Lucy Randall, novelist, was born at New Berlin, Chenango co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1836, daughter of Samuel S. and Sarah (Hubbell) Randall. Samuel S. Randall, father of the subject, was a lawyer, author, and educator; he was superintendent of the public schools of New York city for nearly a score of years, until 1870, and for more than a quarter of a century was identified with educational activities in New York city and state. Mrs. Comfort was known throughout the country as a noted novelist. She was a contributor to the New York ''Ledger'' when it was published by Robert Bonner (q.v.), and her work appeared with that of ''Fanny Fern,'' Edward Everett (q.v.), Henry Ward Beecher (q.v.) and other prominent authors. She also contributed to the ''Fireside Companion'' and other leading publications of her day. In addition more than half a hundred novels by her pen were published, which in the Seaside Edition were immensely popular. Among them were: ''A Widowed Bride''; ''A Lover Scorned''; ''His First Sweetheart''; ''Love and Jealousy''; ''Gratia's Trials''; ''Her Husband's Secret''; ''Claire's Love Life''; ''Margery's Mistake''; ''Wild and Wilful''; ''The Belle of Saratoga''; ''Married for Money''; ''Lottie and Victorine''; ''Cecilie's Marriage''; ''Love at Saratoga''; ''Ida Challoner's Heart''; ''Three Sewing Girls''; ''Black Bell''; ''His First Love''; and ''Love at Long Branch.'' She was a gentle, kindly woman. Simple, unpretending, thoughtful of everybody but herself, her courtesy was the natural expression of her nature. She married in New York city, May 23, 1867, Dr. John Elijah Comfort (q.v.), a physician, health officer of the Bronx, and during the civil war assistant surgeon in the Federal army. She died at her country home at Pleasantville, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1914.

RANDALL, Samuel Sidwell, lawyer, educator and author, was born at Norwich, N. Y., May 27, 1809, son of Perez Randall and Betsey Parker Edmunds. His earliest paternal ancestor was John



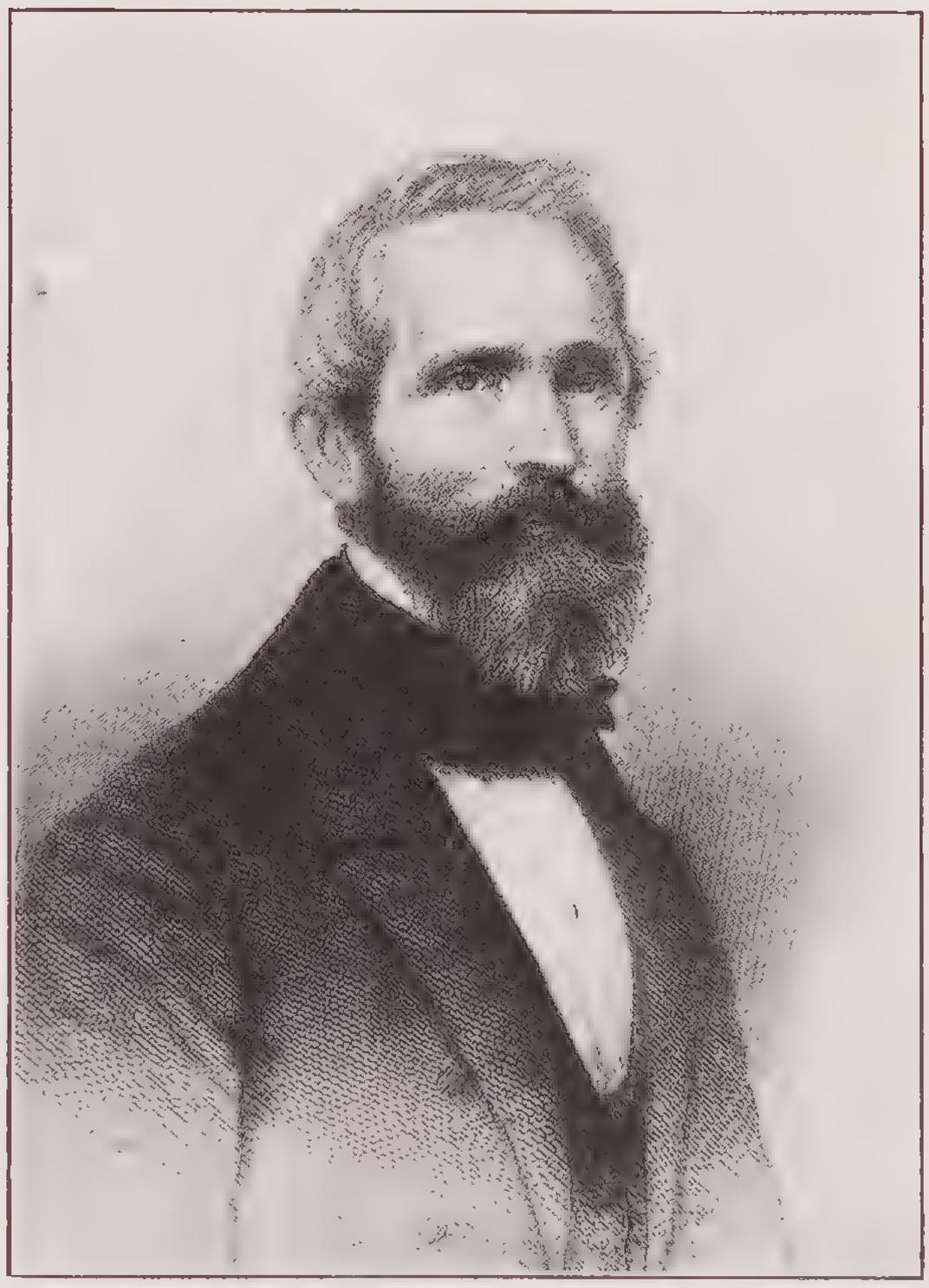
JOHN E. COMFORT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



RANDALL COMFORT
LAWYER AND AUTHOR



LUCY R. COMFORT
NOVELIST



SAMUEL S. RANDALL
EDUCATOR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

HENRY HALE

Randall, who settled in Stonington, Conn. His wife was Elizabeth, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, John Randall. During the war of the Revolution, a great-uncle (by marriage) of the subject, while fighting in the American cause, was taken and held captive on a British prison ship. He met his death in tragic manner, the hatches of the vessel being battened down and the ship itself being permitted to drift to sea. For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Randall was connected with the administration of the common schools of the State of New York. In 1837 he was appointed superintendent of common schools by General John A. Dix. Mr. Randall proved to be one of the most worthy and excellent of officials who was himself competent to preside over any educational bureau in the United States. During his life Mr. Randall visited the principal cities of the south, lecturing on the subject of education at Washington, Richmond, Leesburg and other places. Until 1853 he held an important position in the War Department at Washington, which was then his home. Afterwards he accepted the position of City Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn and in 1854 he was appointed City Superintendent of Common Schools in the City of New York, to which position he was four times unanimously elected. In 1873 he was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer inspector of common schools, which appointment was renewed by his successor, Mayor Wickham. Mr. Randall entered upon his career in the Common School department about the same time that Horace Mann began his, and he knew Horace Greeley as a warm personal friend. Through the columns of the "District School Journal" and by public lectures, Mr. Randall exerted a powerful influence in preparing the public mind for the adoption of the principle of Free Schools, the organization of Normal Schools and institutes for the preparation of teachers. His various reports will be found to embrace recommendations and suggestions for most of the great features in the system of public instruction in New York city, which have placed it on a footing with, if not of superiority over, any system of public education in the United States. In conducting the examinations of the various schools and classes under his charge, Mr. Randall invariably sought to awaken the mental energies of the pupils themselves, and to accustom them to think and reason for themselves. In short, he endeavored to the best of his ability to infuse into the system over which he presided, the ideas and principles of the best and most enlightened educators of the age. In 1861, on the day on which the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, in the great civil war, Mr. Randall moved to a country home in Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. While president of the Loyal League, his house was slated for destruction by the infuriated mob bent on destroying the draft machines, but luckily it escaped at the last moment. For years the house stood as a typical example of the old-time colonial mansion. On the lawn of this estate, in the shade of giant trees, Mr. Randall spent the evening of his days, finding time for much literary work, the "History of the State of New York" being one of the products of his facile pen. Surrounded by his devoted family, he enjoyed his favorite pursuit, reading, from his large and valuable library. He married Sarah Bassett Hubbell, and left the following children: Charles Harvey; Lucy Ann; Sarah Hubbell; Samuel Sidwell, Jr., and Martha Edmunds Randall. He died in Morrisania, N. Y., June 3, 1881.

HALE, Henry, lawyer, was born in Chelsea, Vt., June 21, 1814, son of Harry and Phebe (Adams) Hale and a descendant of Thomas Hale, who came over from England in 1638 and settled at Newbury, Mass. The line is traced through his son Thomas, who married Mary Hutchinson; their son Thomas, who married Sarah Northend; their son Moses, who married Elizabeth Wheeler; their son Nathan, who married Abigail Grant, and their son Harry, the father of our subject. Henry Hale was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840. He studied law for three years under the tutelage of Hon. George P. Marsh of Burlington, and during this period he was also editorially connected with the Burlington "Free Press." In 1843 he was admitted to the bar and began his practice in Burlington, but three years later went to St. Paul, Minn., where he lived during the remainder of his life. He had a natural bent for business, and the opportunities in the West were so numerous that in 1864 he retired from the law and devoted himself more particularly to real estate. His operations in St. Paul were guided by good judgment and sagacity and were profitable to him and of marked value to the young city. In 1852 he was chosen a member of the board of county commissioners and gave valuable assistance in establishing the credit of the young metropolis on a lasting basis by securing the retirement of the county and city script and its redemption at par. He was for a number of years president of the St. Paul Library Association, which he freed from debt for the first time in its history and left a substantial balance in its treasury when he retired. He was also actively interested in the city's principal charities. Possessing a strong and rugged mind and force of character, he quickly acquired the frank, open manner of the Western country and was always noted for his simple, unassuming ways and utter lack of pretence in all personal relations. Outside of active business affairs he had but one interest, which centered in a genuine taste for good literature. His culture in this field was wide and he was a persistent reader and student and his mind thus became stored with a great fund of anecdote and information which it was his delight to narrate as occasion offered. He was a member of the St. Paul Club, Union Club, University Club and an honorary member of the Army and Navy Club, all of New York city and the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. He was married Nov. 28, 1855, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Paris Fletcher of Bridgeport, Vt., and had one son and one daughter, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Hale died in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 7, 1890.

ROBINSON, William Davis, merchant, and author, was born probably at Georgetown, Md. (D. C.), about 1775. He seems early to have formed influential business connections, either at Georgetown, Baltimore, Md., or Philadelphia, Pa. In 1799 he went to Caracas, Venezuela, on a business errand, and as that country was then much embarrassed in a commercial way, he proposed to the government to bring in merchandise in exchange for the tobacco of the country, under a monopoly contract for three years. His principals in the business seem to have been chiefly merchants of London and Baltimore. By this arrangement he imported a large amount of merchandise which the Venezuelan authorities (i. e. the Spanish authorities in Venezuela) were able to dispose of very advantageously, but the tobacco delivered in exchange was of such a poor quality that Mr. Robinson and his associates sustained a loss of

more than half the contract value, or nearly $1,000,000. He went to Cartagena, Colombia, in 1806, and formed a partnership with a Mr. Bosch and was again in Venezuela after the capitulation of Gen. Miranda, and was a witness at La Guayra of the execution of some 800 revolutionists at the hands of the Spaniards (April, 1813). In 1816 he was at New Orleans, La., with the object of getting in touch with the revolutionary Mexican authorities, on whom he had drafts for a large amount of money. Landing from the U. S. brig of war Saranac, at Boquilla de Piedra, Vera Cruz, he proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. Guadalup Victoria, commander of the patriotic forces in the region, who passed him on to Gen. Mier in the interior. While with Gen. Mier's forces in September, 1816, he was captured by the Spaniards, and barely escaped execution on the spot, the Spaniards confusing him with Dr. John Hamilton Robinson, who was at the moment a brigadier general in the revolutionary army. Robinson was imprisoned at Oaxaca for fourteen weeks and at Vera Cruz for eleven months. He was visited there by Lieut. Porter of the U. S. brig Boxer, in 1817, but the Washington government was apparently unwilling to act in the case. In January, 1818, he was embarked on a Spanish frigate for Cadiz, "because," so the secret order ran, "he has attained such a knowledge of the real dispositions of the Mexicans that it would be highly dangerous ever to give him an opportunity to publish such information abroad." Escaping death by shipwreck, he reached Cadiz in February, 1818, and escaped to Gibraltar in March, 1819, and thence to the United States. In 1820 he published "Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution." It was republished in London in 1821; a Spanish translation was issued in London in 1824; a Dutch translation in Haarlem in 1823, and a second Spanish edition in Paris in 1888. This remarkable book besides giving an excellent narrative of Gen. Xavier Mina's part in the Mexican revolution, contains striking observations on the practicability of opening a commerce across the isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the vast importance of such a commerce to the civilized world. The argument is that of an American merchant, who was thoroughly informed regarding all the factors of the business. Mr. Robinson was married about 1807 to Eugenia Duquesnay and upon his death sometime before 1823, left his associate Mr. Bosch the guardian of his only child, Dona Maria Asuncion Robinson y Duquesnay, who in 1823 married Juan Federico Edelmann y Caire of Jamaica.

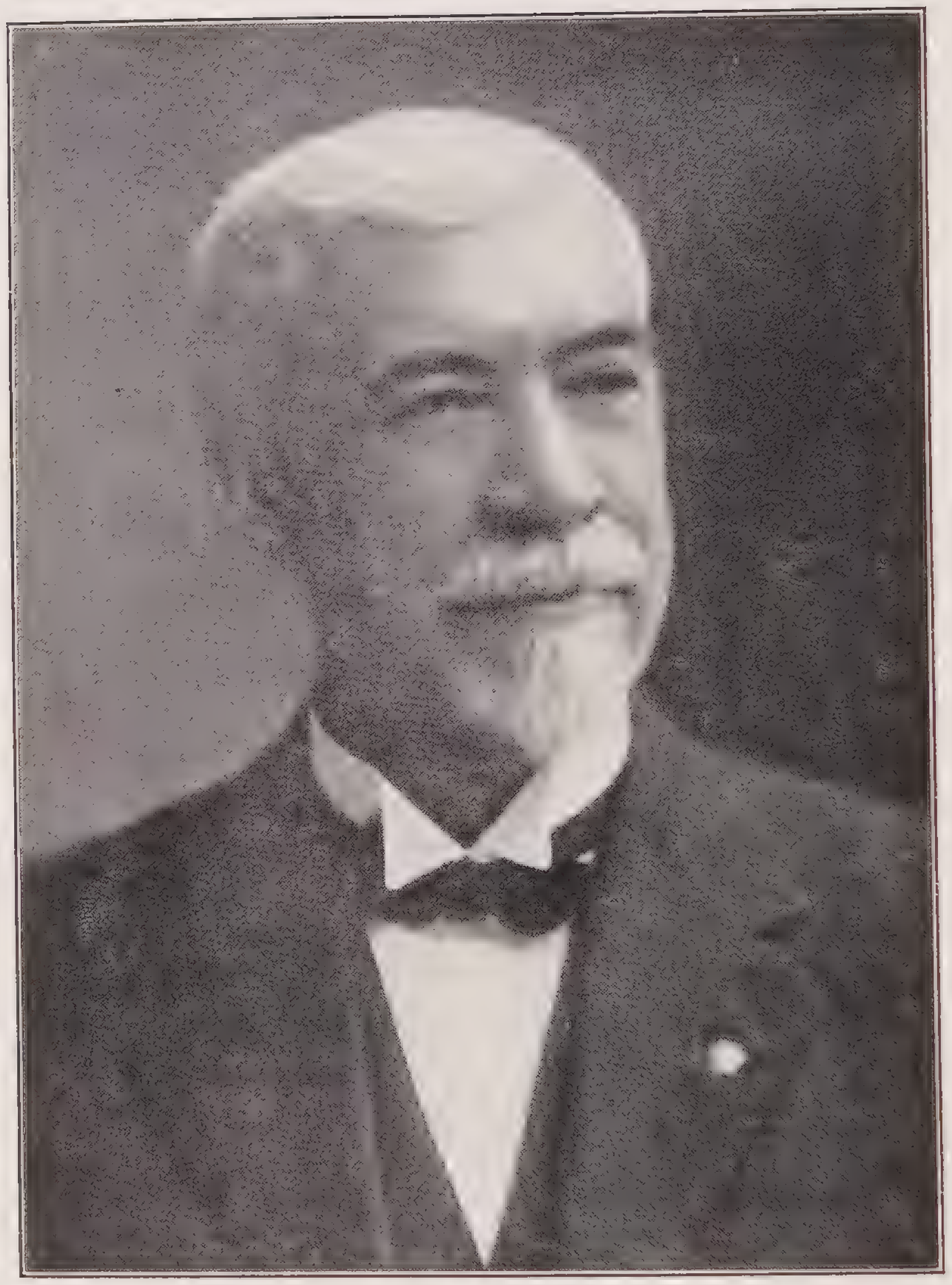
DANIEL, Robert Towns, jurist and banker, was born at Griffin, Ga., Oct. 21, 1859, son of Milton Jones and Virginia Sherod (Towns) Daniel. His father was a physician and surgeon, and served throughout the civil war in the Confederate army. Robert Towns Daniel received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1878 with the degree A.B. He studied law under the preceptorship of Judge J. D. Stewart, at Griffin; was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1879, and at once began the practice of his profession at Griffin, later forming a partnership with Gov. James S. Boynton (q. v.), under the style of Boynton & Daniel. He served three terms as judge of the city court of Griffin, and in 1911 became judge of the superior court of Georgia and was serving a second term at the time of his death. Aside from his legal and judicial activities he was vice-president and director of the Savings Bank of Griffin, also of the Rushton Cotton Mills, a director in the Griffin Banking House, a large land holder, and closely associated with various other industrial and financial institutions. In 1904 he acted as vice-chairman of the national Democratic convention, St. Louis. His chief interest, however, was in fraternalism. He was past great incohee of the Improved Order of Red Men, and at his death was sovereign grand sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both the highest office in these respective orders. He delivered addresses on fraternal and legal topics in the various large cities of the country, and one, "The Triumph of the Law," has been published. Many of his lodge orations are classics. His funeral cortege was the largest ever seen in Georgia, including more than ten thousand persons. As a lawyer he was able, honest and aggressive. As a judge he had few peers in ability, fearlessness and uprightness. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without reproach, and a Christian without hypocrisy. He was married (I) in 1888, to Rosa, daughter of Judge W. H. Beck, of Griffin, Ga.; she died in 1896. He was married (II) at Allenton, N. J., June 30, 1909, to Anna (Woolley) Parsons, widow of Milton Franklin Parsons, and daughter of Henry Haydock Woolley. He died at Fitzgerald, Ga., May 27, 1915.

LOWERY, Woodbury, historian, was born in New York city in 1853, son of Archibald H. and Frances A. (Woodbury) Lowery, and grandson of Levi Woodbury (q. v.), whose name is associated with posts of honor in state and nation. Woodbury Lowery learned French and German while living with his parents in Europe. Later he studied Spanish to facilitate his historical researches. Entering Harvard University, where he was a member of the "Hasty Pudding" and other college societies, he was graduated in 1875, and after a year's further residence for work in chemistry received the degree of A. M. His parents residing at Washington, D. C., he studied law at the Columbian University (now George Washington University), receiving the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia and of the U. S. Supreme Court, and practiced in those courts, until 1897. During that period he published "Supreme Court Patent Records," "Annotated Interference Rules" (Patent office practice), and "Index Digest of United States Supreme Court Patent Cases." He also edited several works on English and American Patent Law, and contributed a number of articles to law periodicals. Following his own tastes and the advice of his uncle, Charles Levi Woodbury, Mr. Lowery abandoned the law in his forty-fourth year, and took up historical investigation, specializing in the Spanish history of North America. In 1901 he published the first volume of a projected series—"The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-1561," intending to continue these investigations through the period of the eighteenth century. Mr. Lowery's first volume being well received, he went abroad to study his subject in the libraries and archives of Mexico, Madrid, Seville, London, Paris, and Rome. The fact of his sister's marriage to the Duke de Arcos enabled him to have ready access to a great deal of manuscript material in Spain. Returning to Washington in 1905, he published his second volume, treating of the history of Florida from 1562 to 1574, and then resumed his work in Europe, but died before com-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Robert J. Daniel



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John B. VanOrsdell

pleting it. In the historical field his work shows a rare degree of accuracy of statement, combined with charm of literary style. By his will he left to the Library of Congress all of his great collection of maps and manuscript material relating to Florida, New Mexico, California, Texas, and Louisiana. From his notes there was published by the Library of Congress in 1912 "A Descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1502-1820," edited by Philip Lee Phillips, 567 pp. This with the eighteen volumes of transcripts bequeathed to the Library of Congress, is in some sort an index to what the author would have accomplished had his life been spared. He died in Taormina, Sicily, Apr. 11, 1906.

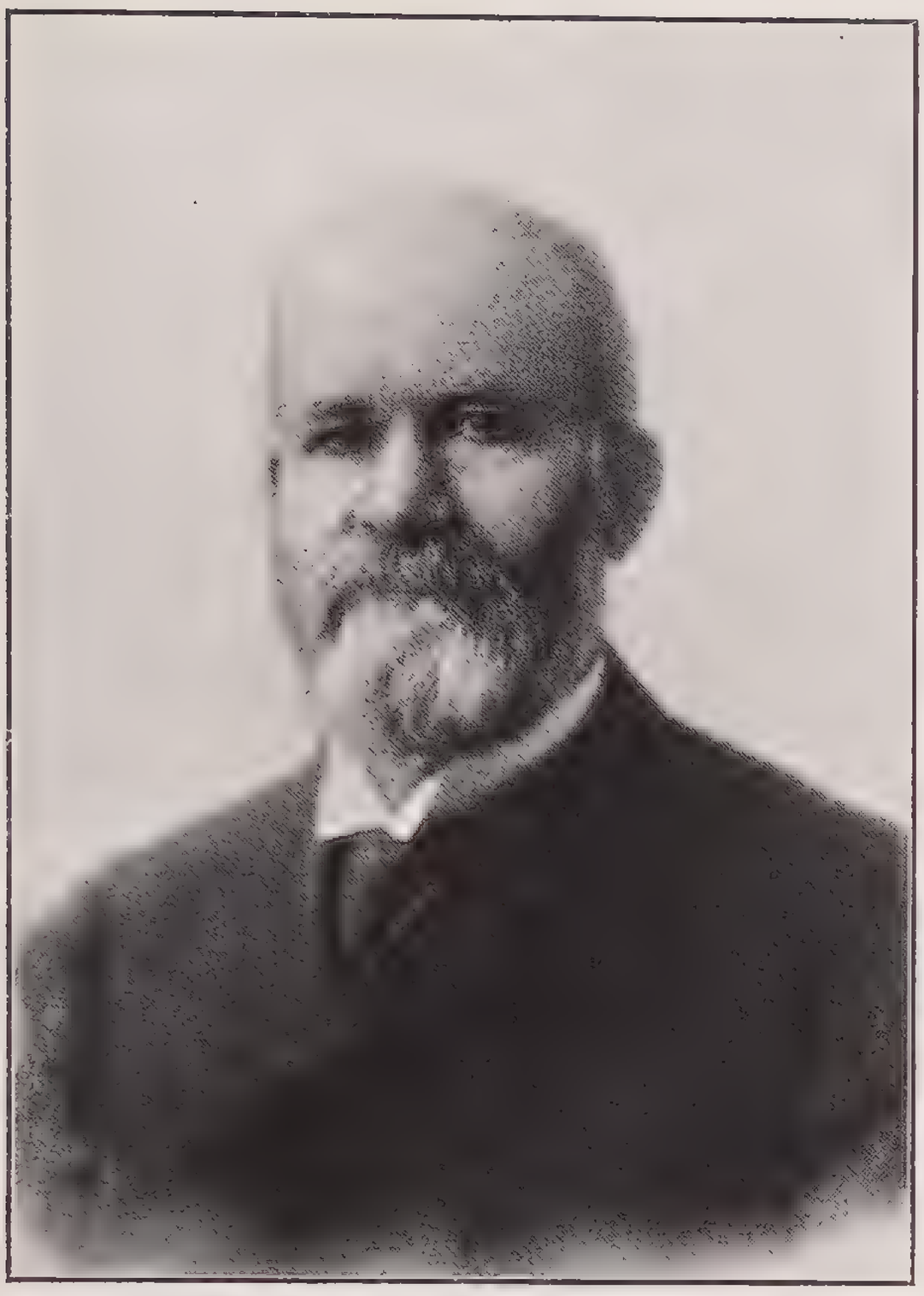
VAN ORSDELL, John Calvin, underwriter, was born near New Bedford, Lawrence co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1847, son of Ralph Lashiel and Margaret (Fitz Randolph) Van Orsdell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Van Orsdell, who came from Holland in 1762 and settled in Virginia. His son Cornelius was a soldier in the revolutionary war at the age of nineteen years, and fought in the battles of Saratoga and Eutaw Springs. When in the latter battle the color bearer was shot down, Cornelius bravely seized the colors and carried them through the fight. He married Prudence Bell, a Maryland girl of Scotch parentage, and they were the grandparents of John Calvin Van Orsdell. The latter was educated in the public schools of Lawrence county, and at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. After leaving college he entered the insurance business. Not only was he successful in writing policies, but soon came to be rated as an expert in fraternal and beneficial organization work. In 1901 he removed to Pittsburgh as president of the Kinsman's Mystic Senate, which in 1913 was consolidated with the Continental Beneficial Association, of which he remained the Western manager until his death. He was past royal patron of the Amaranths of Pennsylvania; past worthy patron of the Eastern Star, and a member of the Masonic lodge. He was president of the deacons of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. As a business man and an insurance man he exemplified those qualities which are usually regarded as particularly American. He made his way by his own intelligent industry and perseverance. He had the imagination to foresee great possibilities in his field of endeavor and to make those possibilities come true. So he became one of the most notably successful agents in the Western Pennsylvania field, and in his death Pittsburgh lost one of its newer but real captains of industry, from whose foresight and organizing ability the entire fraternal world has profited. He was married at Mercer, Pa., Dec. 23, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of John Barnett, of that town. There are five surviving children: Ralph M., A. Belle, Cora E., Nancy M., wife of E. P. Steele; and Maud, wife of J. H. Brewer. He died in Omaha, Neb., July 21, 1914.

BURRILL, Thomas Jonathan, educator and naturalist, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Apr. 25, 1839, son of John and Mary (Francis) Burrill. His father, a native of Penrith, England, came to this country in 1818, settling first in Pawtucket, R. I., where he worked in Slater's cotton mill, and after 1848 conducting a farm in Illinois. The son was graduated at the Illinois State Normal College in 1865. He received the degree of M.S. from Northwestern University in 1876, Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1881, LL.D. from Northwestern in 1893 and LL.D. from the University of Illinois in 1912. He began his professional career in 1865 as superintendent of public schools at Urbana, Ill. In 1868 he became assistant professor of natural science and in charge of a department including botany, zoology and geology, in the newly opened Illinois Industrial University, now the University of Illinois, where he remained until his retirement on account of advanced age in 1912. He aided the young people in the organization and management of student society; suggested the name "Illini," which the college paper has since borne; took charge of the university library as its first librarian and was secretary of the faculty in 1870–83. He was professor of botany and horticulture in 1870–1903, and professor of botany in 1903–12, and upon his retirement in the latter year was made professor emeritus. Prof. Burrill was dean of the college of science, 1878–84; dean of the general faculty, 1894–1901; dean of the graduate school, 1894–1905; vice-president of the university, 1879–1912; botanist of the agricultural experiment station, 1888–1912. His retirement in 1912 was respected by a pension from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and by numerous medals from the faculty and institutions at large. During an unusually lengthy service of forty-four years he initiated many improvements and developments, such as organizing departments, liberalizing courses of study, securing larger appropriations from the state legislature and planning and planting the university campus until it became one of the most gardenesque in the country. Its central drive is called Burrill avenue. Dr. Burrill was probably the first in America to introduce the use by students in classes of the microscope in laboratory work; also the first to organize a bacteriological laboratory in an American state university; and one of the two or three first American writers on plant diseases, being practically self-taught. In 1889 he was made one of three commissioners by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to settle a controversy concerning a prevalent bacterial disease of pigs, and in 1895 was appointed by Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois to investigate and report on the subject of tuberculosis in the state prisons. He has contributed more than 100 titles of published papers upon scientific and educational subjects, mostly upon the lower forms of plants, including bacteria and plant diseases, and issued as bulletins of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History and of the agricultural experimental station of the University of Illinois; as articles in reports of the board of trustees of the university; in the transactions of the Illinois State Horticulture Society, and in proceedings of societies, etc. He was one of the earliest workers in plant pathology in America and the first anywhere to demonstrate plant disease due to bacteria. A paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1880 proved to be a notable one because it was the first of a long list on the general subject by the same and other authors in America and elsewhere. This first known organism was named "bacillus amylovoris," and is the cause of the blight of pear and apple trees, Dr. Burrill being known as the discoverer of the pear blight—a new science—which formed the basis of the science of bacterial plant pathology, a science by which many problems of plant diseases and their remedies have been worked out. He was doing special research work in connection with the University of Illinois

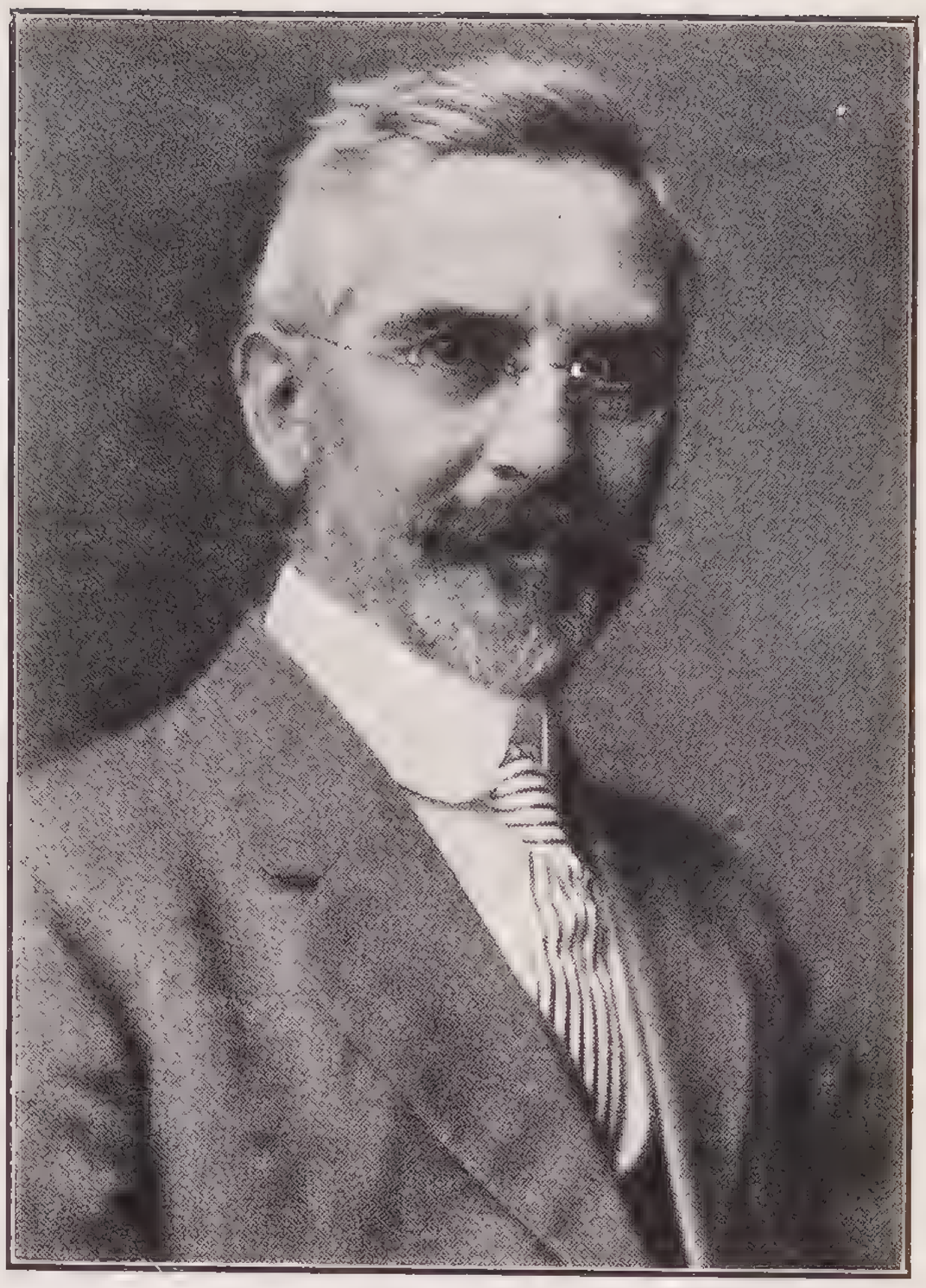
at the time of his death, and was president of the National Bacteriological Association. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, 1885); the American Microscopical Society (president, 1885-1903, and secretary, 1886-89); Botanical Society of America, International Botanical Society, American Society of Naturalists, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Illinois Academy of Science, the University Club, Urbana, Ill., the Masonic and Sigma Xi fraternities. Dr. Burrill loved his profession and his keenest enjoyment was in the study of plant life, horticulture and forestry, and in amateur photography and camp life. He participated in every meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society from its organization in 1871. He was a man of vigorous activity, reliability and persistence rather than brilliancy; of generous mold, and became one of the most known authorities in the United States on the various subjects which he pursued. He was married at Urbana, Ill., July 22, 1868, to Sarah Helen, daughter of Ephraim Alexander of Schenectady, N. Y., and two children were born to them, both of whom are dead. He died at Urbana, Ill., Apr. 14, 1916.

SHARP, Joseph Henry, artist, was born at Bridgeport, Belmont co., O., Sept. 27, 1859, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Raynes) Sharp, and great-grandson of William Sharp, who married Lady Elizabeth Gillespie, both natives of Ireland, and came to America about 1791, settling at Hudson, N. Y. His father was a merchant. The son received his early education in the public schools of Ironton, O., and began studying art at the age of fourteen in the McMicken School of Design, Cincinnati, O. In 1881 he visited Europe and for one year studied under Charles Verlat in Antwerp, Belgium; in 1886 with Carl Marr in Munich and with Gysis in the National Academy, and in 1895–97 in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens, Benjamin Constant, Courtois and Girardot. During this time he won a silver medal at the Colorrissi School, and had three pictures exhibited at the salon. He has visited all the art centres of the Old World, toured the Black Forest and Italy, besides traveling through the United States and Cuba. He spent several months in Spain with Frank Duveneck, copying Velasquez and other gems of the Prado in Madrid and in sketching in Seville and the Alhambra. In 1892–1902 he served as an instructor in the life classes at the Cincinnati Art Academy, resigning to spend all his time in the Indian country painting Indians. Mr. Sharp has since executed many portraits of prominent people in the Ohio valley, but his greatest work has been as a depictor of Indian life in the West, in which field he stands preeminent. He has painted the most noted Indians of all tribes, covering the last thirty years or more, with many genre, historical and home life sketchings of Indians. His important canvases are: "The Pueblo Corn Dance" (1894), reproduced by "Harper's Weekly" and purchased by the Cincinnati Art Museum; "The Chant" (1897); "The Great Sleep" (1899); "Mourning Her Brave" (1900) and "The Mourners" (1915). Two of his Indian heads were accepted in 1900 for the Paris exposition. In December, 1900, he exhibited (by request) at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., a collection of portraits of famous Indians, of which the U. S. government purchased eleven for the National Museum (Smithsonian), thereby approving their ethnological as well as artistic value. A collection of eighty of his Indian portraits and pictures were purchased in 1902 by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst for the University of California, with a commission for fifteen more each year for five years, covering all the most noted tribes. His works are to be found in many private galleries, while he has also been represented in Paris, New York, Chicago, Omaha, Atlanta, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Denver exhibitions. In 1901 the government built him a studio and cabin at Crow Agency, Mont., at the foot of the Custer battlefield, where he spends his winters. He has a summer home and studio opposite Kit Carson's old home at Taos, N. M., and also one in California where he spends a few weeks each spring. Mr. Sharp won the portrait prize of the Cincinnati Art Club in 1916, a silver medal at the Buffalo exposition in 19—, and gold medals at the San Diego expositions in 1915 and 1916. He has written articles on his experiences in the West for "Brush and Pencil" and "Harper's Weekly." He is a member of the Society of Western Artists, Cincinnati Art Club, California Art Club, Artists' Guild, Chicago, and Salmagundi Club, New York city. Mr. Sharp is a typical American, full of tact and energy, ever on the alert for the new, beautiful and healthful in art, and his success may be attributed to his enthusiasm for painting and the out-of-doors, perseverance and hard work. He was twice married, (1) June 16, 1892, to Addie, daughter of Silas D. Byram, a hotel-keeper of Liberty, Ind. She died in New Mexico in 1913, and he was married (2) Mar. 12, 1914, to her sister, Louise Byram.

PALMS, Charles Louis, banker, was born at New Orleans, La., June 2, 1871, son of Francis Frederick (q.v.) and Celimene Castle (Pellerin) Palms, grandson of Francis (q.v.) and Martha (Burnett) Palms, and great-grandson of Ange Palms, who came to this country from France and settled in Detroit, Mich., in 1833, subsequently removing to New Orleans. His father, Francis F. Palms, a capitalist of Detroit, Mich., resided forty years in New Orleans. When five years old the son was placed in a private educational institution in New Orleans, and when the family moved to Detroit in 1880 he attended Detroit College. In 1888 he entered Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1889, and in 1889-90 he studied law at Harvard University. Desiring to follow a literary career, he abandoned his law course and for two years traveled in Europe, living in Florence, Italy, Dresden, Germany, and Barcelona, Spain, and learning to speak and write the languages of those countries. While abroad he studied music and became proficient as a performer on the violoncello and which he has since played in local orchestras. Returning to Boston in 1902, he engaged in dramatic and newspaper work, but too close application to journalism impaired his health and he was compelled to return to Detroit. There his father prevailed upon him to give up his arduous and confining literary pursuits, and he accepted the management of the Francis Palms Estate, worth several millions of dollars, comprising large real estate holdings in Detroit, and iron mines and pine lands in the upper peninsular of Michigan. In a few years he had so systematized the details of the estate and concentrated its resources that by the end of the year 1900 he had practically finished with the handling of the property. At this time he was offered the presidency of the Preston National Bank, one of the oldest and largest banks in Michigan, and he was elected presi-



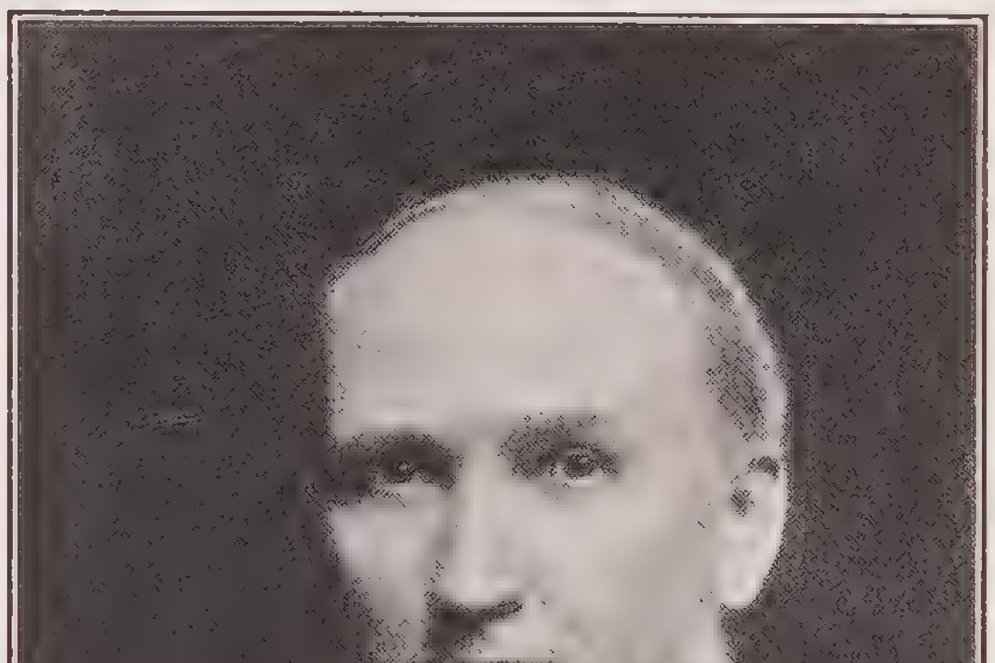
THOMAS J. BURRILL
EDUCATOR AND NATURALIST



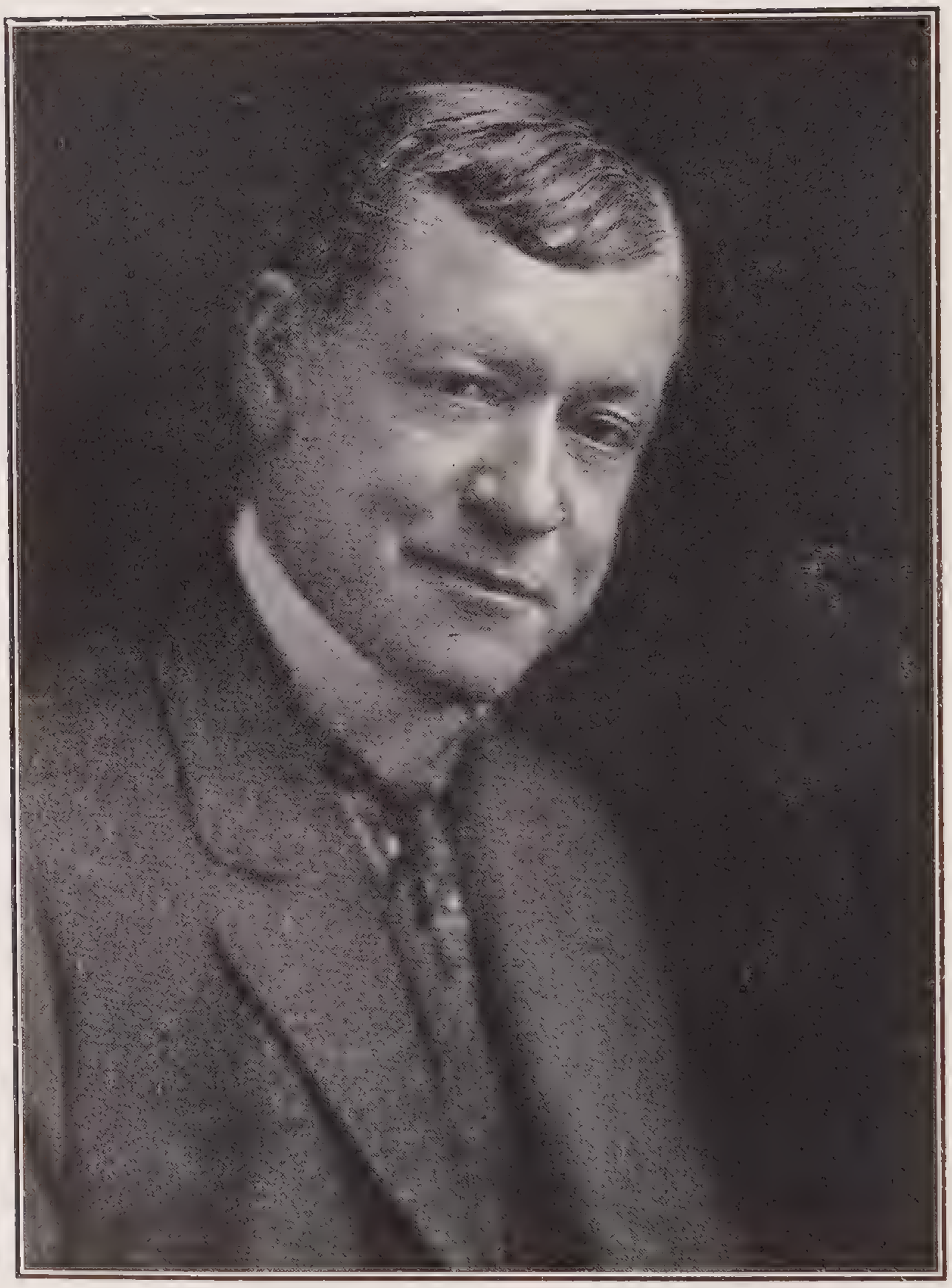
JOSEPH H. SHARP
ARTIST



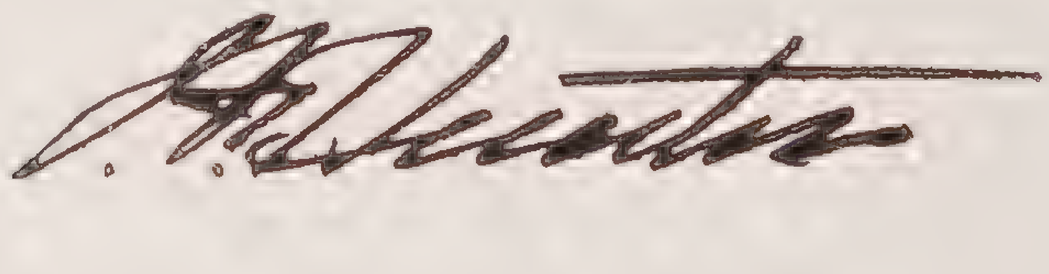
CHARLES L. PALMS
BANKER



WILLIAM H. H. MILLER
ATTORNEY-GENERAL



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



dent Jan. 8, 1901. In the same year he acquired an interest in the "Detroit Journal," of which he is secretary and treasurer. In 1902 the Preston National Bank was consolidated with the Commercial National Bank and Mr. Palms became one of the vice-presidents of the larger institution, which in 1908 was merged in the First National Bank. He organized the Wayne Automobile Co. in 1904, and was its first president and treasurer. In 1907, with four others, he organized the E. M. F. Co. for the purpose of manufacturing automobiles in large quantities, and this company has developed into one of the largest producers of motor cars in the world. Possessing natural literary tendencies his interest in literary production has never waned. He is the author of a number of plays, poems and novels, running back to college days, the most important of which are, "She is Mad" (1892), a play, and "Rodanthe" (1917), a poem. Besides being a trustee of the Palms Estate and administrator of the F. F. Palms Estate, Mr. Palms is treasurer of the E. M. F. Co., vice-president of the Monroe Manufacturing Co., treasurer of the Western Malleable Co., director in the Michigan Stove Co., Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Co., and of the First National Bank, and member of the executive committee of the Union Trust Co. He was married, Nov. 21, 1894, to Isabel De Mun, daughter of Daniel Walsh, of St. Louis, Mo., and their children are: Joseph D., Isabel De Mun, Charles L., Jr., and Dorothy Palms.

HUNTER, John Farrar, physician and surgeon, was born at Jackson, Miss., Feb. 19, 1860, son of John and Rosa Hunter. His father was for thirty-seven years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Jackson. John F. Hunter received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of Jackson. He was graduated in both the English and medical courses at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) in 1882, receiving the degrees A.B. and M.D., having previously studied medicine at Jackson under Dr. George K. Harrington. He began the practice of his profession at Jackson in 1882, later taking post-graduate work at leading medical colleges and hospitals in New York city. As secretary of the Mississippi state board of health he was a dominant factor in stamping out the yellow fever epidemics of 1897, 1898 and 1899. From time to time he had various partners in his profession, as well as in the drug trade which he conducted for years, and at his death was senior member of Hunter & McGee, druggists. He was chief medical examiner for the Lamar Life Insurance Co., and examiner for other life underwriting concerns, and local surgeon for the Illinois Central-Alabama & Vicksburg, and Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Co.'s. He held membership in various medical societies, and was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hunter was a gentleman of the old Southern school, and united strength of character with a great personal charm. He was married to Adine (Poursine) Kennington, daughter of Edmund J. and Jennie B. Poursine, a merchant of Yazoo city; she survives him, with an adopted daughter; Selah Hunter. He died at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 5, 1918.

MILLER, William Henry Harrison, attorney-general of the United States, was born at Augusta, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840, son of Curtis and Lucy (Duncan) Miller. His ancestry was Scotch and English. The first of the family in America was Thomas Miller, who came to this country from Birmingham, England, and settled at Rowley, Mass., about 1650, and shortly thereafter moved to Middletown, Conn. From him and his wife Sarah McFettleton the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Johnson; their son Benjamin and his wife Hannah Robinson; their son Isaac and his wife Hannah Coe; and their son Isaac and his wife Irene Miller. William Henry Harrison Miller grew up on his father's farm, attending the country schools and Whitestown Seminary, and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1861. While there he became a member of Delta Upsilon college fraternity. After teaching school at Maumee City, O., for a short time, he enlisted in May, 1862, in the 84th Ohio infantry, a three-month regiment. Being mustered out in September, he took up the study of law in the office of Morrison R. Waite (afterwards Chief Justice) at Toledo, O. His studies were cut short, however, by financial necessities, and after acting for a few months as clerk in a law office he accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Peru, Ind. He read law during his leisure and was admitted to the bar at Peru in 1865. For a short time he practiced law in that city, holding also the office of county school examiner, the only office he ever held until appointed attorney-general. In 1866 he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and began the practice of law. He formed a partnership with William H. Coombs, a lawyer of ability, but of small practice. The business of the firm increased so rapidly that a third partner was soon added. In conducting business before the federal courts at Indianapolis, Mr. Miller formed the acquaintance of Gen. Harrison, and on the retirement of Albert G. Porter from the firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines, in 1874, he was invited to enter that firm, which became Harrison, Hines & Miller, and subsequently Harrison, Miller & Elain. From then till his appointment as attorney-general of the United States, Mr. Miller was exclusively engaged in the practice of law. As his was one of the two or three leading firms of Indiana, he was engaged in the most important litigation before the United States courts and the supreme court of the state. He was a lawyer well grounded in the principles and well informed in the precedents of jurisprudence and took rank with the leaders of the bar. He appeared in the case on the adoption of the amendment of the state constitution in 1878 and the lieutenant-governorship contest in 1886. For many years, and particularly during the campaign of 1888, he was a confidential adviser of Gen. Harrison, and so was naturally chosen to a place in the cabinet when Pres. Harrison was inaugurated. At the outset, matters of exceptional importance and difficulty both in a legal and executive aspect presented themselves. In the celebrated Terry case his courageous and wise action early attracted public attention and commendation. On hearing that there was danger that David S. Terry, a very prominent and somewhat notorious lawyer of California, would attack Justice Field, of the U. S. supreme court, when the latter should go on the California circuit, Mr. Miller promptly directed the U. S. marshal to protect him. In compliance with this order a deputy marshal killed Terry in the act of making a deadly assault on the venerable Justice Field. The authority of the deputy marshal being questioned, and an attempt made to prosecute him by the authorities of California, Mr. Miller avowed the act, and directed the defense of the deputy marshal on the high ground that, independently of all statutes, it was the constitutional duty of the executive branch of the government to protect the judiciary. On this plane the issue was fought and the attorney-general sus-

tained, both in the United States circuit and supreme courts, arguing the matter in person before the latter and greatly adding to his reputation. He maintained a close supervision of all government cases before this court, and was personally engaged in an unusual number of difficult and important cases, among them the Bering Sea litigation, the constitutional validity of the McKinley tariff law, the interstate commerce and anti-lottery laws. On three occasions he was called to present to the supreme court resolutions of the bar on the death of members of the court. His addresses on these occasions were characterized by simplicity, self-restraint and directness. In the administrative functions of his office he inaugurated a vigorous policy, and endeavored, effectively in many instances, to correct the abuses in the enforcement of the laws, and to secure their impartial administration. He exercised particular care in recommendations to the president for the appointment of United States judges—an unusual number of whom were appointed under Pres. Harrison's administration—with the result that the selections were generally commended by members of all parties. Upon his retirement from the office of attorney-general, in March, 1893, Mr. Miller returned to Indianapolis, where he resumed the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Miller, Winter & Elam, which was later succeeded by the firms of Miller, Elam, Fesler & Miller, Miller, Shirley & Miller, and Miller, Dailey & Thompson. He retired from the active practice of law in 1910. In 1889 Hamilton College, of which he was one time trustee, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married Dec. 23, 1863, to Gertrude A., daughter of Sidney A. and Chlosann (Pettibone) Bunce, of Vernon, N. Y., who survived him; seven children were born of this union, of whom, two daughters and one son, survive: Florence, who married Clifford Arrick, of Chicago, Ill.; Jessie, who married Augustine M. Hopper, of Englewood, N. J.; and Samuel D. Miller, lawyer, of the firm of Miller, Dailey & Thompson, Indianapolis. Mr. Miller died at Indianapolis, Ind., May 25, 1917.

HUNTER, Ashley Pechin, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., Pa., Feb. 12, 1851, son of Perry M. and Rebecca A. (Pechin) Hunter. His earliest American ancestor was John Hunter, who came from England in 1722 and settled at Newtown, Pa.; from him and his wife, Margaret, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Mary; their son James and his wife, Margaret; their son John and his wife, Elizabeth; their son Edward and his wife, Hannah; their son William and his wife, Alice, and their son James and his wife, Hannah Morgan, who were the grandparents of Ashley Pechin Hunter. His father was a manufacturer. The son was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport and Norristown, Pa., and at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, and began his business career as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Phoenixville, Pa. Later he became a clerk in the old Bullock mills, Norristown, which he afterwards purchased and organized what is now known as the Norristown Woolen Co. He was secretary-treasurer and general manager of the business until 1906, when he was elected president. He was an organizer and at the time of his death vice-president of the Norristown Trust Co., treasurer and director of the Norristown Box Co. and director of R. S. Newbold & Son Co.; National Mutual Assurance Co., Philadelphia; Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, and the Ventnor (realty) Syndicate, Atlantic City, N. J. As president of the Norristown Electrical Commission he devoted much time to the manufacture of electricity for street lighting at a minimum cost, and he was a dominant factor in every civic and municipal activity. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was secretary of the vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church. He was trustee of the Montgomery County Historical Society, vice-president and director Erscine Tennis Club, and a member of the Plymouth Country Club, Huguenot Society of America and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Having been called upon to fill various positions of trust and responsibility, his strict integrity and sound judgment would not permit his being blinded by prejudice or prepossessions, but he served energetically and inspired others with the same confidence. He was sympathetic and progressive intellectually, commercially and scientifically. Mr. Hunter was married Oct. 20, 1886, to Mary Frances, daughter of Thomas Peirce, of Winona, Minn., and had five children: Morgan Pechin, Thomas Peirce, Perry Ashbridge, Gertrude and Mary Rebecca Hunter. He died at Norristown, Pa., June 22, 1914.

NORMAN, Benjamin Moore, author and traveler, was born at Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1809, son of William E. Norman, an Englishman who was settled at that place as a bookseller. The father had many friends among the clergy of the Episcopal Church and named his son for Bishop Moore of the diocese of New York. Upon his father's death, he was called from a clerkship in New York city to take charge of the book business at Hudson. In 1830 he visited Europe and was present in Paris during the revolution of that year. About the same period he made visits to England and the West Indies. In 1837 he established a book business in New Orleans, La., after having conducted a similar business for a time in Philadelphia, Pa. In the southern city he built up a large establishment as printer, binder, bookseller, and publisher. Among his trade publications were a city directory and an excellent New Orleans and Louisiana Guidebook (1845). In the dreadful yellow fever season of 1841, during which his young wife died, he was conspicuous for his activity and philanthropy. In September, 1841, he embarked for the Windward Islands, to recuperate from fatigue, but was turned aside to Yucatan and spent four months in the latter country, which was at the time attacting especial interest. He went there for no set purpose, and (like Amelia B. Edwards in Egypt) became deeply interested in the exploration and study of the antiquities. At the close of 1842 he published "Rambles in Yucatan, Including a Visit to the Remarkable Ruins of Chichen, Uxmal, etc.," illustrated by drawings made by the author. The second edition of this work, with the title slightly altered, appeared in 1843. A collection of Yucatan idols and other curios was presented by the author to the New York Historical Society. His researches attracted attention abroad and led to his election as a member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen. In 1844 he made a journey of exploration to the Tamaulipas country in Mexico. What he saw there in the way of ancient ruins confirmed him in his ideas regarding a Phoenician colonization of Yucatan and Mexico. He presented several valuable relics of Tamaulipas to the New York Historical Society. The narrative of this excursion is embodied in his "Rambles by Land and Water, or notes of

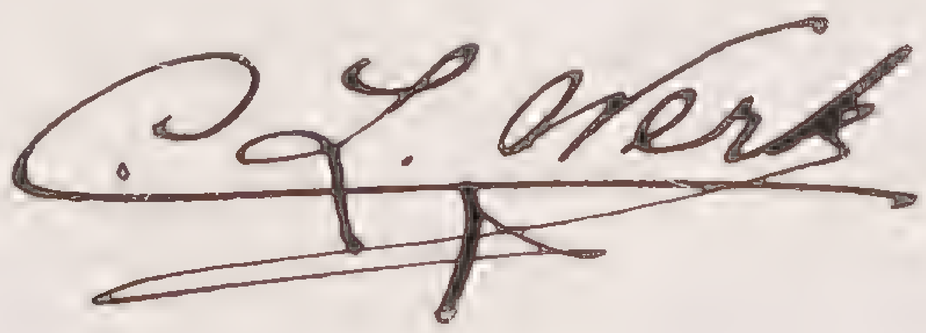


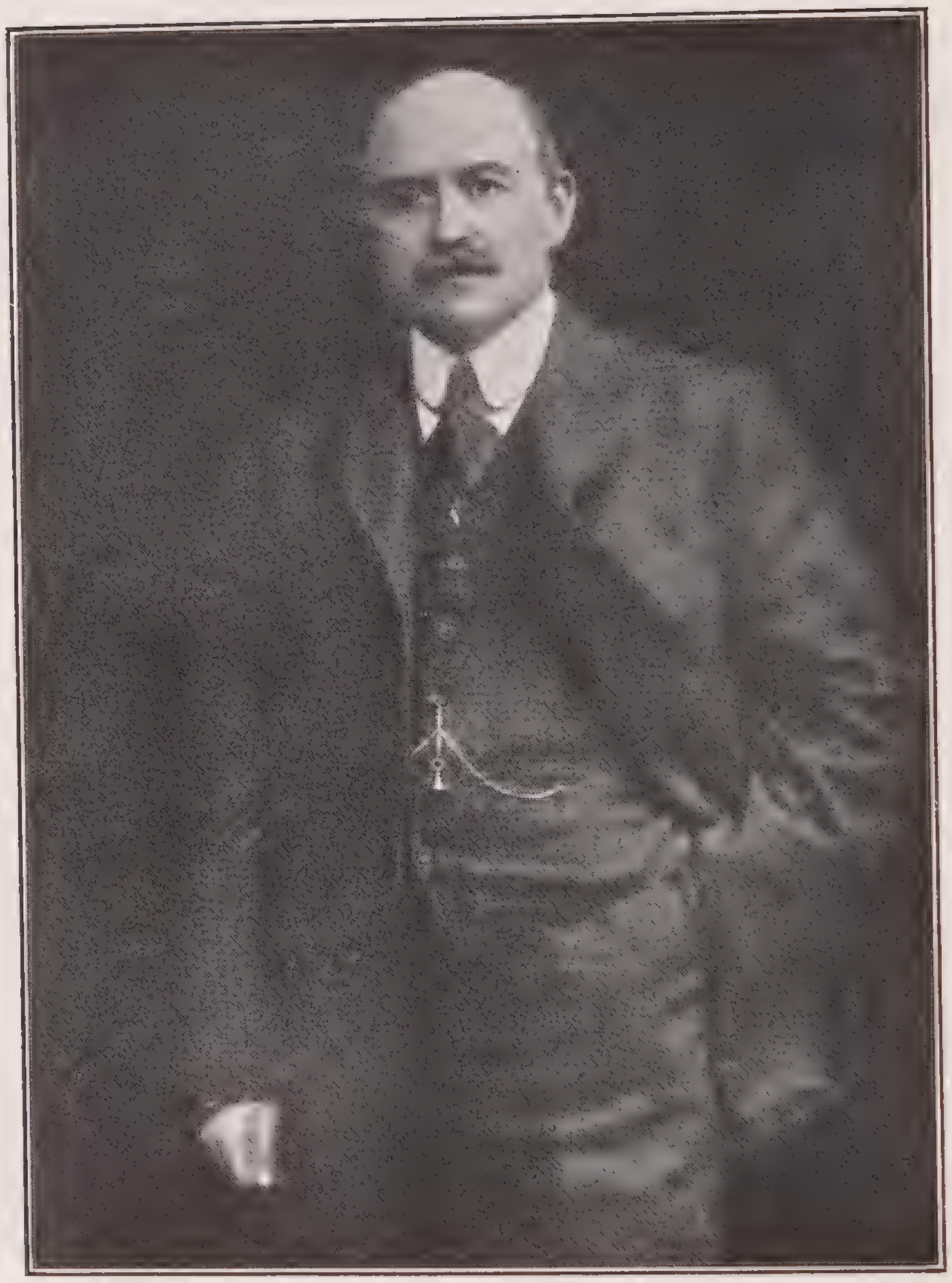
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Ashley D. Hunter



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm Bullock Clark

travel in Cuba and Mexico, Including a Canoe Voyage up the River Pánuco'' (1845). In his latter years his health was much impaired, but he was noted to the end of his life for his philanthropic works in New Orleans. He died near Summit, Miss., Feb. 1, 1860.

WERK, Casimir Louis, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 4, 1844, son of Michael and Pauline (LaFeuille) Werk. His father, a native of Alsace, was the founder of the M. Werk Co., manufacturers of soap, candles and glycerin at Cincinnati, also founder of M. Werk & Sons, manufacturers of native wines, Cincinnati. After completing his education at Polytechnicum, Karlsruhe, Germany, the son entered his father's soap business, and upon the latter's death, in 1893, took the management of the business. He had formerly been a director in the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., and at his death was a member of the directorate of the Cincinnati Union Stock Yards Co., Dayton & Michigan Railroad Co., and Foulds Milling Co., Chicago. Being a good violinist, he found his chief recreation in music. He held membership also in the Business Men's and Western Hills Country Clubs (Cincinnati). Politically he was a Republican. A man of large vision and high ideals, his dominating personal characteristics were unlimited capacity for work, a surplus of energy, keen foresight, and minuteness in detail. During his long residence in Cincinnati, he was an essential part in every movement and undertaking that had for its purpose the improvement of the Queen City or the betterment of the people. He was married in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 27, 1878, to Pauline, daughter of George Herancourt, president of the Herancourt Brewing Co., and left six children: Casimir Michel, vice-president of the Herancourt Brewing Co.; George H., a physician; Emil E., secretary and treasurer of the M. Werk Co.; Casimir L. Jr., a broker; Pauline L., wife of Arthur Kleve, and Lillian E., wife of Edwin C. Price. He died in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8, 1919.

CLARK, William Bullock, geologist and educator, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 15, 1860, son of Barna Atherton and Helen Charlotte (Bullock) Clark. He was of Pilgrim ancestry, being a direct descendant of Thomas Clarke, one of the most prominent members of the early Plymouth colony, who came over in 1623 and died in 1697, the patriarch of the colony; Thomas' wife was Susanna King, and the line is traced through their son, Andrew and his wife, Mehitable Scotto; their son, Scotto, and his wife, Mary ———; their son, Scotto, who dropped the final e in the name, and his wife, Thankful Crosby; their son, Barnabas, and his wife, Mehitable Hall; their son, Banabas, and his wife, Hannah Gorham; and their son, Mark, and his wife Sarah Hall, the grandparents of Prof. Clark. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and early manifested a keen interest in geology and natural history, which was further developed at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1884. After spending a time in European travel, he entered the University of Munich, Bavaria, where he received the degree of Ph.D., in March, 1887, presenting at the time a thesis on the geology of the northern Tyrol. He continued his studies in Berlin and London. In the winter of 1887 he was called to the lectureship in geology at Johns Hopkins University. While there he entered upon an extended study of the geology of the middle Atlantic slope, which furnished material for numerous reports and articles for scientific publications. In 1888 he was appointed to the staff of the U. S. geological survey, and being particularly assigned to prepare a report on eocene formations of the United States, spent several months during 1889-90 in studying portions of the south Atlantic and Rocky mountain states. The report appeared in 1891. In the same year he devised a systematic plan for studying the climatic features of Maryland; it was adopted by the state general assembly, and he was appointed chief of the new bureau. The extension of the work resulted in 1896 in the organization of the state geological survey, with Prof. Clark as state geologist, and in 1898 in the establishment of an auxiliary state highway engineering and topographical survey, also under his charge. In 1904 the General Assembly of Maryland enlarged the scope of the highway work by passing a State Aid Highway Law, appropriating $200,000 annually to be expended under the direction of the state geological survey, the counties of the state being required to furnish a similar amount. The system thus completed gave Maryland one of the most complete state scientific bureaus in the country. Upon the death of Prof. George H. Williams in 1894, Prof. Clark succeeded him as head of the geological department of Johns Hopkins University. In 1897 he was a delegate to the international geological congresses in St. Petersburg, and also spent several months traveling in eastern Europe and the adjoining Asiatic provinces. From 1907 until his death he was cooperating geologist of the U. S. geological survey. Apart from his activities directly related to his profession, he was deeply interested in all the concerns of the city of Baltimore and the state. At the time of his death he was a member of the National Council of Defense, had served as a member of the original state roads commission, was a member and the executive officer of the state forestry board, and had served on the old state conservation commission. He represented Maryland in the resurvey of the Mason and Dixon line, was one of the state's representatives at the conference on conservation called by Pres. Roosevelt in 1908, and was a member of the emergency committee named by Mayor McLane after the great fire of 1904. He was president of the D. Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, and an officer in other social and charitable organizations. His publications include: ''The Eocene Deposits of the United States'' (1891); ''The Physical Features of Maryland'' (1906); ''The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the United States'' (1915); besides other papers in the U. S. geological publications, several volumes of the Maryland Geological Survey, and articles in scientific journals. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Geological Society of America, of which he was treasurer; Washington Academy of Sciences; member of the American Philosophical Society; honorary member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science; member of the Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft; and the Paleontologische Gesellschaft. His clubs were: University, Maryland, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore Country, and City, of Baltimore, and Cosmos of Washington. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College in 1908. He was married, Oct. 12, 1892, to Ellen Clarke, daughter of Edward A. Strong of Boston, Mass., and had four children: Edward Strong, Marion, Helen, wife of Maj. H. Findlay French; and Atherton. He died at North Haven, Me., July 27, 1917.

VALENTINE, John King, lawyer, was born at Marlborough, Chester co., Pa., July 18, 1827, son of John and Aseneth (Scott) Valentine, and a descendant of Robert Valentine, who emigrated from Bennecliff Hall, Lancashire, England, in 1724, and settled at Downingtown, Chester co., Pa. From Robert Valentine the line of descent is traced through his son Robert and his wife Ann Bond; their son Jonathan and his wife Lydia Pussey, and their son Absalom Valentine and his wife Mary Temple, who were the grandparents of John K. Valentine. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1855, and studied law at the college of law, the University of Pennsylvania, where he obtained the degree LL.B. in 1857. He at once began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia as an associate of Charles Gilpin. When Gilpin was made U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, Mr. Valentine became his assistant, and in turn succeeded him, by appointment of Pres. Grant, in 1875. He was connected with the office as assistant or chief for twenty-one years, during which he prosecuted the Credit Mobilier Railroad frauds, in 1873; the "Molly Maguires," in 1877; the "Star Route" mail conspirators, in 1881; and a number of notorious contraband cases following the civil war. He continued his private practice in Philadelphia until his death. He was a member of the national, state and city bar associations, Psi Upsilon fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Sciety, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He was a man of high mental and legal attainments, well versed in the classics and in general literature. He was married to Virginia Penelope, daughter of James Reed, of Virginia, and had one son: John Reed Valentine, also a lawyer, of Philadelphia. John King Valentine died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16, 1898.

WILLINGHAM, Wright, lawyer, was born in Barnwell county, S. C., Apr. 5, 1876, son of Thomas H. and Fannie Harper (Wright) Willingham, and grandson of Benjamin Lawton Willingham, who established the family homestead at Macon, Ga. Wright Willingham received his preliminary education at Byron (Ga.) Academy; Barnesville (Ga.) Military School, and Richmond (Va.) College. He was graduated at the college of law of Mercer University (Ga.) in 1896 with the degree of LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Georgia and began the practice of his profession at Rome. He still continues in general practice there, controlling a large volume of law work, chiefly in an administrative way. He served during the Spanish-American war as sergeant in the 2d regiment, Georgia volunteer infantry. He is particularly interested in the development of constructive citizenship, devoting much of his time and thought along this line, and to the civic and industrial development of Rome and the State of Georgia generally, various matters of importance having been carried to a successful conclusion in his adopted city under his personal direction. He has made numerous contributions to the newspaper press. In 1914, two months after the outbreak of the European war, during a period of unsettled financial conditions in America, he wrote an article entitled, "Get Busy", which was published in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States, and which did much to arouse the people to the need of a united, active, and prepared America. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Georgia State Bar Association, Floyd County Bar Association, and is a member of the Coosa Country Club, individual member of U. S. Chamber of Commerce and is active in the work of the Rome Chamber of Commerce of which he was president during the years 1914-16. He finds his chief recreation in reading and long walks, sometimes walking a distance of fifteen to thirty miles at a time. He is a communicant of the Baptist church. He was married in Floyd county, Ga., Mar. 4, 1901, to Lucy, daughter of William A. Wright, of Rome, Ga. Mrs. Willingham's mother was Lucy Virginia Fortson of Wilkes county, Ga.; they have three children: Lila, Tom and Lucy Fortson Willingham.

LOCY, William Albert, zoologist, was born at Troy, Mich., Sept. 14, 1857, son of Lorenzo Dow and Sarah (Kingsbury) Locy, and a descendant of Cornelis Loyse, who emigrated from Holland in 1651 and settled near New Amsterdam. Later, some of the Loseys, or Locys, established themselves in Dutchess county, N. Y., whence our subject's father removed to Michigan in his youth, studied medicine and dentistry in Detroit, and, in 1861, engaged in the practice of dentistry in Flint, Mich. On the maternal side he is descended from an old English family, the Kingsburys. William Albert Locy was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of B.S. in 1881, was a graduate student in biology there in 1882, and from the same institution received the degree of M.Sc. in 1884, and the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1906. In 1884–85 he was a student at Harvard University, having won by competition a fellowship in biology, and during 1885-86 was professor of natural science in the State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn. In 1886-87 he served as director of biological instruction in the Minneapolis high school, and during 1887-96 was professor at Lake Forest (Ill.) University, holding successively the chair of biology, comparative anatomy and animal morphology. In 1891 he served as professor of physiology in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and also attended lectures at the University of Berlin. During the sessions of 1892-93-96 Prof. Locy was an investigator at the Marine Biological Station, Wood's Holl, Mass. In 1894-95 he was an honorary fellow of the University of Chicago, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. Since 1896 to the present time (1921) he has been professor of zoology and director of the zoological laboratory in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., interrupting his service in 1902 to travel in Europe and to make investigations (1902-03) at the Stazione Zoologica at Naples, Italy. He is the author of "Biology and Its Makers" (1908, 3d edition revised, 1915); "Die Biologie und Ihre Schöpfer," Jena, Germany (1915); "The Main Currents of Zoology," (1918); also of various papers on anatomy and embryology and general discussions of science and education in such periodicals as "Education," "Journal of Morphology," "Popular Science Monthly," "Science," "American Naturalist," "Anatomischer Anzeiger," of Jena, Germany, and contributions to the new American supplement of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "The Students' Reference Works," etc. He has been a trustee of the Marine Biological Station at Wood's Holl since 1898, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Anatomical Association, American Society of Naturalists, American Zoological Society (president 1915); University Club of Evanston (president 1915), University Club of



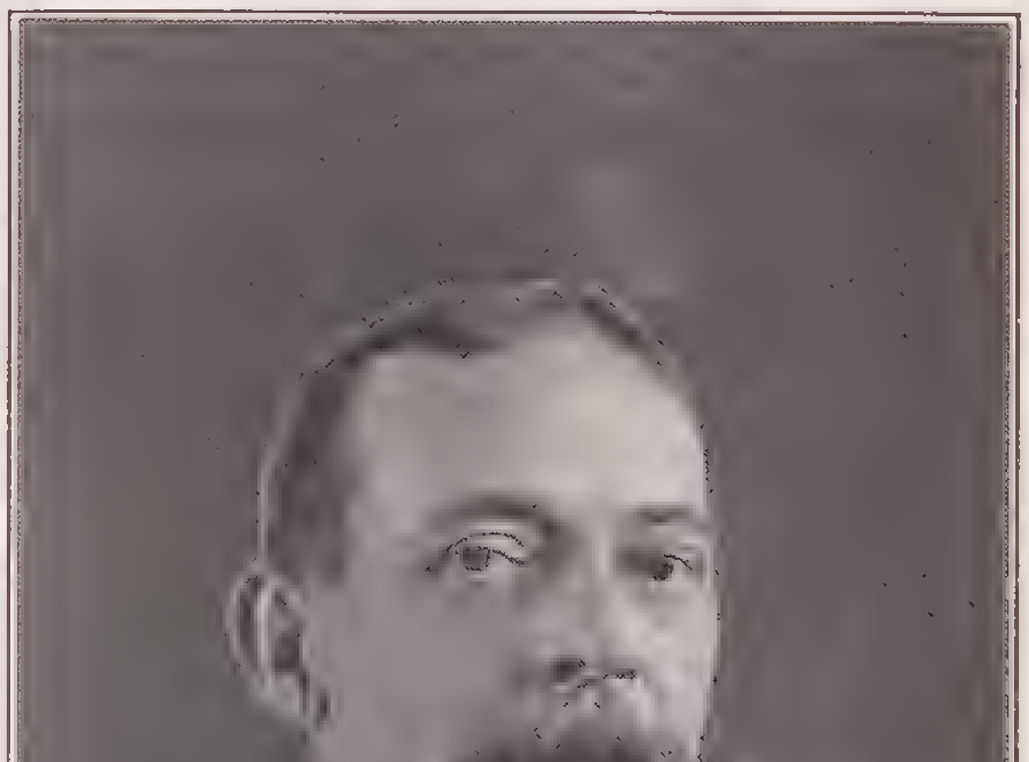
WRIGHT WILLINGHAM
LAWYER



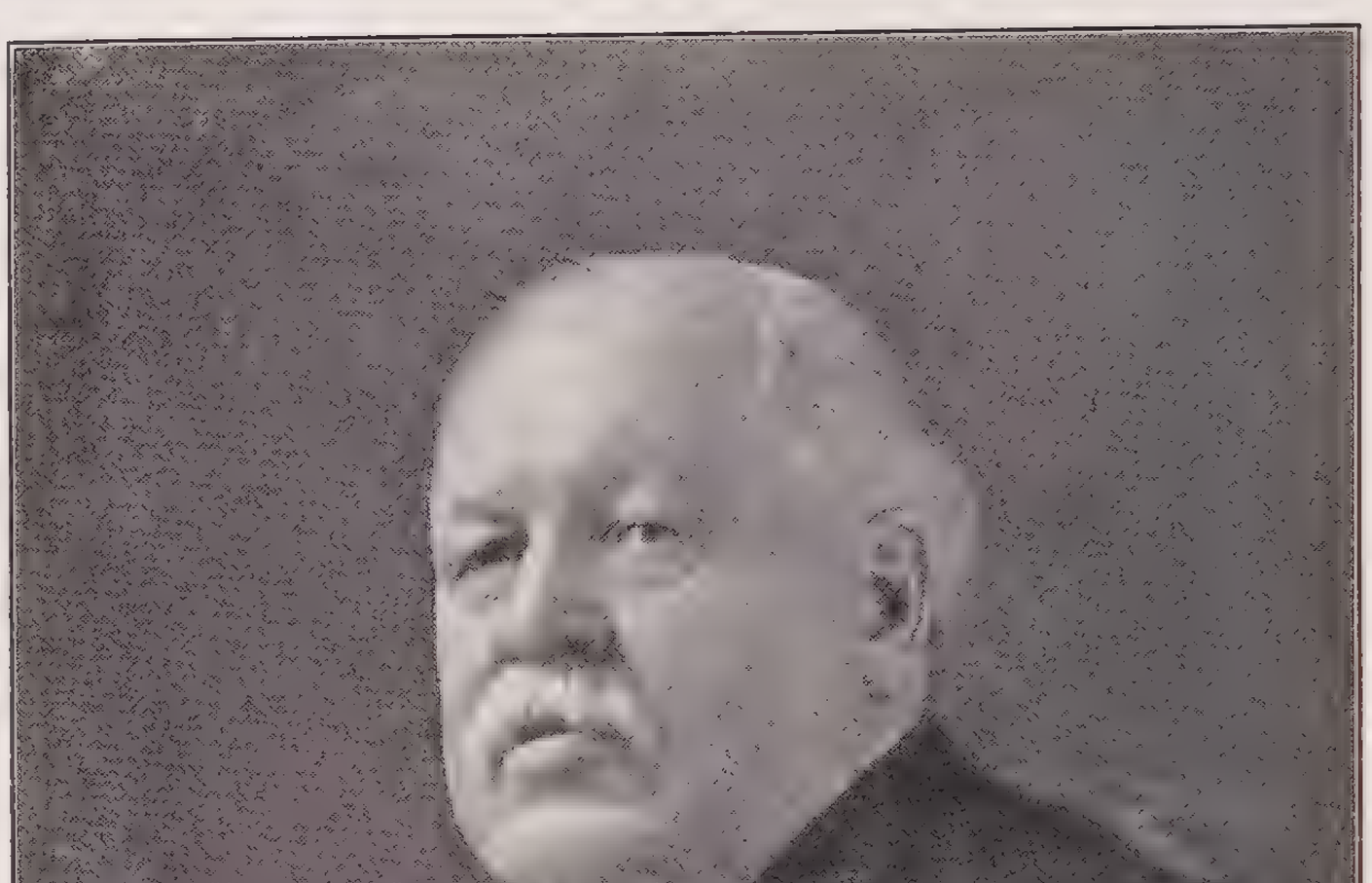
WILLIAM A. LOCY
ZOOLOGIST



REMUS C. PERSONS
SURGEON



OMER VILLERE
LAWYER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John O. Elam.

Chicago, and Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi college fraternities. His favorite diversions are small boat sailing and baseball. He was married June 26, 1883, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph Eastman, M.D., of Flint, Mich., and their living children are: John L., city salesman, Kansas City, Mo., and Francis Eastman Locy, M.D., 1st lieutenant, U. S. navy, A. E. F.

PERSONS, Remus Charles, surgeon, was born in Salem, Ala., Dec. 28, 1850, son of Nicholas Williams and Eliza (Stanford) Persons, grandson of Thomas Turner and Sarah (Williams) Persons, and great-grandson of Gen. Thomas Persons, an officer in the state forces of North Carolina and a member of the provisional congress, for whom Persons county is named. The name was originally spelled Person, the final "s" having been added in the generation of Gen. Thomas Person. He was graduated at Auburn (Ala.) State College in 1869, and received his M.D. degree in the medical department of the New York University. He entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon, Mar. 5, 1872, being first stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., and later, for nearly four years, was in charge of the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va. He was subsequently in command of the Philadelphia naval hospital. At the conclusion of the Spanish-American war, Dr. Persons was medical director of the internment camp of the Spanish naval forces captured at Santiago, including Admiral Cervera. For a time he was fleet surgeon of the Asiatic fleet, serving on the flagship Brooklyn. He was in China waters during the Boxer rebellion and treated the wounded at the capture of Tien Tsin. He was retired in 1912, at the age of sixty-two. Excellent as Dr. Persons was in his official life, it was his sterling character that made him so widely known in the service. In religion he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married to Susan, daughter of William Ellis Barnett of Alabama, and left three daughters: Susan Barnett, wife of naval constructor, Capt. Lewis B. McBride, U. S. N.; Pauline Stanford, wife of Commander David McDougal LeBreton, U. S. N.; and Julia Barnett, wife of naval constructor, Capt. Sidney Morgan Henry, U. S. N. He died at Columbus, Ga., Mar. 3, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 192).

VILLERÉ, Omer, lawyer, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 21, 1855, son of Alcee Jacques and Delphine (Fleitas) Villeré. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Etienne Royde Villeré, one of the companions of Iberville, who under auspices of the Count of Pontchartrain, French minister of marine, founded a colony on Dauphine Island, La. The son of Etienne Royde Villeré was Joseph Royde Villeré, who was a leader in the conspiracy against the Spanish government after Louisiana had been ceded by France to Spain. This conspiracy has been called the first attempt to found a republic on the American continent. Villeré and the other leaders were killed. From Joseph Roy de Villeré and his wife Louise Marguerite de la Chaise, the line descends through his son Gov. Jacques Philippe Villeré (q.v.), and his wife Henriette Fazendem and their son Anatole Villeré and his wife Filicité Elmina Forstall, who were the grandparents of Omer Villeré. Our subject was educated by private tutors and was graduated at the Jesuits' College at Chatawa, Miss., in 1874. He studied law under his father's preceptorship, completed his law course at Tulane University in 1880, and practiced as an associate of his father, until 1888, when the elder Villeré was made register of conveyances for New Orleans. Omer Villeré then practiced alone. He quickly won a leading position in the legal profession of New Orleans, and was retained in numerous cases involving vital issues and points of law, being particularly strong in matters involving wills and successions. Among them was the celebrated Kate Townsend case, in which $250,000 was won for the state by Mr. Villeré and associated counsel; the Muh succession case, and many others. Where the public welfare was concerned Mr. Villeré was particularly active. He made a vigorous fight before committees of the Louisiana legislature, in behalf of the street car men of New Orleans, for vestibule cars in that city, and won a legislation enactment to that end in 1904. In the same year he brought a powerful public protest to bear against the Pearson syndicate, which controlled the New Orleans Railway Co., and acting with Attorney-General Guion, brought suit against the railway company, compelling it to reduce its capital from $80,000,000 to $60,000,000. During the last six years of his life he was special counsel for the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board, and defended that body in several great lawsuits, in the local and federal courts. In the anti-lottery fight in 1892 he stumped the state, addressing great audiences in English and French. He was an effective worker in the Young Men's Democratic Association and in 1896 was one of the leaders of the Citizens' League movement, being largely instrumental in overthrowing the political ring in his ward, the fourteenth. He was one of New Orleans' most public spirited, as well as most effective attorneys. He had a keen, judicial mind, was a public speaker of great ability, and devoted to the public weal and the highest ideals of his profession. He was a member of the Municipal Reform Club, the Pickwick Club, the St. John Rowing Club, and other social and civic organizations. He was married, Nov. 14, 1894, to Nellie, daughter of Peter O'Donnell, a merchant, of New Orleans. They had three children: Marie Celeste, Pierre Alcee, and Hélène Villeré. He died in New Orleans, La., Apr. 13, 1911. (Portrait opposite page 192.)

ELAM, John Babb, lawyer, was born in Spring Valley, O., Dec. 16, 1845, son of Ambrose and Susan (Babb) Elam and a descendant of Josiah Elam, who came to this country from England, settling at Spring Valley, O. He attended the public schools of his native town, and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army as a private in company D, 110th Ohio infantry, participating in the Wilderness and Valley campaigns; in the fighting about Petersburg; was present at the surrender of Appomattox and was twice slightly wounded. At the close of the war he entered Miami University and was graduated A.B. with honors in 1870, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution the following year. In 1872 he was graduated at the law department of the University of Michigan, with the degree of LL.D. That same year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Indianapolis. During 1883–88 he was a partner of Benjamin Harrison (q. v.) and was connected with many important and difficult cases. During 1878–82 he was prosecuting attorney of Marion county, and possessing the moral courage, the alertness and adaptability needed by a trial lawyer, quickly made a reputation in that office. As a debater, either in court or on the platform, he was fair, vigorous and earnest, always ready to parry a blow or give one. He directed the prosecution of what had become known as

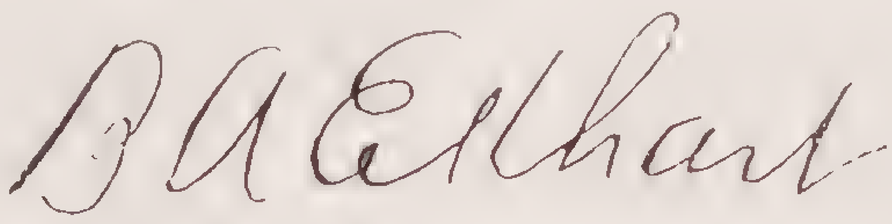
the Merric, Guetig, Achey and Tate murder cases, which aroused great public interest at that time. Shortly after leaving the prosecutor's office he became associated with the firm of Harrison, Hines & Miller. Upon the retirement of Mr. Hines the firm became known as Harrison, Miller & Elam, the second member of the firm being W. H. H. Miller (q. v.), who afterward became U. S. attorney-general in Pres. Harrison's cabinet. Subsequently Mr. Elam formed a partnership with Ferdinand Winter, and after the expiration of Mr. Miller's term as U. S. attorney-general, he and Mr. Elam resumed the practice of law together. In 1906 the firm was known as Elam, Fesler, Elam & Young, the members thereof being John B. Elam, James W. Fesler, Harvey J. Elam and Howard S. Young. As a lawyer Mr. Elam early took and steadily held high rank in his profession. Both in his public and private life he was a man of honor and strict integrity. His mind was vigorous and well disciplined; he read the best books and was a conversationalist of charm and intelligence. During 1887–91 he was police commissioner of Indianapolis, was a member of the board of commissioners that erected the woman's building of the Insane Hospital in 1881–82, and was attorney for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Marion, Indianapolis Literary and Contemporary clubs, was a Master Mason, member of the G. A. R. and of the Phi Kappa fraternity. He was also chairman of the committee having charge of the erection of the Harrison memorial monument and statue in University Park. He was married July 22, 1875, to Emma, daughter of John R. Lee, of Oxford, O., who survived him with one son, Harvey J. Elam, a member of his father's law firm. Mr. Elam died in Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 26, 1916.

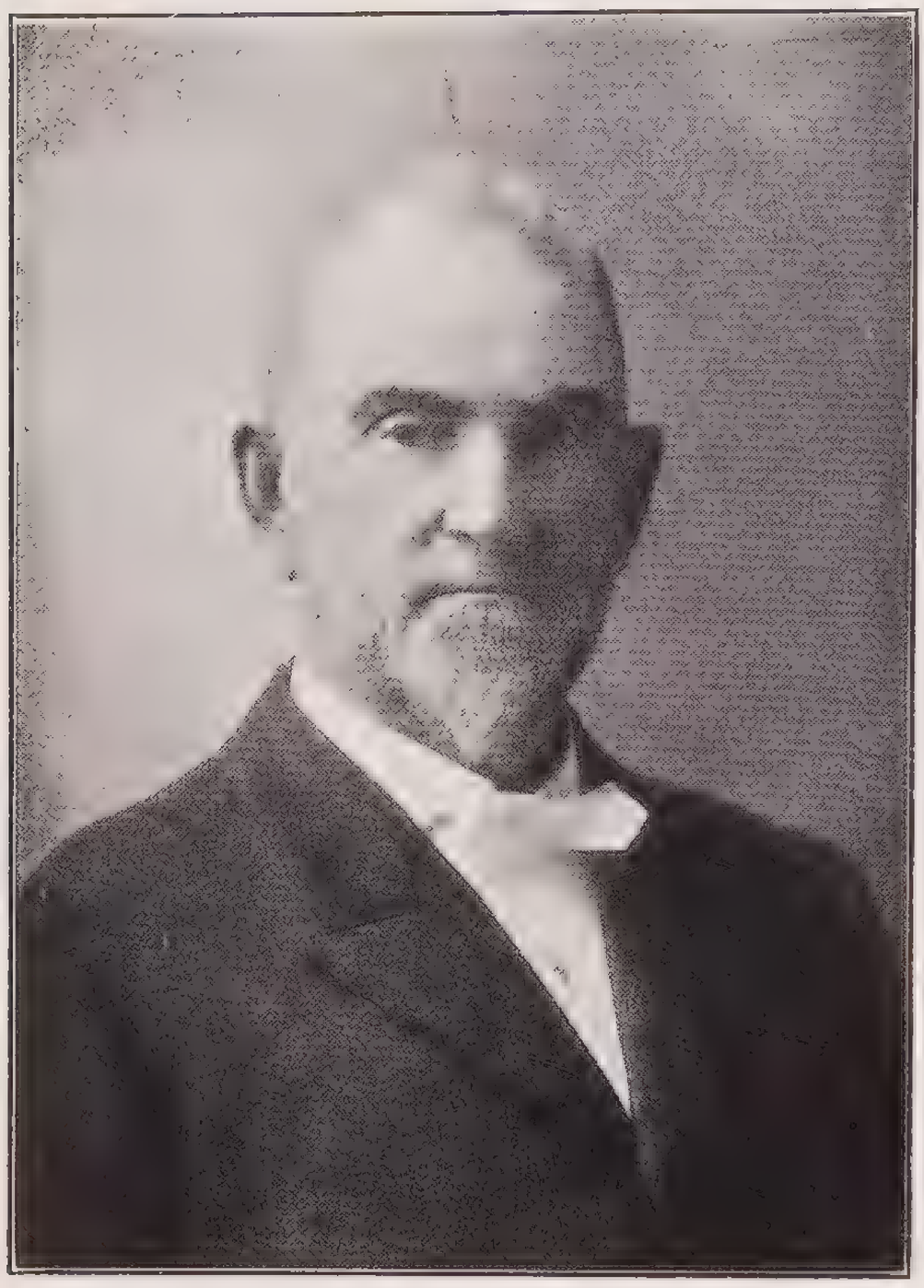
ECKHART, Bernard Albert, manufacturer and financier, was born at Alsace, France, in 1852, son of Jacob and Eva (Root) Eckhart. His father, who for many years was mayor of the town of Ingolsheim, came to the United States when our subject was a child, and after living a few months in Washington county, Wis., settled on a farm in Vernon county in the same state. The son received a public school education and finished his studies in a college at Milwaukee, where he graduated with honor in 1869. He immediately entered the service of the Eagle Milling Co. of Milwaukee as a flour salesman in the Eastern territory, and so readily did he grasp the details or the business that in the following year he was made the Chicago representative of the house. Four years later he formed a partnership with James Swan under the title of Eckhart & Swan, later the Eckhart & Swan Milling Co., which purchased the Chicago interests of the Eagle Milling Co., and embarked in a wholesale flour business. The venture was successful from the beginning and continued to expand as the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., which succeeded the Eckhart & Swan Milling Co., until the company's plant, which occupies an entire block in Chicago, now (1921) produces 4,000 barrels of flour a day. Wholly responsible for the success of the business of which he continues the head, Mr. Eckhart found time, nevertheless, to actively participate in public affairs, and has long been an influential factor in the industrial, commercial, and civic life of Chicago. He helped to organize the first regiment, I. N. G., in which he held a commission as first lieutenant for many years, and was aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Deneen. In 1886 he was elected state senator on the Republican ticket and served four years. As a member of the senate commission to investigate the subject of pure water supply and perfect drainage for the city of Chicago, he entered into the undertaking with great earnestness and worked hard for the establishment of the sanitary district of Chicago, of which he was a trustee. He was an author of the law providing for the state inspection of building and loan associations, and for closing them when found insolvent. He drafted the law suppressing "bucket shops" and also that providing for the refunding of the West Park bonds at a lower rate of interest than they bore originally. His services in the senate were devoted above all else to guarding the rights of the people and opposing corporate greed. In 1905 he was appointed a West Chicago Park commissioner and was elected president of the board. Under his administration the entire West Park system was rehabilitated. He was a delegate to the Chicago Charter Convention in 1905, being chairman of the committee on rules and procedure and general plans. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the railroad and warehouse commission of Illinois, and served until November, 1913, when he resigned. He was largely responsible for the abolition of grade crossings in the state of Illinois, between steam railroad and electric roads. Aside from his public offices, Mr. Eckhart has taken an active part in commercial organizations. He was elected in 1888 director of the Chicago board of trade and served three years; in 1902, upon the organization of the Millers National Federation of the United States, he was elected the first president and was re-elected the following year; he was a director of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association during 1900-05; (vice-president 1902, president 1903) and was vice-president of the National Council of Commerce in 1908. Mr. Eckhart was a United States delegate to the International congress on commercial education at Vienna, Austria, in 1910, and a member of the executive committee created to prepare a bill for the Illinois legislature for the creation of a municipal court in Chicago. He was elected a delegate-at-large from the state of Illinois to the National Republican convention of 1912. During the war he was chairman of the Illinois-Wisconsin Milling Division of the U. S. Food Administration, and a director and member of the executive committee of the Citizens War Board of Chicago. Early in 1918 he was appointed by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank as a member of the district committee on capital issues of the Federal Reserve district number seven, and he is a member of the executive committee of the capital issues committee. He is a trustee of the Lewis Institute of Technology; a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago Title & Trust Co., and the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank; director of the Erie Ry. and the Chicago & Erie Ry.; and a member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial (vice-president), Illinois, Onwentsia, Exmoor and Old Elm clubs. He was married, Dec. 25, 1874, to Katie L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnston, of Cincinnati, O., and niece of Capt. John N. Boffinger, of St. Louis, and has four children: Carlos K.; Percy B.; Hazel, wife of Truman W. Brophy, Jr., and Dorothy M. Eckhart, wife of E. Reginald Williams.

TUNNICLIFF, Damon George, lawyer and jurist, was born on his father's farm near Warren, Herkimer co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1829, son of George



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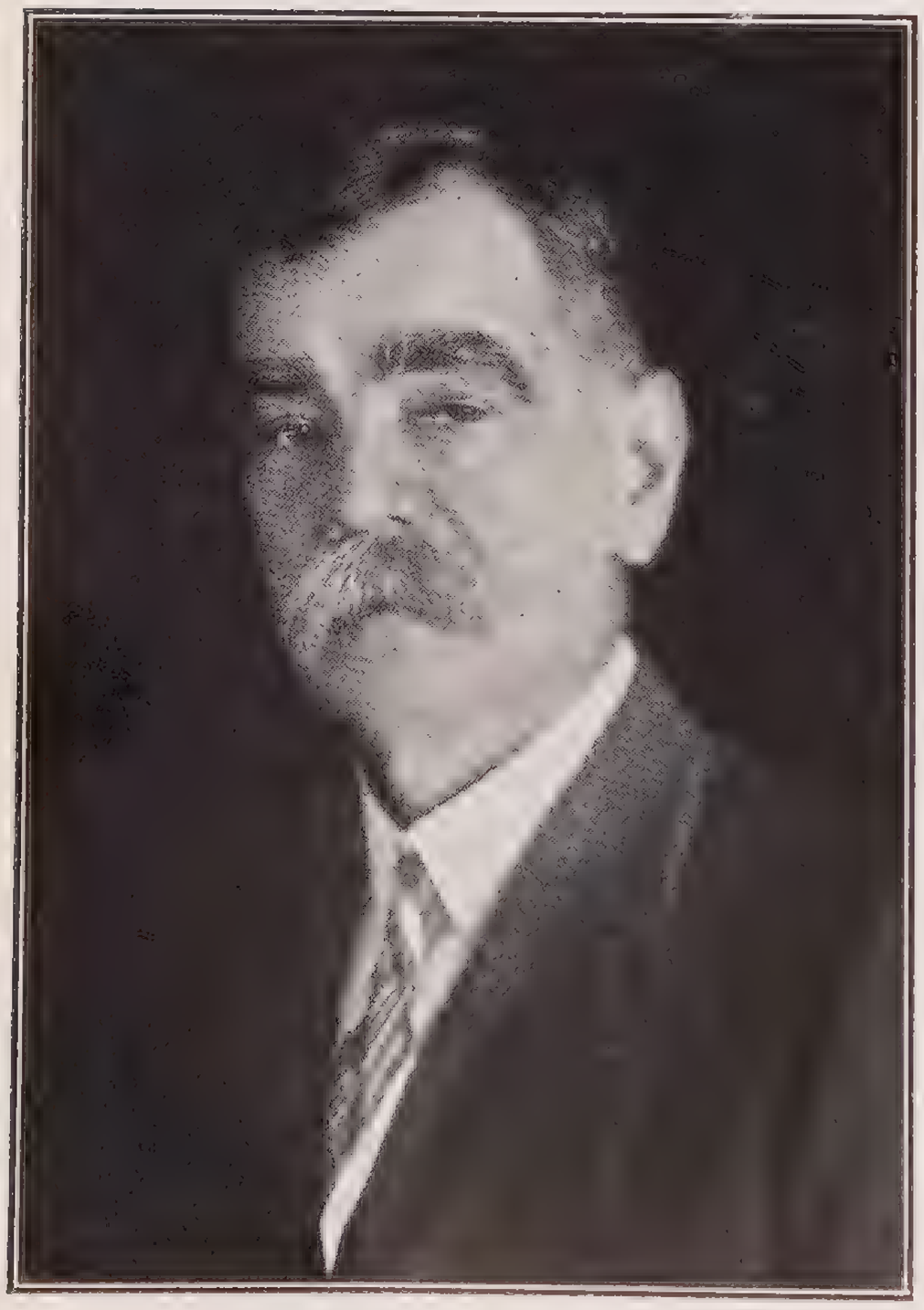




DAMON G. TUNNICLIFF
JURIST



WALTER A. McCLURG
NAVAL OFFICER



HOWELL CARTER
SOLDIER AND PLANTER



FRANK K. BULL
MANUFACTURER

and Marinda (Tilden) Tunnicliff, and great-grandson of John Tunnicliff of Derby, England, who came to the American colonies in 1755 and settled on his estate of "Oak Lodge" in Otsego county, New York. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, devoting his spare time to the study of mathematics. At the age of fifteen he went to live with his uncle, Josiah Tilden, of Cleveland, Ohio, under whose training he became thoroughly grounded in systematic business methods. In 1849 he left Ohio for Vermont, Ill., to conduct a branch store for a cousin, Horatio N. Tunnicliff, who was a prominent merchant of central New York. When Tunnicliff, acting as his own attorney, successfully defended himself against a local speeding ordinance, the same townsmen secured the passage of a stricter ordinance, and Tunnicliff was again haled into court. He was again successful in his own defense, and the fame of these two achievements spread through the surrounding country. His legal assistance was at once eagerly sought by many members of the community though he was not far past the age of twenty-two and had made no study of the law. Consequently he decided to adopt it as his profession and entered the office of Robert S. Blackwell and Pinckney H. Walker, of Rushville, the latter of whom he succeeded on the supreme bench. In April, 1853, he was admitted to the bar. He went to Chicago with Robert S. Blackwell, continued his studies and began the practice of the law there in the office of Blackwell & Beckwith till he made Macomb his permanent home in 1854. In that year he became attorney for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, when it was known as the Northern Cross Railroad, and held that position for forty-seven years, being the company's oldest employee in point of service at the time of his death. In Macomb he entered into partnership with Cyrus Walker, the uncle of Pinckney H. Walker, and Chauncey L. Higbee, the latter of whom became in after years a distinguished justice of the circuit and appellate courts of Illinois. Mr. Tunnicliff became the leading lawyer of that region. In later years he was associated as a partner with Asa A. Matteson, later with James H. Bacon, and still later with his son, George D. Tunnicliff. In 1890, Lawrence Y. Sherman, now senator from Illinois, was admitted to the firm, and Judge Tunnicliff acted thereafter only as consulting counsel, rarely going into court. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and during the stirring days of 1856-60 and through the civil war was one of the most active men in upholding the principles of that party. He was an alternate delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln the first time, an elector on the Grant presidential ticket in 1868, and a delegate to the national convention in 1876 which nominated Hayes. In 1885, on the death of Justice Pinckney H. Walker, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Mr. Tunnicliff was appointed by Governor Oglesby to fill the unexpired term. He was twice married: (I), Jan. 11, 1855, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William W. Bailey, of Macomb, Ill.; she died in 1865 and he was married (II), Nov. 4, 1868, to Sarah Alice, daughter of Larkin Crouch Bacon, of Hill's Grove, Ill. He had six children by the first marriage: Mary Eliza, wife of Walter L. Parrotte, of Chicago; Bailey; Elizabeth Marinda; George Damon, lawyer; William Washington, lawyer, and Henry; and three children by the second: Helen Honor, who married Prof. Ralph C. H. Catterall, of Cornell University; Sarah Bacon, civic worker of Chicago; and Ruth May (M.D.), engaged in original research in the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases in Chicago. Damon George Tunnicliff died at Macomb, Dec. 20, 1901.

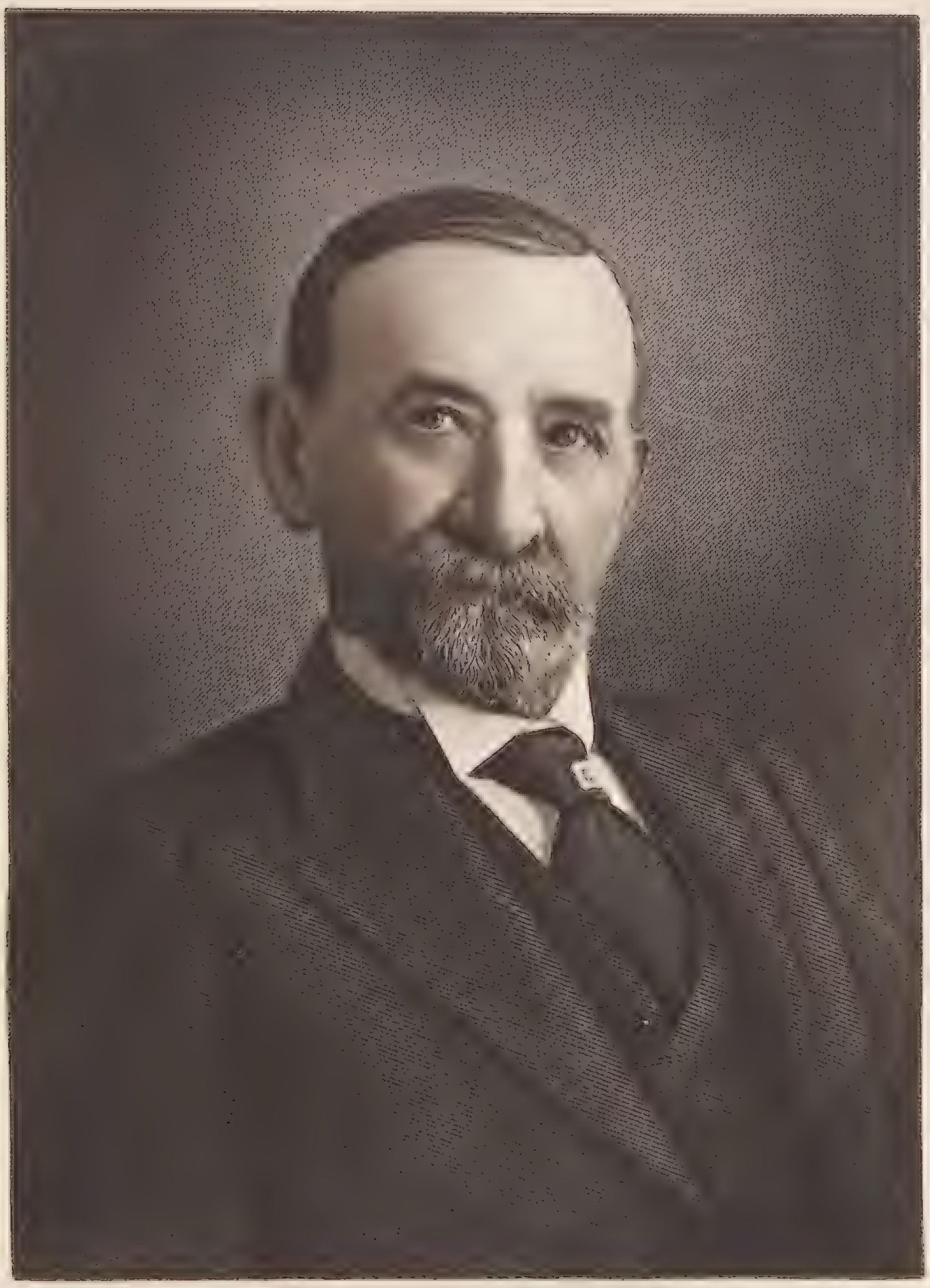
McCLURG, Walter Audubon, naval officer, was born at Landenberg, Chester co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1852, son of John Russell and Ruth Ann (Higgins) McClurg, and great-great-grandson of John McClurg, who emigrated from Scotland in 1752 and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father was a lieutenant-colonel in the Federal army during the civil war, and one of the best known surgeons of eastern Pennsylvania. Walter Audubon McClurg was educated at Humiston Military Academy, Cleveland, O., Kennett Square (Pa.) Academy, and at Millersville (Pa.) State Normal School. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872, with the degree M.D. Two years later he successfully passed an examination before the naval medical examining board, at Washington, D. C., and was commissioned Feb. 8, 1874, as assistant surgeon; in 1889 he became surgeon, with rank of lieutenant. In 1900 he was promoted medical inspector with rank of commander; in 1902 was fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron, and in 1907 became medical director of the United States navy with rank as captain. Medical Director McClurg voluntarily retired in 1908 with approval of the president, after thirty-four years of active duty, and made his home in Washington, D. C. He served on fifteen ships, during a period of seventeen years, and was on duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery, navy department, during 1889-93. He was a companion, 1st class, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; companion of the Society of American Wars, and of the Naval Order of the United States; honorary member of the American Medical Association, and a member also of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Metropolitan and Army & Navy clubs, Washington, and the Union League Club, Philadelphia. He was critical, just, fearless, and considerate; a hard worker in, and for, the service, and an accomplished and cultivated gentleman. He was married at Socrates, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1906, to Edmonia (Phelps) Mason, daughter of Rear-Adl. Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N.; she died July 10, 1909. Dr. McClurg died in Washington, D. C., June 15, 1917.

CARTER, Howell, soldier and planter, was born in East Feliciana parish, La., Sept. 14, 1844, son of Albert G. and Frances Priscilla (Howell) Carter. His ancestors were early settlers of eastern Louisiana. His father was a member of the state legislature, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. After two years at Centenary College, Jackson, La., Howell Carter entered the Confederate army at the age of sixteen years, and thereupon served as sergeant in Co. E, 1st Louisiana cavalry, and later as 2nd lieutenant. After the war, he took up the study of law, but deciding to follow the vocation of his ancestors, that of planter, settled near Baton Rouge. After 1903 he was connected with the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration. He was a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. He was chairman of the historical committee of the Louisiana division United Confederate Veterans, of which he was elected major-general in 1917, and commander in 1918. He was author of many historical papers: "A Cavalryman's Reminiscences of the Civil War," and "The Blue Hen's Chickens," an historical novel. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing,

and, in late years, automobiling. He was described as a man who valued adherence to unquestioned standards in principle and conduct; even tempered, and quiet in his tastes. He was married Sept. 1, 1880, to Dora Long, daughter of David C. Johnston, a planter, of East Feliciana parish, La., and left five children: Dora Maud, of Baton Rouge; Howell, Jr., a lawyer; Ethel Lillian, wife of Sidney E. Colongne, both of New Orleans; Mabel Anna, wife of H. Watterson Reily, of Baton Rouge, and Lillie Mary, wife of Wood H. Thompson, of Winnsboro, La. He died in New Orleans, La., Apr. 30, 1918.

BULL, Frank Kellogg, manufacturer, was born at Spring Prairie, Walworth co., Wis., May 7, 1857, son of Stephen (q.v.) and Ellen Catherine (Kellogg) Bull. He received his education at the public schools of Racine and at Racine College, where he was graduated in 1876. At the age of nineteen he entered the threshing machine works of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., where he learned the business in the repair department, as billing clerk and in various positions in both factory and office. He became secretary of the company in 1881, treasurer in 1896, and president upon the retirement of his father in 1897. Under his direction the output of the Case product has exceeded the combined output of more than half a century prior to that time, while the ambition of the company to produce a perfect separator, as well as the power to drive it, has been fully realized. In the tremendous revolution of methods of agriculture that has taken place during the years of its existence, the company has been a leader as it was the pioneer. The Case separator of today is the crystalization of the inventive genius of many men who have worked upon it for more than four score years, the expense running into millions of dollars. The home plant of the Case Co. at Racine now covers about sixty acres, more ground being acquired and new buildings being added each year. The main offices, or administration building, was completed in 1904, the cost, with its equipment, being nearly $200,000. In order to insure and maintain a uniform and high standard of quality on all the material that enters into the Case product, the company has installed a chemical and physical laboratory, which makes specifications and devises systematic tests for the raw material used in the factory. The iron foundry of the company covers over 80,000 square feet, and melts approximately 20,000 tons of iron each season. It takes approximately 200 carloads of the best coke to melt the yearly output of this foundry. In the semi-steel foundry, 300,000 tons of semi-steel are melted during the season. This product is used for gears and other parts where there is great frictional wear, and where subjected to severe strains. In the brass foundry about ninety tons of brass castings are turned out during the season. In the core department there are about three tons of cores made per day. This department uses sixty tons of flour, 300 gallons of oil, 100 tons of coke and 900 tons of clean, sharp sand during the season. All castings pass three inspections before going into the machines. In the blacksmith shop forgings of all descriptions are made by the use of the most improved machinery, including all different varieties of drop and trip hammers, bulldozers, forging and welding machines, trimming presses, etc., all specially designed to produce the greatest output of high-class forging in the most expeditious manner, insuring a uniformity not obtainable in hand work. The separator machine shop covers a floor space of over 30,000 square feet. There is also a woodwork shop where approximately seven million feet of various kinds of lumber is passed through the various machines; a separator erecting shop covering 40,000 square feet, which has a maximum capacity for the erection of from twenty to twenty-five complete separators per day, and a boiler shop which covers an area of about 375 by 300 feet, and uses about 12,000 tons of material annually. Mr. Bull is also president of the Belle City Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of farm implements, and a director of the Camden (S. C.) Water, Light and Power Co. He is a member of the Union League of New York, and the Milwaukee, Chicago Athletic and Racine clubs. He was married at Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1880, to Belle, daughter of Louis E. Jones, of Milwaukee, Wis., and has two children: Stephen and Jeannette Bull. (Portrait opposite page 195).

DUKE, Brodie Leonidas, tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Durham county, N. C., Sept. 17, 1846, son of Washington (q.v.) and Mary Caroline (Clinton) Duke. His earliest paternal American ancestor was probably John Duke, who was granted lands in Virginia by successive governors of that colony from 1728 to 1750. The line of descent is traced through Henry Duke, who served in the war of the revolution, attaining rank as a major, and who in the latter part of the 18th century migrated from lower Virginia to Orange (now Durham) county, N. C., to his son Taylor Duke and his wife Dicie Jones who were the grandparents of Brodie Leonidas Duke. Taylor Duke was a prominent planter and a man of brilliant mind and influence in his community, but he could not accumulate any surplus to leave his ten children. Washington, father of the subject, farmed a tract of 300 acres prior to the war between the states. He entered the Confederate army as a private in 1863, continuing in the service until captured on the retreat to Appomattox. The close of hostilities found his farm in weeds, while he was penniless, his chief possessions consisting of two blind mules which had been abandoned by Sherman's army. It was to this farm that Brodie Leonidas Duke likewise returned from the war, still in his 'teens. He had received a meagre education in the country schools, and was now confronted with the task of assisting his father to provide for the three younger motherless children. In the barn was a small quantity of leaf tobacco. Father and son broke this up with a grain flail, separated the particles of leaf from the stems and stalks, packed it into old grain sacks, and started in quest of customers. This tobacco had sweetened and mellowed during the four years of the war so that its merits were at once determined. This was in reality the founding of the tobacco business that had made the family famous. Father and son decided to continue the production and sale of tobacco, their product soon becoming known in the leading markets of the South. From this small beginning grew the firm of W. Duke & Sons Co., the brother of Brodie, Samuel T. Duke, and their half-brothers, Benjamin Newton and James Buchanan subsequently being taken into the business. From this firm was evolved the great American Tobacco Co., and the extensive Liggett & Myers Co. The old barn was soon replaced by a two-story factory, which was also outgrown in 1874 and a large one was occupied in the town of Durham, which thereafter became the headquarters of the W. Duke & Sons Co. The business never ceased growing, one addition to the factories succeeding another in rapid succession. In 1881 the manufacture of cigarettes was



B. L. Duke



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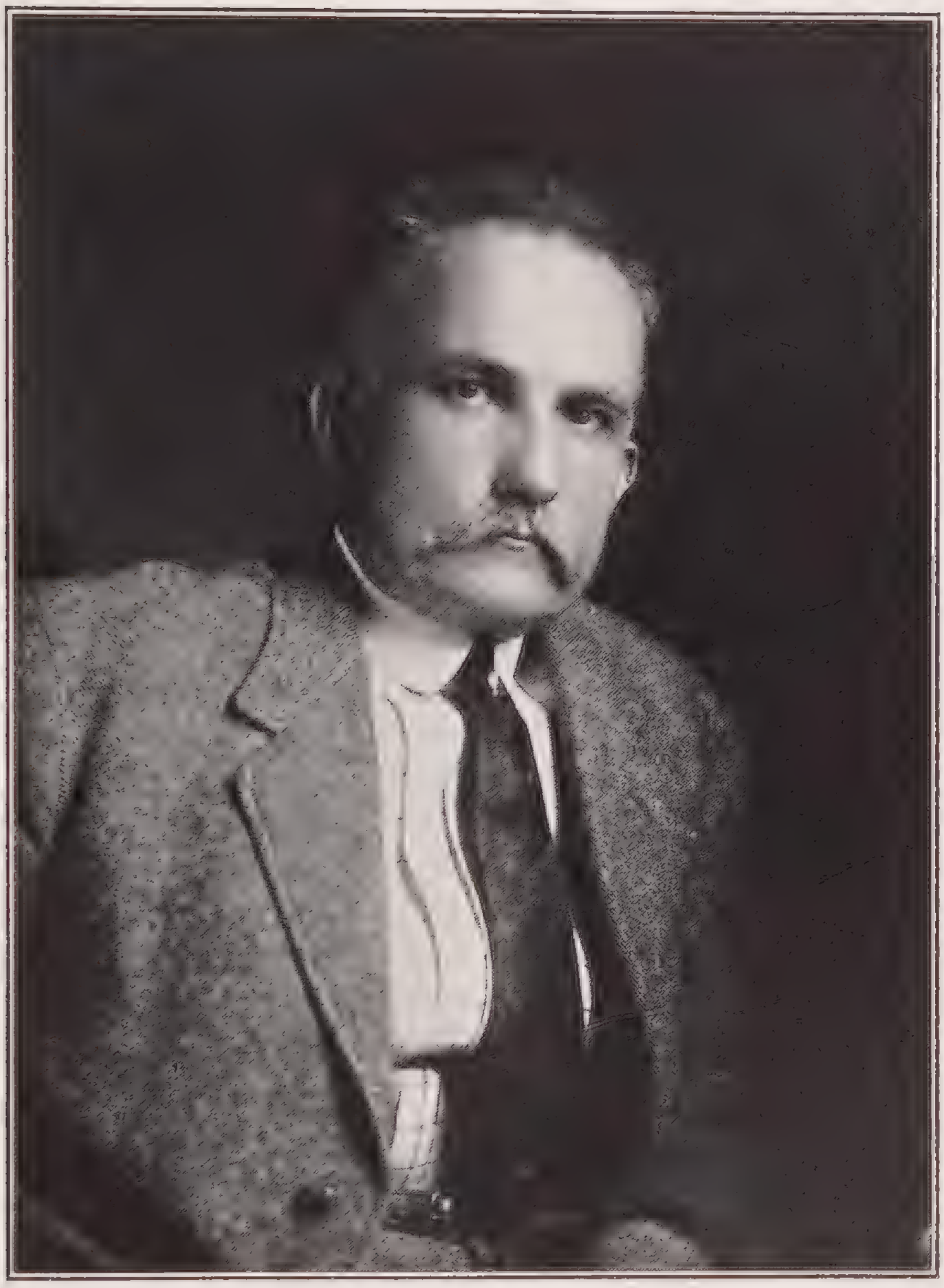
E. W. Caldwell

added, and in 1884 a branch factory was established in New York city. By the early nineties the firm had become the largest cigarette and smoking tobacco establishment in the world, doing an annual business of over $4,500,000. The Duke interests were at all times the greatest unit in the American Tobacco Co. Washington Duke said that he attributed a large part of the success of his enterprise to the concert of action and support he obtained from his sons, and during the earlier struggles of the great business Brodie L. Duke was the dominant factor in the establishment of the industry. Upon the death of his father in 1905, Brodie Duke sold a large part of his tobacco holdings. Through unsuccessful speculation he was at times deprived of a large part of his wealth, and several times lost and regained large fortunes. He was connected with a number of other commercial, industrial and financial enterprises as officer and director. He was fond of outdoor life and found his chief recreation in automobiling. He was unusually liberal in his philanthropies and for years he made regular donations to many charitable institutions and individuals throughout North Carolina. He contributed to the evolution of the town of Durham, which from a rambling railway village became a thriving and modern industrial and educational center and is now rated as a model among the manufacturing cities of the South. To his vision and his indomitable fortitude in overcoming obstacles in the early years of the enterprise, Durham and the state of North Carolina owe the establishment of that world-wide business which has brought great prosperity to the city and the state. He was a kindly, courteous gentleman who enjoyed to a large degree the confidence of his numerous friends, and throughout all the vicissitudes of his varied career he remained always optimistic and contented. He was twice married: (1) March 26, 1874, to Martha McMannan, who died Apr. 9, 1888, leaving three children: Mabel, who was married to Henry R. Goodall; Pearl, who was married to Nathan L. Bochman, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and B. Lawrence Duke, of New York city; and he was married (2) in Washington, D. C., June 11, 1910, to Wylanta, daughter of L. S. Rochelle. He died at Durham, N. C., Feb. 1, 1919.

CALDWELL, Eugene Wilson, scientist and physician, was born at Savannah, Mo., Dec. 3, 1870, son of William Wilson and Camilla Ann (Kellogg) Caldwell, grandson of James and Elizabeth (Shepard) Caldwell, and great-grandson of John Caldwell, a native of Ireland but of Scotch descent, who came to this country about 1799. His father was a prominent lawyer of Kansas, the family having moved to Kansas in the eighties. As a boy his interest centered in scientific apparatus and mechanical devices. When he was seventeen he entered the electrical engineering department of the University of Kansas, where he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of B.Sc. While a student at the university he became associated with Prof. Lucien I. Blake in submarine telephone experiments which were conducted during the summer vacations about Woods Hole, Mass., and later at Sandy Hook in connection with the United States lighthouse service. They successfully constructed a submarine telephone called the "Hydrophone," and the first message was transmitted between Sandy Hook and Sandy Hook lightship. As a result of this work he became associated with the New York Telephone Co. after his graduation from the university. From its discovery he was interested in roentgenology, and devoted much time to its problems. He recognized roentgenology as a medical specialty, and accordingly began his medical education with a special course in anatomy at Columbia University. This was followed by a medical course, and he was graduated from the university and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1905. The Edward M. Gibbs Memorial X-ray Laboratory of Bellevue Hospital was established in 1901 with Caldwell as director. This post he retained until 1908. He was an enthusiast and a genius in the realm of the application of the X-ray in medicine and surgery, and gained a wide reputation as a diagnostician. He early recognized the need of effective apparatus in this line of work, and he maintained a workshop in connection with his office where he made most of the instruments which he used. These included many of the accessories, from a simple tube to a stereofluoroscope. He devised a prism stereoscope, a tilt-table, an electrolytic interrupter, an induction coil, various types of X-ray tubes, and a self-regulating valve tube. Early in his career he saw the advantage of the osmosis regulator, and we find a description of it in a letter written to the Edison company in 1899. He was the first man in this country to perfect the technique for the examination of frontal sinuses. For many years he continued to develop apparatus which formed the basis of much of the X-ray equipment now in use. He possessed that prerequisite for research and invention sometimes called "scientific imagination." There was always in his mind the idea of improvement. He never allowed himself to use the term "good enough" either in mechanical and electrical design or in his study of diagnostic problems. At the time of his death he was engaged in perfecting a stereofluoroscope for determining the exact location of foreign objects in the human body. Anticipating military needs he developed a model for trial. The favorable impression made by the preliminary model led to orders from the surgeon general to perfect this apparatus. To the completion of this he devoted his last days regardless of the intense pain that he suffered. The Caldwell stereofluoroscope is so arranged as to make possible stereoscopic vision by the alternate excitation of two X-ray tubes and by the selective presentation of the screen images to the observer's eyes. The patient is placed on a table, with a top which offers no obstruction to the rays; underneath is a box containing the two X-ray tubes and diaphragms, and a transformer which supplies power to both tubes; above the patient is a screen and shutter which is properly mounted and provided with viewing holes. The operator stands behind an apron from which he controls the movements of the tube and screen, and the electrical operations of the tubes. The two tubes are flashed in turn and the images are present at brief intervals on the screen. The eyes are placed just behind the shutter, permitting the screen to be seen in synchronism with the flashes of the two tubes. The shutter serves as a selector of the two images so that each eye sees only the image that is intended to reach it for stereoscopic vision. This shutter is the most difficult feature of the machine from the standpoint of design and construction. It must synchronize absolutely with the illumination of the screen. The upper surface of the screen is covered with lead glass as a protection from the rays. The tubes and screen are always main-

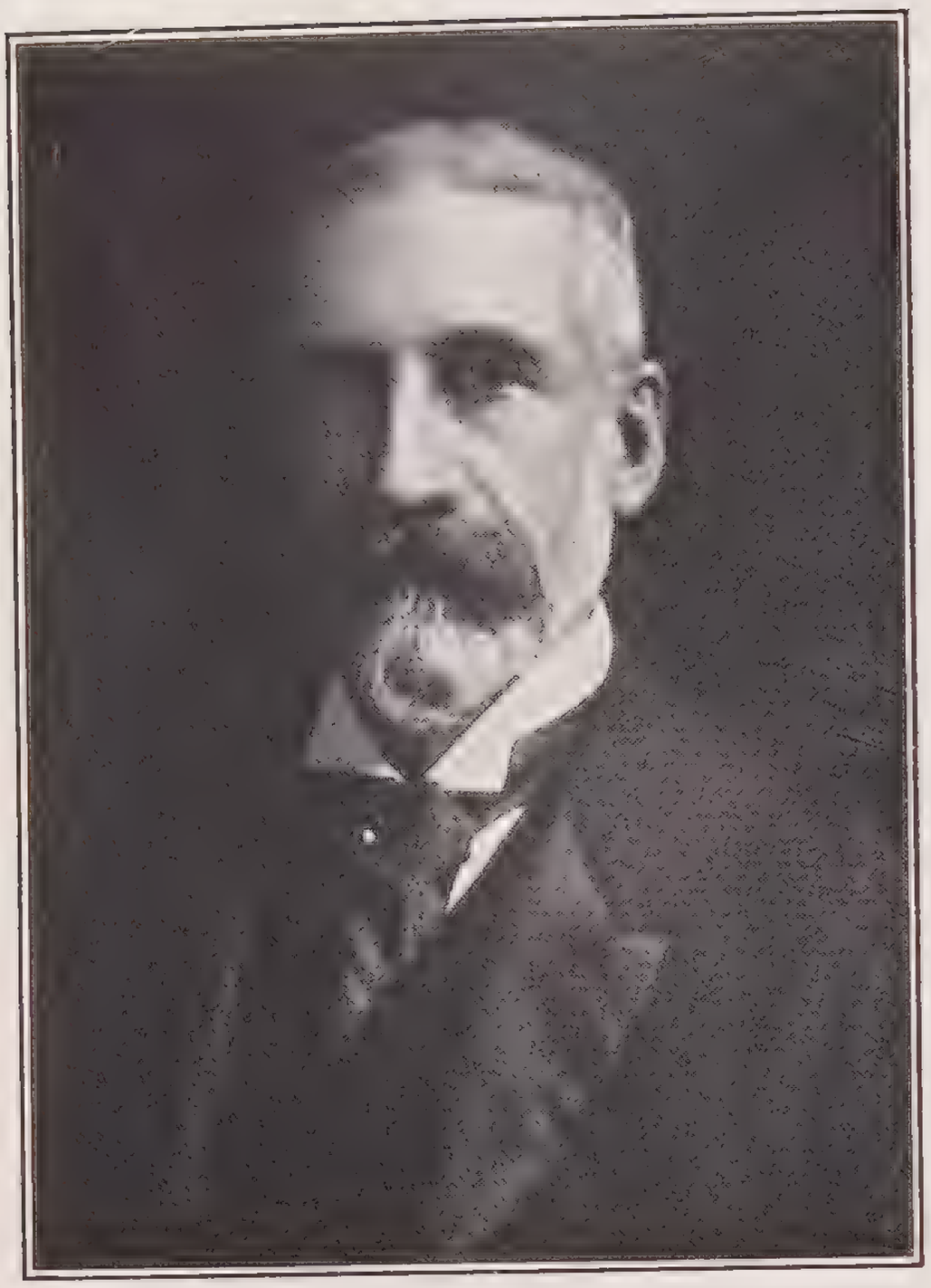
tained at constant distance from each other, but they may be shifted into any position up and down to bring the screen close to the part examined, or laterally and lengthwise on the table. The stretcher top carrying the patient may also be shifted lengthwise on the table, making the adjustment of the machine an easy matter. This apparatus has proved itself to be of benefit in locating bullets and other foreign objects and in X-ray diagnosis generally. Dr. Caldwell was a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps for many years before the United States entered the war, was captain in 1917, and received his commission as major in March, 1918. He was professor of roentgenology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, visiting physician to the Roentgen department of the Presbyterian Hospital and consulting physician in the same branch to the New York Orthopædic Hospital and Neurological Institute; he was also the first director of the Edward M. Gibbs Memorial X-ray Institute. Having conducted experiments in the days before the dangers from the X-rays were known, his hands became severely burned and for many years required constant treatment. But in spite of the pain and suffering caused by this he was not deterred from active and enthusiastic work. His inventions will long continue to benefit his fellow-men. He wrote in collaboration with Dr. William A. Pusey, "The Roentgen Rays in Therapeutics and Diagnosis," (1903), and he also contributed a great deal of original work, chiefly on roentgen rays and telephony to periodical literature. He was a member of the New York Roentgen Ray Society, the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society, American Roentgen Ray Society (pres. 1907–09), Roentgen Society of London, American Medical Association, New York Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine and the County Medical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the New York Electrical Society, Franklin Institute, the Phi Kappa Psi, Nu Sigma Nu and Sigma Chi college fraternities, the New York Club, and Kane Lodge 454, F. & A. M. His brilliant successes and the recognition which came to him from the leading scientists of America and Europe never disturbed his fine equipoise. To the end he remained the same modest genial man that he had always been. In him America lost one of her ablest and most sincere scientists and his death was felt as a distinct loss by the entire scientific world. He was married, Dec. 25, 1913, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Perkins, of Burlington, Wis. He died in New York city, June 20, 1918.

MORAN, Robert, engineer, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1857, son of Edward and Jean Dear (Boyack) Moran, and grandson of Robert Moran, who emigrated to the United States from Ireland and settled in Now York city in 1826. He came of a long line of skilled iron workers on both the paternal and maternal sides. Robert Moran attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he left school to earn his own living. At the age of eighteen, having acquired the rudiments of the machinist's trade and a capital of $50, he went by ocean to California. Times were dull in San Francisco and young Moran could obtain no employment at his trade, so the remainder of his capital was paid out for a passage to Seattle, Wash., where he arrived in November, 1875, with just ten cents in his pocket and without a friend or acquaintance nearer than New York city. Seattle was then what is known as a "saw mill town," with a population of 1,500 inhabitants. Mr. Moran found that trade in his line of engineering was dull in Seattle, which contained only one small machine shop that employed one man about half his time. As his financial condition placed him where he could not be a chooser of his employment, he was obliged to accept the first job that offered, which was trimming coal into a ship's hold. This was followed by numerous occupations within a short time, including axman with a surveying party and a position as cook in a logging camp. In those days, as now, the commerce of Puget Sound was largely by water transportation, and the lure of the sea next attracting Moran, he accepted a position as fireman on a Sound steamer. His knowledge of mechanics quickly placed him in the engine-room and from that time onward he made rapid progress. His services were in steady demand as a steamboat engineer in the waters of Puget Sound, British Columbia and Alaska. In 1882 his mother, brothers and sisters followed him to Seattle. In that year, with a capital of $1,500, he concluded that henceforth he would be his own employer. The capital was invested in a few small machine tools and the firm of Moran Bros. was added to the limited industrial activities of Seattle. The first shop, which was located in the basement of a sawmill, occupied a space of about 12 x 24 feet, and was employed principally in repairing steamboat and sawmill machinery, their equipment not having capacity for important new construction work. By industry the small business prospered and kept pace with the progress of Seattle. In 1889 the city of Seattle, having a population of 40,000, and of which Robert Moran was then Mayor, was destroyed by fire, including the Moran Bros.' machine-shop. Following the reconstruction of the city, Moran Bros. decided to erect a plant which would embrace, not only a machine-shop, but every department for the complete construction of the hulls and machinery of steel and wooden ships. A site was selected on the waterfront covering twenty-three acres, and although so large a space was not at that time required the Morans had ambitious plans for the future and faith in the future of Seattle. The business prospered and a plant was built up that, in 1902, contracted for and completed hull, engines and equipment of the 15,000-ton battleship "Nebraska." Meanwhile the activities of the Moran Bros. Company included the construction of every type of steel and wooden ocean, sound and river craft. In 1897–98, at the time of the Klondike gold discovery in Alaska, anticipating the rush of miners to that region and knowing there would not be steamer tonnage available on the Yukon river to carry food to those people for the winter, the company laid down and completed in Seattle, within four months, twelve Yukon river steamers and ten barges. That fleet was launched in Seattle and taken to the Yukon river under their own steam by Robert Moran personally. It was a sea voyage of over 3000 miles by a fleet of twenty-four river craft, of which twenty-three were delivered safely on the river. The business of the Moran Bros. was established solely by their own hands and brains, was built up on its own capital, and was a close family corporation in which not a dollar of outside capital was invested or a share of stock sold outside the family. In 1905 Robert Moran's health failed from overwork, and the brothers decided to sell the entire business outright. This was done, and the organization has continued under various corporate names as an

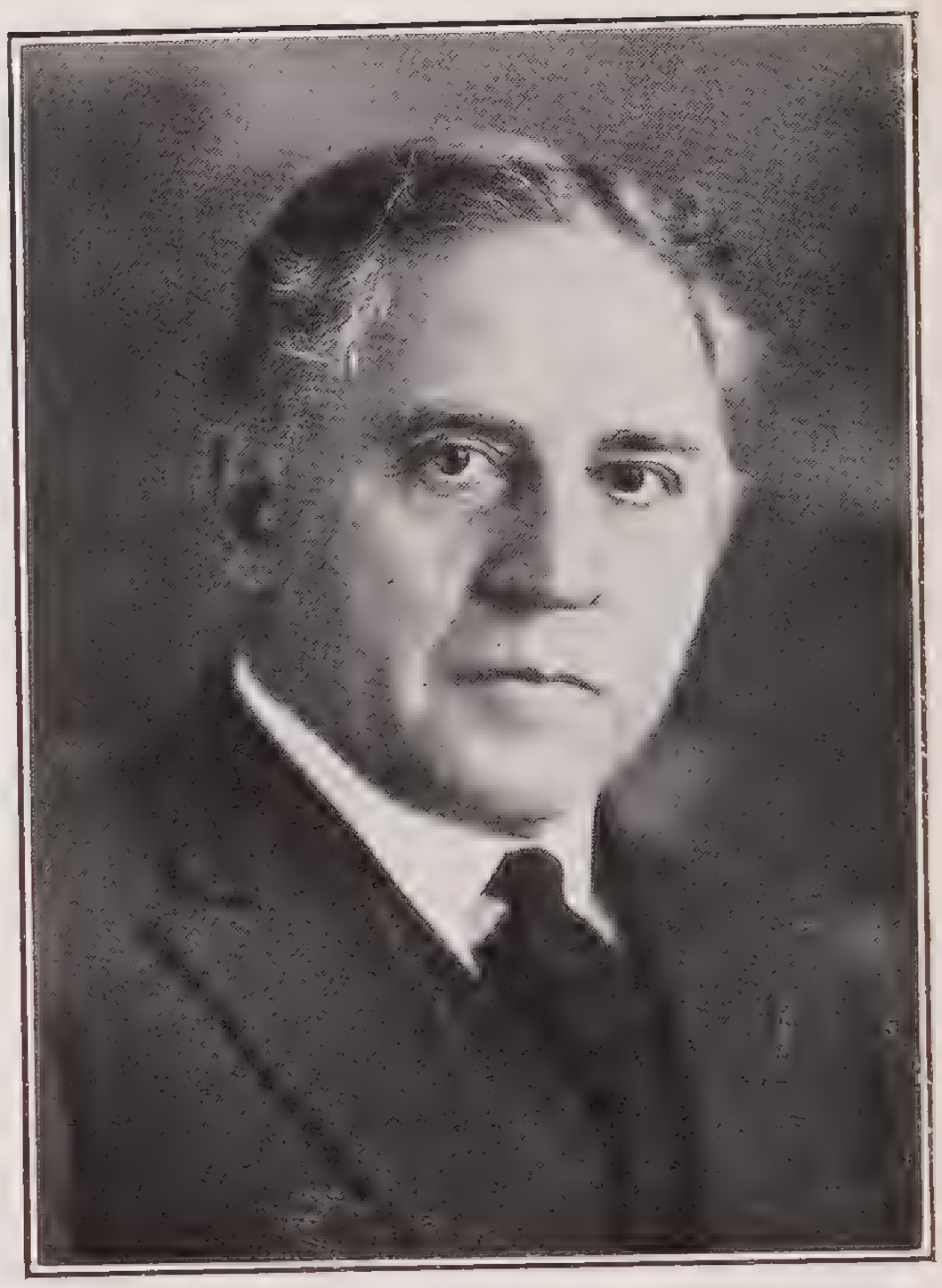


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Robert Thorau



NICHOLAS MONSARRAT
RAILROAD PRESIDENT



AMOS A. STAGG
PHYSICAL DIRECTOR



JOHN H. GALEY
OIL OPERATOR



FRANKLIN B. GAULT
EDUCATOR

active ship-building business. Mr. Moran served two terms as mayor of Seattle, he is honorary member of the Northwest Society of Engineers, the American Shipmasters' Association, and the Marine Engineers' Association; and a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, London, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the Pioneers Association of the State of Washington and numerous local organizations. During the period of the war he served the government at one dollar a year as State Director of the Public Service Reserve and the Boys' Working Reserve. Mr. Moran has never taken an active part in politics, though strongly supporting Pres. Wilson's policies of government, and is, probably, because of the prominent part he has taken in the upbuilding of the industrial activities of the state, the best known man in the state of Washington.

MONSARRAT, Nicholas, railroad executive, was born at London, Ont., Can., Mar 1, 1839, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Grace) Monsarrat. His father was a banker. Nicholas Monsarrat received his preliminary education at the private school of Rev. Benjamin Bayley, London, Ont., and was graduated at Toronto University in 1859 with the degree A.B. Throughout his business career he had been identified with railroad interests. He began that career upon leaving the University as general manager with Paducah & Memphis Railroad Co., at Paducah, Ky. Gradual advancement through positions of increasing responsibility eventually brought him to the presidency of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad Co., and the Zanesville & Western Railroad Co. On his 50th birthday (1889) he was elevated to the presidency of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co., then the most important coal-carrying system west of the Alleghany mountains in the great middle section of the country, and was also president of C. A. & C. Railway Co. He was unanimously reëlected to the presidency of the C. H. V. & T. Railway Co., at each succeeding election until 1910. At the time of his death he was president of the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad Co. He spent much of his time during later years in New York city, spending his summer seasons at Sea Girt, N. J., but he maintained residence at Mount Air, O., near the town of Powell, a few miles distant from the northern limits of Columbus. He was a member of various railroad and traffic organizations, of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, New York city; Ohio Society of New York, Midway Society of New York; Union Club, Cleveland; Toledo Club, Toledo, and the Columbus, Arlington Country, University and Racquet & Tennis clubs, New York city. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Episcopalian church. He found his chief recreation in walking. Nicholas Monsarrat believed in the future importance of the Ohio coal roads, and of central and northwestern Ohio as a marine, industrial and commercial center, and his discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise were particularly noteworthy. He was essentially a man of action and circumspection, and was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible coöperation in the promotion of enterprises meeting with the approval of his judgment. He was married at Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 26, 1870, to Corinne Blanche, daughter of William P. Henry, a lawyer of Bowling Green; she survives him, with five children: Elizabeth H., Nicholas D., Norton S., Charles R. and Corinne G. Monsarrat. He died in New York city, Sept. 30, 1910.

STAGG, Amos Alonzo, physical director, was born at West Orange, N. J., Aug. 16, 1862, son of Amos Lindsley and Eunice (Pierson) Stagg and grandson of Jacob Stagg and his wife Sarah Tompkins. Sarah Tompkins was descended from Michael Tompkins who came from England, settled first at Milford, Conn., and in 1666 settled at Newark, N. J. Originally English, the ancestors on both sides have been citizens of the United States for several generations. His maternal grandfather, Jotham Pierson, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather, Erastus Pierson, fought in the revolutionary war. Samuel Williams, his maternal great-grandfather on the distaff side, was also a soldier in the war of the revolution. Amos A. Stagg received his early education in the public schools, was graduated at the Orange High School and later attended Phillips Exeter Academy. Entering Yale University in 1884, he was graduated there four years later, with the degree of A.B.; immediately renewing his studies, however, he completed a year's post-graduate course in 1889 and still later studied for a year in the Yale Divinity School. At Yale he had won a reputation as a baseball pitcher, and had played regularly on the Yale football team two seasons. From 1890 until 1892 he was both a student and special lecturer at the International Young Men's Christian Association College at Springfield, Mass., teaching the theoretical and practical sides of athlectics and training; he was graduated at the college in 1891, receiving then the degree of B.P.E. and the honorary degree of Master of Physical Education in 1912. In 1892 he accepted the post of associate professor and director in the department of physical culture and athletics of the University of Chicago, upon the opening of that institution in 1892, in 1900 becoming professor, a position which he still occupies. As professor and director of the department of physical culture and athletics at the University of Chicago from the beginning of the university, for the first time in the history of physical education in colleges and universities, he organized the gymnastic activities and all forms of college athletic sports under a single department with compulsory work for all undergraduate students. This plan has since been adopted by many other institutions. The requirement that all undergraduate students take gymnastic or athletic work has remained unchanged for twenty-eight years. In inter-collegiate athletic relations probably his best work has been done in aiding the development of clean athletics and good sportsmanship, and many of the regulations adopted by the Western conference for the welfare of intercollegiate athletics were proposed by him. As football coach he originated a large number of plays, many of which have been generously adopted, and which have had a distinct influence on the strategy of the game. He represented the University of Chicago at Intercollegiate Conferences of Faculty Representatives during 1896-1911; has been a member of the football rules committee since 1904; was a member committee on Olympic Games, Athens (1906), London (1908), Stockholm (1912), Antwerp (1920); president of Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, 1911–12; presidential elector for the Progressive Party, 1912; president Western Branch English Folk Dance Society, 1916–17–18. Alonzo Stagg's dominant characteristics are a love of clean sport, an incorruptible and indefatigable spirit, breadth of mind and absolute fairness and honesty. He is a member of the following clubs: Quadrangle, University, Olympia Fields Country,

president since its organization in 1916, and of the Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones college fraternities, both of Yale. By action of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, Oct. 27, 1914, the University Athletic Field, commonly known as "Marshall Field," was named Stagg Field. Prof. Stagg is joint author with Dr. H. L. Williams of the volume, "Treatise on Football" (1893). His favorite diversions are rowing and golf. He was married, Sept. 10, 1894, to Stella, daughter of Peter Robertson of Albion, N. Y.; they have three children: Amos Alonzo, Jr.; Ruth, and Paul Stagg.

MINOR, Charles Launcelot, physician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1865, son of James Monroe and Ellen Josephine (Pierrepont) Minor. The first of the family in America was Doodes Minor, who is thought to have come from the Netherlands and settled in Middlesex county, Va., in 1683. Doodes Minor married Mary Johnston, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Doodes and his wife Elizabeth Cock; their son Garrett and his wife Diana Vivian; their son John and his wife Sarah Carr; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Casby; and their son John and his wife Lucy Landon Carter, who were the grandparents of Dr. Minor. His father was a surgeon in the United States Navy until 1848 and then practiced medicine in Brooklyn. Dr. Charles L. Minor was educated at the Episcopal High School, a well-known boarding school near Alexandria. From there he entered the University of Virginia in 1884. After taking a course of academic work without applying for a degree, he entered the medical school, and was graduated M. D. in 1888. For two years he was house surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital in New York, and then spent two years in study at the Munich, Vienna, Berlin and Dublin hospitals. Returning to America in 1892 he settled in Washington, D. C., and practiced there until 1894, when he removed to Asheville, N. C., where he is still engaged in the practice of medicine. He has made a specialty of pulmonary diseases. He was the organizer and president (1917–18) of the National Tuberculosis Association; president of the American Clinical and Climatological Association; American Medical Association; Southern Medical Association; Delta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Minor is the author of the chapters on "Symptoms and Diagnosis" for Kleb's "Tuberculosis" (1909), and has been a frequent contributor to medical journals. In politics he is an independent Democrat and he is a member of the Episcopal church. He was married Dec. 10, 1890, to Mary Venable, daughter of Prof. Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia, and has four children: Lucy Landon, who married Paul Brandon Barringer, Jr.; John, M. D.; Margaret Cantey Venable, and Mary Venable Minor, Jr. (Portrait opposite page 204).

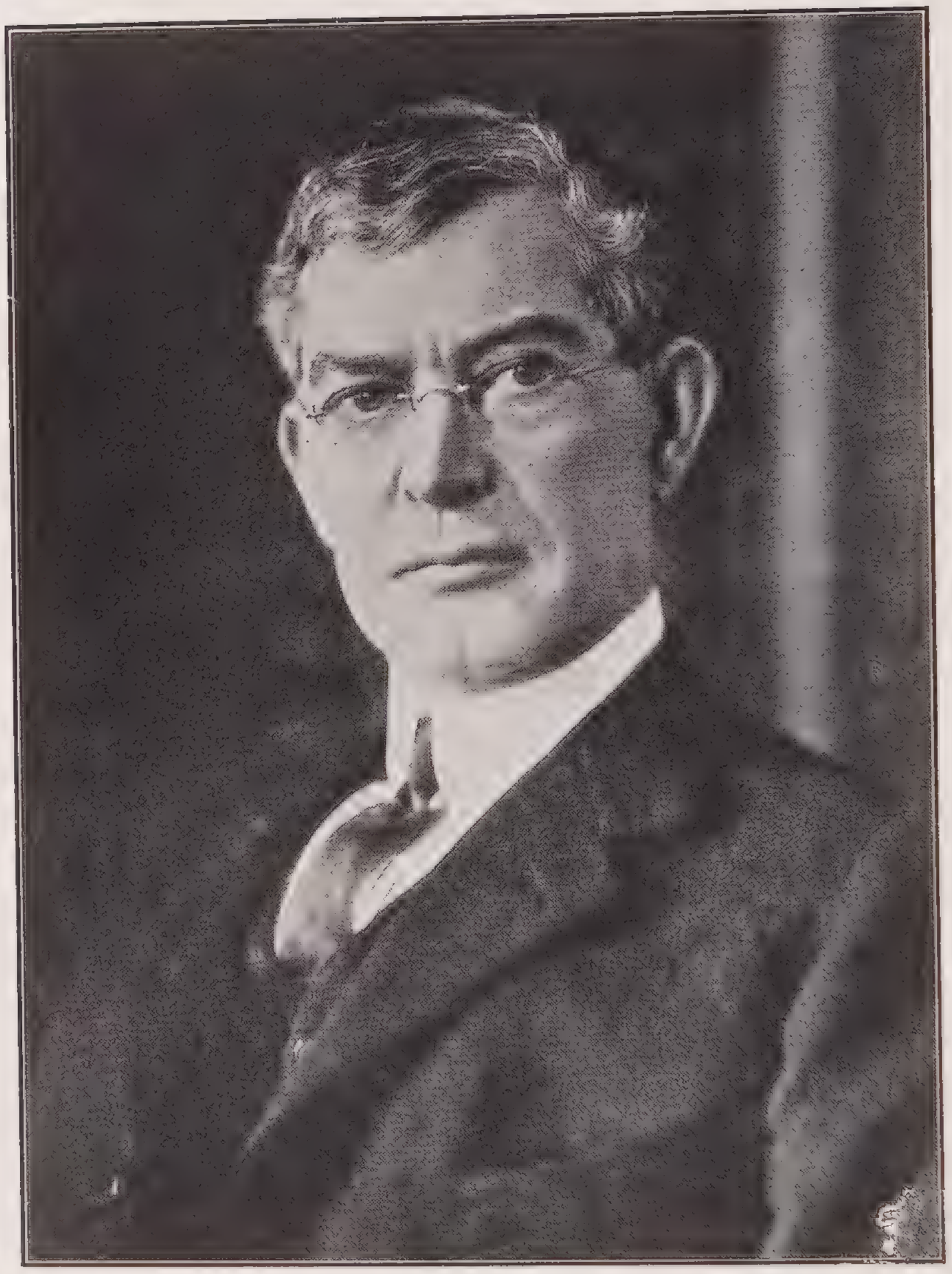
GAULT, Franklin Benjamin, educator, was born at Wooster, O., May 2, 1851, son of Joseph and Caroline Amanda (Zinn) Gault. His father, a farmer, was a pioneer first of the state of Ohio, and later of Iowa, subsequently settling in Kansas. The son received his early education at the public schools of Jones county, Ia., at the high school at Monticello, Ia., and was graduated at Cornell College, Iowa, receiving the degree of B.Sc. in 1877, and the degree of M.Sc. in 1880; in 1897 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. He then took post graduate courses in philosophy and pedagogy at the University of Wooster, where he received the degree of Ph.D in 1901, his thesis being "The Cultivation of the Ethical Imagination." During 1877–81 he was superintendent of schools at Tama, Ia., and during 1881–83 acted in the same capacity at Mason City, when he resigned to accept a like position at Pueblo, Colo., where he organized the public schools of district No. 20. In 1888 he resigned this office to accept the superintendency of schools in Tacoma, Wash., where he organized the public school system and also found a field that enlarged his executive ability and cultivated his taste for administrative work. Here the ward system was developed, a high school organized and built up, and all the conditions of rapid growth had to be met. This involved the securing of adequate legislation for the administration of a city's educational affairs, the selection of teachers, and the evolution of a course of study. The schools rapidly took rank with the best upon the Pacific coast. In 1892, in order that he might test his powers in a different line of educational work, he organized the University of Idaho, and was president of that institution until 1898. Subsequently he engaged in denominational college work in Tacoma, where he organized, relocated and revivified Whitworth College. This school soon grew both in attendance and in quality of scholarship, and gained the recognition of the leading post graduate schools of the country. After six years of strenuous work he resigned, taking with him the highest commendations of the trustees for his business and educational ability. The following year, 1906, he assumed the presidency of the University of South Dakota, remaining there until 1913. Dr. Gault wrote largely for the press of the Presbyterian church upon "The Mission of the Small College" and the educational policy of the church, addressing the General Assembly of the Church upon these topics at the annual session in New York city in 1902. He also aided in formulating the new educational policy of that church at the Los Angeles meeting of the Assembly in 1903. In September, 1913, he retired from active life and settled upon his farm, "Twin Cedars," near Sumner, Wash. He was a member of the Washington State Board of Education, 1891–92; president of the Idaho State Teachers' Association, 1893, and chairman of the Idaho Free Text Book Commission, 1893; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and a life member of the National Association of State Universities. His favorite pursuit was horticulture; he found time, however, to deliver many public lectures upon subjects of educational and social betterment. He was twice married: (1) May 18, 1875, to Martha Ellen, daughter of J. A. Secrest of Anamosa, Ia.; she died in 1884, and he was married (2), June 29, 1886, to Jennie, daughter of Joseph Perrett of Rock Falls, Ia.; there is one child of the second union, Perrett F. Gault, who served with the A.E.F. overseas as a lieutenant, and who on his return was appointed major in the judge advocate general's department of the U. S. Army. He died at Sumner, Wash., Mar. 16, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 199).

CRANE, Clinton, lumberman, was born near Eaton, O., Oct. 11, 1844, son of William and Maria (Harbison) Crane. His father, a native of Virginia and a dealer in live stock, passed the greater part of his life in Preble county, O., where he was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Clinton Crane received his education in the public schools. Unusually precocious, he began buying

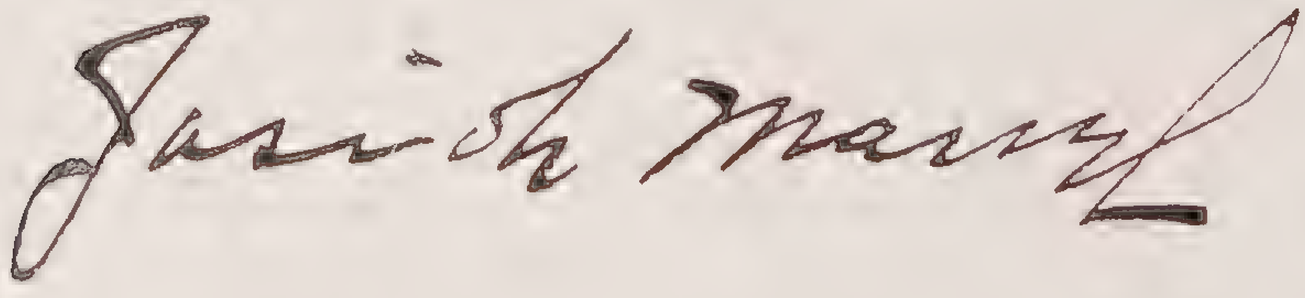


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

CLINTON CRANE



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



live stock at the age of twelve, displaying a shrewdness and appreciation of values in his deals scarcely to be expected of one of his years, and as a youth he made frequent trips to the Cincinnati markets. In 1861 he started a cattle ranch near Kent Station, Ind., and three years later turned his attention to the business which was to engross his subsequent energies. He contracted with a Canadian firm to take charge of a lumber camp at Peru, Ind., and within a comparatively brief time had thoroughly mastered the logging business. He formed a partnership with his brother, William B. Crane, and they in time adopted the firm name of C. Crane & Co. Their partnership was dissolved in 1868. Three years thereafter he formed a partnership with James O. Cole, retaining the former firm name of C. Crane & Co. They incorporated under this style in 1894, and he became general manager and treasurer, to which the duties of secretary were afterwards added. It was largely through his personal efforts that a gigantic business was formed. In 1880 the firm entered the West Virginia field and was singularly successful. In the same year the first sawmill was built by the firm in Cincinnati. The mills in that city are now reputed to be the largest in the United States, estimated at 100,000,000 feet of lumber cut and placed on the market each year. The corporation also owned extensive lands in eastern Kentucky. He was a confirmed optimist and even when the lumber market was in deepest despair throughout the country at the outbreak of the European war, he always had a cheerful word for and to the trade. He was a member of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, and had served on its executive board; Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and of the Lumbermen's and Business Men's clubs, Cincinnati. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was a man of action, of large initiative, and of honest, wholehearted, unselfish service. A man of large vision and of the highest ideals, yet he was possessed of that sense of proportion that made him always practical and useful, and of necessity successful. To an active and efficient participation in all that tended to promote the common welfare of the community, he brought the same inspiring qualities that distinguished him in his chosen field of endeavor. In the work of the day as in the discharge of every duty that was imposed upon him, he was orderly, industrious, progressive, charitable, sincere and sympathetic. He was married at Peru, Ind., Oct. 20, 1868, to Isabelle, daughter of Maj. Oris Blake of Peru; she survives him, with three children: Frances, who married John E. C. Kohlsaat, and Gertrude, who married Albert Krippendorf, both of Cincinnati, and one son, Charles Edward. He died in Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, May 4, 1917.

MARVEL, David Thomas, lawyer and judge, was born at Georgetown, Del., Nov. 2, 1851, son of Josiah P. and Harriet A. (Pepper) Marvel. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Marvel, who came from England in the seventeenth century; located first in Virginia, where he resided prior to 1663, and subsequently removed to Worcester county, Maryland (now Delaware). From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Huggins; their son Robert and his wife Rachael Chase; their son Philip and his wife Elizabeth Short, to their son Josiah and his wife Lovey Tindall, who were the grandparents of David Thomas Marvel. Josiah P. Marvel, father of our subject, was county treasurer, sheriff and prothonotary of Sussex county, Delaware. David Thomas Marvel was graduated at Princeton College in 1873 with the degree of A.B., and at Harvard Law School in 1879 with the degree of LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Delaware and began the practice of his profession at Georgetown. In 1881 he was elected clerk of the Delaware house of representatives. In 1892 he became secretary of state of Delaware, and in 1894 was appointed judge of the supreme court of Delaware. In 1897 he retired from the bench and in that year resumed the practice of law, at Wilmington, where he is now senior member of the firm of Marvel, Marvel & Wolcott, with his brother, Josiah, and Josiah O. Wolcott. While judge he published two volumes of Delaware reports covering decisions during his term on the bench. He was married at Milford, Del., Feb. 17, 1884, to Mary Robinson, daughter of Alfred P. Wootten, attorney general of Delaware, and had one daughter, Ann Burton, wife of Frank L. De Armond, Wilmington, Del.

MARVEL, Josiah, lawyer, was born at Georgetown, Del., Jan. 18, 1866, son of Josiah P. and Harriet (Pepper) Marvel, and brother of David T. Marvel, above. He attended the public schools; studied law under the preceptorship of Judge George Gray, at Wilmington; was admitted to the bar of Delaware in 1894, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Wilmington. He is now a member of the firm of Marvel & Wolcott, with his brother, David T. Marvel, (above) and Josiah O. Wolcott, who in 1917 was elected to the U. S. senate. He has specialized largely in corporation law, and through his firm has built up perhaps the most lucrative law-firm practice in Delaware. Aside from his legal activities he has been prominent in municipal and charitable affairs. He is also active in the affairs of the Democratic party, and has served as chairman of several state conventions. In 1913 he was elected president of the Wilmington consolidated chamber of commerce, and subsequently declined an offer of unanimous reëlection. He has been chairman or vice-chairman of various civic committees, and is now (1920) president of the Wilmington associated charities and of the local council of the Boy Scouts. He is a member of the Wilmington Country and City clubs, Wilmington. He finds his chief recreation in agricultural pursuits, and is owner of a farm near Wilmington. He was married April 20, 1898, to Mary Bell, daughter of William H. Jackson, lumberman and congressman of Salisbury, Md., and niece of Gov. Elihu Jackson (q.v.) of Maryland; they have eight children: Jackson, Jane, Mary, Josiah IV, Ann, William, Robert and Hugh Marvel.

GOOLD, James, manufacturer, was born in Granby, Conn., July 28, 1790. His father was a blacksmith and the son first learned that trade. Later he was apprenticed to William Clark, a carriage and sleigh manufacturer, of Pittsfield, Mass., and becoming a journeyman body-maker, he was employed at his trade in New Lebanon and New Haven, Conn., and Troy, N. Y. After spending the year 1812 in study, he settled permanently in Albany, N. Y., and began the manufacture of carriages and sleighs under the firm name of the Albany Coach Manufactory. He developed an extensive trade, and although suffering two losses by fire, his business grew rapidly, and he acquired widespread fame as the maker of the finest coaches used in America. He was the inventor of the famous Albany box sleigh. At his Albany shops he

manufactured the first railroad cars for the historic Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, and it will be of historical interest to record his specifications for these cars in a contract executed in 1831. "To furnish jacks and jack bolts and braces, with through braces, and put them on the frames of the company's railroad carriages to support the coach tops, the coach tops to be finished and hung in the style of workmanship generally adopted in Albany and Troy for Post coaches. The materials and workmanship to be first qualiy; a baggage rack and boot to be hung at each end. The length of a coach body to be seven feet eight inches between the jacks; the general plan of the coach to conform to the plan and explanation given by the engineer of the company; to have three inside seats; the backs of the end seats to be stuffed with moss; and all the seats to be stuffed with hair; to have a door on each side; to have an inside seat on each end across the top of the coach with suitable foot boards; also a seat at each end for driver and brakeman to drop below to a suitable height to make the rack his foot board; an oil cloth to be rigged to the center rod on coach top to cover the baggage and one at each end rolled to the back of the seat to protect it from rain; The whole completed and to be hung on the carriage frames at some point on the line of said railroad as follows: Two coaches to be hung by the first day of July next and the remaining four by the first day of August next. The work to be subjected to the inspection of the engineer of the said railroad company; the whole to be completed as aforesaid for the sum of three hundred and ten dollars each. It is understood that the above coaches are not to be provided with lamps or mud leathers." He continued to build passenger coaches, freight cars and street railway cars until 1870, while continuing the production of high class carriages and sleighs. He built the cars for the Central Argentina Railroad and the doubledeck cars for a street railway in Valparaiso, Chile. Mr. Goold was identified with a number of other business enterprises in Albany. He was one of the incorporators of the Canal Bank in 1829 and of the Albany City Savings Institution in 1859. He was one of the founders and a trustee of the Albany Medical College. He was married in 1814, to Elizabeth Vail, and had thirteen children. He died in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1879.

WESTENGARD, Jens Iverson, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1871, son of Abel August and Nielsigne Dorthea (Iverson) Westengard. His father, a native of Orslev, Denmark, came to the United States in 1863; was engaged in the hotel business in Chicago, and later as a realty and insurance operator. The son was educated in the Chicago public schools, graduating as Foster medalist at West Division high school. He was engaged in the real estate and banking business, Chicago, as expert stenographer, during 1890-95. Having made up his mind to enter the legal profession he saved his tuition money, and in 1895 entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree LL.B., graduating second in a class of one hundred and twenty-nine. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the same year. The board of examinations considered his paper, presented as part of his examination for admission to the bar, one of the best ever receved by that body. He was appointed instructor of the Harvard Law School in 1898, and was made assistant professor of law the next year, serving in that capacity until 1903 when he left Harvard Law School to become assistant general adviser to the Siamese government; he was given the honorary degree of A.M. by his alma mater and Pres, Eliot called him "a masterly teacher of English law." During this period at Harvard he was also engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. He was made acting general adviser of the Siamese government during 1905-07 and 1908-09, and he was general adviser with the rank of minister plenipotentiary, during 1909-15. From the latter year until his death he held the chair of Bemis professor of international law at the Harvard Law School. He was appointed a member of the Hague Permanent Arbitration Court in 1911, and was reappointed to that position in 1916. The most important of his life work was in Siam. The ancient kingdom was being squeezed between the upper and nether millstones of British Burma and French Tonquin. He played a distinguished part in obtaining from Britain and France a just settlement of boundaries; fostered a native government able to sustain the position thus acquired; perfected and brought up to the Western standard the Siamese administrative system, already good for the Orient, and secured the adoption of a criminal code, obtaining other necessary legislation. The greatest work, however, which he did for the foreign relations of Siam during his advisership was the abolition of exterritoriality, that is, the abolition of the system whereby native courts were not allowed to take jurisdiction over European or American subjects, who were entitled to have their suits civil or criminal tried in the consular courts. This was accomplished despite grave difficulties and inactive diplomats, for Siam had been marked in the international relations with a certain badge of inferiority, but under the advisership of Strobel and Westengard the country had occidentalized her legal administration, and Westengard quickly negotiated treaties abolishing exterritoriality. He served as judge of the Court of Appeals of Siam and paved the way for Siam's support to France in the European war. He was a factor in negotiating a loan of six million pounds from the British government and this loan was used in building a railroad from Bangkok through the Malay Peninsula. The road was a financial success from the outset, and proved an outlet for Siam's tin and other valuable products, particularly during the European war, when shipping was scarce. He drafted a vast body of laws, modified existing laws, planned new water works, revised the kingdom's finances and system of internal revenues, and had every measure of importanc referred to his office for provision, proposed ministers and ambassadors, negotiated treaties with many powers, and brought together for a Siamese coronation the greatest assemblage of European royal personages that had ever met in Asia. His intellectual calm, his smoothly working accurate mind, his profound sense of right, his capacity to see the other point of view, his masterly analysis of intricate problems, his capacity for multitudinous detail, won for him an influence in the kingdom second only to that of the king. Hornibrook, then American minister at Bangkok, wrote to the state department in 1915: "The great progress made along educational, political, commercial, and sanitary lines in the country has been largely due to the influence of the general adviser." An article published in a Bankkok newspaper, from the pen of the king himself states: "* * *. He has served in these posts with great faithfulness, dignity and conscientiousness rarely rivalled. His friendliness, and social intercourse with the Siamese have been such that those



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Jens F. Westergard



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Joseph H. McConnell

who come in contact with him in business sometimes forget that he is not Siamese * * *. He labored without any discouragement in spite of the difficulties and laboriousness of the task, and continued trying with patience until all difficulties have been overcome. Phya Kalyana ought to be held up as an example of a man true to his post.'' A hint of his influence in Siamese affairs is indicated by the remark of an official of one of the powers of Europe, made while Westengard was in office in Siam, that ''we would have owned Siam long ago if it hadn't been for that d——d Westengard.'' His years of devoted service to Siam were in part due to his love for the people, a love in no way touched by the slightest color of false sentimentality. He knew the East to respect it, and to his task he brought humility, sympathy, patience and perseverance, and the most engaging qualities of his strong personality. He took a great interest in the Siamese students in the United States and his relations with them form another chapter of the history of his great work for Siam. East of the Suez and all the way to China his name was familiar to all who had to do with government affairs and to all travelers who took any interest in current history. Westengard belonged to the ''aristocracy of the Harvard Law School,'' as Dean Ames had called it, by right of intellect and character, and performance made him one of its marked leaders. Up to the time he received the honorary degree of A.M., he was the youngest man to be so honored by Harvard. Pres. Eliot gave him high recognition upon many occasions. Endowed with great natural gifts, and grace of manner, Jens Westengard was an able, trustworthy, conscientious and attractive man—a man equally at home and equally honored in a New England farmhouse, a Harvard faculty room, and a Siamese palace, yet as modest and unassuming, as simple and unspoiled as when he earned his living as a stenographer. He won recognition among the representatives of the great European powers in the East through his clear unswerving sense of justice, his large vision, and integrity of purpose. Many tributes were paid to him by the chiefs of the European diplomatic mission in the Far East. ''He was an accomplished linguist, spoke Danish, French and German as well as he did English, could read and understand Italian, and could read, write and speak Siamese.'' He was a skilful amateur swordsman—one of the best in America with either foils or rapier, and one of but three or four equally adept with right or left hand. He was also a trained boxer. Later his chief diversions were riding, rowing and walking. He was a member of the American Society of International Law, American Bar Association, Massachusetts State Bar Association, Suffolk County Bar Association, Cambridge Historical Society, Cambridge Club, and the Travellers and Harvard clubs, Boston, also various Oriental societies. His Siamese title was Phya Kalyana Maitri. The Siamese government decorated him with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the White Elephant; Grand Cross of the Crown of Siam; special second class Order of Chula Chom Klao, and second class Order of Ratanaphorn. France made him an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Denmark conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Danneborg. He was married in London, England, July 16, 1898, to Rebecca Aubrey Prosser, daughter of Evan Price Prosser, a business man of Chicago. She survived him with one child; Jens Aubrey Westengard (1900). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 17, 1918.

McCONNELL, Joseph William, lawyer and soldier, was born at North Adams, Mass., June 17, 1877, son of John and Mary (Maloney) McConnell. His father, a native of Ireland, came to New Orleans before the Civil War. Joseph W. McConnell received his preliminary education in the public schools of North Adams. He was graduated at Williams College in 1898 with the degree A.B., and at Boston University Law School in 1901 with the degree LL.B. During his school and college days he acted as newspaper correspondent. Owing to his efficient work as a member of the sport writing staff of the Boston ''Post,'' he was made baseball editor, and he continued that relation for three years until, having been admitted to the Massachusetts bar, he began the practice of his profession in Boston, joining with his brother, James E. McConnell, in organizing the law firm of McConnell & McConnell, which became known all over the state. Politically he was a Democrat, and possessing marked oratorical ability he was often called upon to speak for his party in compaigns. Keenly interested in military affairs he joined the famous First Corps Cadets (Massachusetts militia) in 1912. In 1914 he was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 9th regiment Massachusetts volunteer militia, and was elected 1st lieutenant in 1916. In that capacity he went with his command to the Rio Grande border during the Mexican troubles in 1916. He joined the American Expeditionary Forces in 1917, when the 9th Massachusetts became the 101st infantry regiment, 26th Division, and he was among the first to be promoted captain after arriving in France, taking command of Co. A. Subsequently he became acting major in command of the first battalion. By reason of his skilful handling of several important court martial cases he was offered a high commission in the department of the judge advocate general, but declined to leave his regiment. It was his distinction to lead the first company of the national guard in the trenches. During the advance at Chateau Thierry he was in command of the 1st battalion of the 101st regiment, which was surrounded by German artillery and snipers, and would have been wiped out but for his excellent military judgment and ability. He reached his objective with few casualties, and on the return of his regiment to its billets was hailed as the saviour of the battalion. In the reports of this action he was commended for efficiency by his superiors. On the first day of the American army's great drive in the St. Mihiel salient he was killed in action while leading a charge against an enemy machine gun nest. He was idolized by his men, was recognized as a brilliant lawyer, and in civilian life was popular with a wide circle of friends. He had been heralded as the ''ideal American officer.'' His sense of justice, his care and foresight for the welfare and safety of the members of his company, by whom he was affectionately called ''The Skipper,'' his willingness to share all their perils and hardships, and their confidence in his ability to lead and command, brought to him the loyalty and affection of every member of his company. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Massachusetts State Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of Boston and the City Club of Boston. He was married at Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 21, 1917, to Mary Paulina, daughter of Thomas J. Clexton, a manufacturer of dyestuffs. The date of his death was Sept. 12, 1918.

ALLEN, John William, manufacturer, was

born near Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 4, 1848, son of Almond A. and Lucy (Powell) Allen, and a descendant of Nathan Allen, who came from Vermont prior to 1730 and settled in New York. Almond A. Allen, father of our subject and a native of New York, was a merchant in East Leroy, Mich., also operating a flour mill and farm. During his youth John W. Allen was crippled and in impaired health, but he managed to gain a common school education, subsequently becoming a student at Olivet (Mich.) College. Upon regaining his health and vigor he became a flour miller in Michigan. Early one morning in 1872 he arrived in Chicago, intending to go further West, but by the theft of his valise in that city he lost nearly all his possessions and found himself unable to proceed on his journey. The following day he secured employment, the placing of signs upon walls and fences for a grocery concern on West Lake street. Successfully performing the small task in hand, he obtained permanent employment in this house and remained there until 1881, when with a limited capital of $500 he engaged in business under his own name as a dealer in bakers' and confectioners' supplies. In this he met with unique success, and soon acquired a nation-wide trade, also supplying machinery used by bakers and confectioners. In 1895 he admitted to partnership his son, Harry W. Allen, and in 1906 the business was incorporated as J. W. Allen & Co., with Mr. Allen serving as president until his death. The business of J. W. Allen & Co. is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, supplying to more than 5,000 customers machinery and food products which are assembled from all parts of the world. Mr. Allen was also vice-president and director of the Meeker Sugar Refining Co. of Meeker, La., where this concern operates one of the largest and most modern sugar mills in the state of Louisiana, having a capacity of 1,000 tons of cane a day and manufacturing finished sugars and molasses. Besides his commercial activities, Mr. Allen possessed large farming interests. Politically he was a Republican. As chairman of the board of trustees of the Campbell Park Presbyterian church, Chicago, he did much religious work, and was a factor in charitable and philanthropic fields. His residence was at Oak Park, and he maintained a summer home at East Leroy, Mich. He joined the Masonic Order when he was twenty-one years old and was a "Life Mason" for several years. He found his chief recreation in automobiling and traveling. Always interested in public affairs, he never sought political preferment, but his rigid standard of business honor and integrity, his sound judgment and unfailing common sense were so recognized that he was called upon to fill many positions of great responsibility. His ready wit and keen sense of humor, and his capacity for work were among his dominant traits of character. He was married, Nov. 30, 1873, to Emma, daughter of William Windiate, a farmer of East Leroy, Mich.; she survives him, with one child: Harry Windiate Allen (1874), who succeeded his father as president of J. W. Allen & Co. He died at Oak Park, Ill., Jan. 13, 1918.

OLCOTT, Thomas Worth, banker and philanthropist, was born at Hudson, N. Y., May 22, 1795, son of Josiah and Caroline (Worth) Olcott. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Olcott, who came from England with the Winthrop company in 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn.; he married Abigail ————, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Mary ————; their son Thomas and his wife, Sarah Foote; and their son Thomas and his wife, Sarah Thompson, who were the grandparents of Thomas Worth Olcott. The last-named was educated at the schools of Hudson, and began his business career as a clerk in the Columbia Bank of Hudson, where he remained for two years. Upon the opening of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank of Albany, in July, 1811, he became an employee there and remained connected with that bank for almost seventy years, rising by regular, though rapid, gradations to fill the highest office in the bank, which, under his management, became known as the Olcott Bank, a name which has clung to its widespread reputation for more than three-quarters of a century. He was cashier, 1817—36, and in 1836 was elected president, holding the latter office until his death. The Mechanics & Farmers Bank was the third bank incorporated in Albany and, under the direction of Thomas W. Olcott, became one of the most important and substantial in the state. It closed up its affairs during the civil war, and in 1865 was organized under the national banking laws, having previously operated as a state bank. In 1868 it abandoned the national system, and was again operated under the state bank laws. Mr. Olcott was one of the incorporators and first president of the Mechanics & Farmers Savings Bank, organized in 1865. In March, 1880, his son, Dudley Olcott, was elected president of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, succeeding his father. For more than a century the Olcotts, father and son, have been connected with that bank, and for over eighty years have occupied the president's chair. Following the war of 1812, the bank loaned the Federal government $150,000, a very large sum for that period when money was scarce; and during the civil war it loaned many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government. To the state of New York, under whose laws, with the exception of three years, it has successfully conducted its affairs, the bank loaned $185,000 to aid in the building of the Erie Canal, assistance which the early friends of the great inland waterway acknowledged to be of vital importance at a crisis in the affairs of the enterprise. Mr. Olcott was president of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Co., later merged into the Boston & Albany System, and was trustee of the sinking fund commission appointed to retire the bonds issued by the city of Albany to aid in the construction of the road. He was considered an authority on banking methods, and was frequently consulted by Sec. Chase when the latter was perfecting his plans for a national banking system. He was appointed a bridge commissioner to select the site of the lower bridge across the Hudson in Albany, and he also served on the State Board of Regents. He was the first president of the Dudley Observatory; president of the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association, the Albany Hospital, the Albany Girls' Academy and the Albany Cemetery Association, and a trustee of the Boys' Academy. His contributions to public and private charities and to educational institutions were many and generous. Mr. Olcott was married at Albany, Aug. 17, 1818, to Caroline, daughter of Daniel Pepoon, and had eleven children: Frederick Worth, Thomas, John Josiah, Robert, Mary Marvin, Theodore, Alexander, Grace, Dudley (died in infancy), Dudley and Frederic Pepoon Olcott. He died in Albany, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1880.

HOWE, Thomas Marshall, manufacturer, was born in Williamstown, Vt., April 20th, 1808, son of Thomas and Clarissa (Howard) Howe. He was



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J W Allen



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N. B. Collins

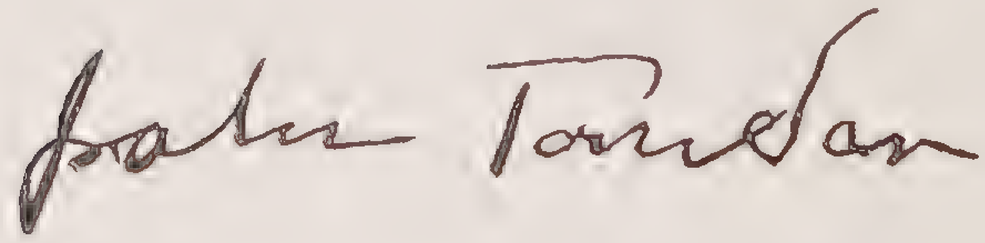


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educated in the Warren Academy, at Warren, Ohio, and began his business career in the dry-goods department of Mason & McDonough in Pittsburg, Pa. He was afterwards employed by S. Baird & Co. in the same business. At that time the canal to Pittsburg was completed and the city was experiencing its first great business expansion. He then entered a partnership with Baird, Leavitt & Co., and later became a member of the firm Wallace Howe & Co., hardware dealers, and rose very rapidly in business life. In 1839 he was made cashier of the Exchange Bank and tided the institution successfully through the panic, displaying marked business ability in that line. Other branches of business in Pittsburg also received his close attention, and it would be difficult to enumerate the lines of manufacturing with which he was identified. He was engaged in the manufacture of steel with Hussey, Wells & Co., afterwards Hussey, Howe & Co., and still later Howe, Brown & Co. He was a leading spirit in building the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad. Mr. Howe from his youth had been a Whig and an advocate of the American system. This led him somewhat into politics, and he became a firm supporter of Pres. Harrison in the campaign of 1840. In 1850 he was elected to congress and reëlected in 1852. When the Republican party was founded in 1856 he became its staunch supporter and was a presidential elector, voting for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was frequently spoken of as a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania and was before the Republican state convention for the nomination in 1860, but was defeated by Andrew G. Curtin. The governor, however, appointed him assistant adjutant-general on his staff. During most of his life he took a leading interest in church work, being a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Howe was married Dec. 17, 1833, to Mary A., daughter of Anthony Allaire Palmer of Philadelphia. He died at Pittsburg, July 20, 1877.

TOMSON, John, merchant, was born at Ovaryd, Smaland, Sweden, June 17, 1849, son of Mattias Larson. He received his education in the schools of his native country and at the age of nineteen came to America. After a brief period in New York he found work in a Pennsylvania tannery, and subsequently was engaged in railroad construction work in Kansas and adjoining states. In 1871 he assisted in building the Texas & Pacific Railroad into Dallas, where he settled, after a brief experience as a groceryman at Stephenville, Tex. He became widely known in Dallas because of his water business. Prior to the construction of the city water works he sold water from door to door from a wagon, often by the bucketful at a time, and in this manner laid the foundation of a large estate. He continued that business for more than a quarter of a century, eventually securing much of his supply from artesian wells dug by himself, and which were the first in Dallas. Tomson's water was the purest and best to be had in the city, and his honesty and assiduity in the discharge of every obligation led him to become favorably known to the leading business men of the young city. Few men started with less and accomplished more than did John Tomson. He succeeded in the face of grave obstacles, which to a less determined man would have resulted in defeat. For years he was a deacon in Central Christian church. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was married at Dallas, Tex., in 1875, to Mary Ann, daughter of John B. DeJarnatt, of Dallas; she survives him, with eight children: Karin Rachel, now Mrs. Walter Busby; Lauvrensa Victoria, who is Mrs. Will H. Mitchell; Manda Bell, whose husband is George E. Hamm; Mary Rosie, now Mrs. John H. Love; Irene Pearl, who is Mrs. E. C. Lang; Ruby May, the wife of James Walter Wilson; John B. Tomson, Jr.; and Viola. He died at Dallas, Tex., Feb. 11, 1918.

COLLINS, Kenneth Benedict, manufacturer, was born at Olean, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1885, son of William George and Birdena (Benedict) Collins, and a descendant of Edward Collins, who came to this country from England and is of record as a large land owner in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1636, where he was one of the most prominent citizens; he was also appointed clerk of the Writs with power to grant summonses and attachments in all civil actions. From Edward Collins and his wife Martha, the line of descent is traced through their son Rev. Nathaniel and his wife Mary Whiting; their son Rev. Nathaniel and his wife Alice Adams; their son Edward and his wife Rebecka Hale; their son John and his wife Fanny Marsh, and their son Rev. William and his wife Anna Eliza Haines, who were the grandparents of Kenneth Benedict Collins. He was graduated at Trinity school and Columbia University, where he was president of the freshman class and Yule Tree orator of the graduation class; he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and managed the varsity baseball team. He began his business career in association with his father, and after the death of the latter, who was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, became president of the Collins & Aikman Co., plush manufacturers, of New York city. He was a member of squadron A, independent cavalry, and of the Aldine Club. He was married, Mar. 1, 1912, to Mrs. Estelle Burns Roure, daughter of Jefferson D. Burns, postmaster at Tyler, Texas. Mr. Collins was fatally injured by a fall from the fire escape of a burning building into which he had dashed to rescue two women, and died in New York city, Mar. 14, 1916.

CRAIGHILL, William Edward, engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20, 1863, son of William Price and Mary Anne (Morsell) Craighill, and a descendant of John William Craighill who came to this country from England and settled in Westmoreland, Va. The line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel (born 1761) who served in the revolutionary war, and his wife Martha Price; their son William Price and his wife Eliza Little; and their son William Nathaniel and his wife Sarah Brown, who were the grandparents of our subject. All his paternal ancestors were men of local prominence in the Valley of Virginia. His father (q.v.) a graduate of West Point in 1853, was a brigadier-general and chief of engineers, U. S. army, and president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1894; an engineer of international reputation, he was the "father of our modern fortifications," was a member of many scientific societies, held numerous positions of honor, and was a very active and prominent member of the Episcopal Church. Mary Ann Morsell, our subject's mother, was a daughter of Judge James S. Morsell, justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. William E. Craighill received his preliminary education at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and at the University of Virginia, and was graduated with high honors at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and promoted in the army to second lieutenant, corps of engineers, in June, 1885.

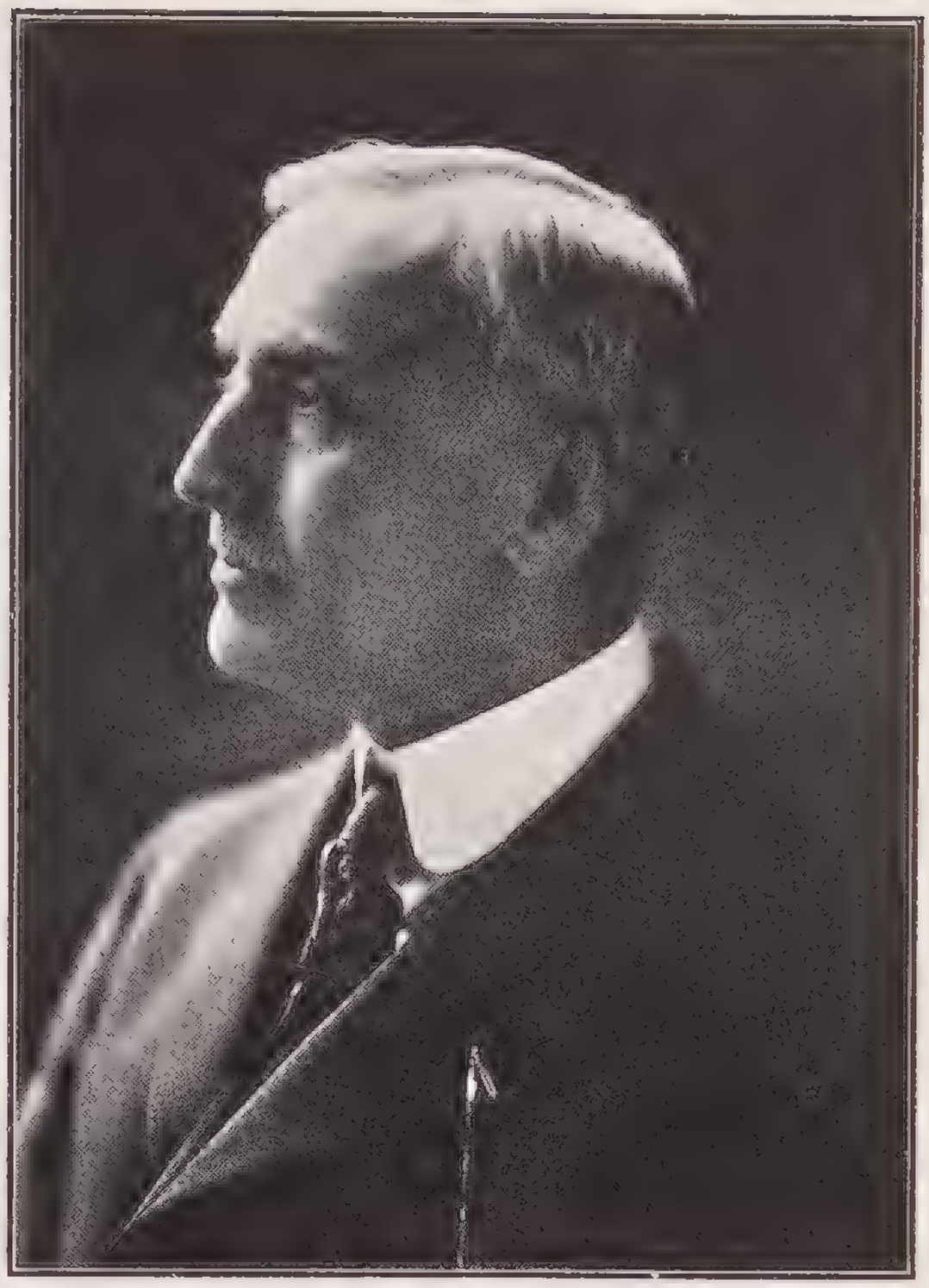
Thereafter he passed through all the intermediate grades to that of colonel, which he reached Mar. 12, 1915. Among the numerous enduring monuments to his industry and ability are many of our important coast defenses, lighthouses, and rivers and harbors improved under his direction. The work projected and supervised by him on the great breakwater and harbor of Manila should alone suffice to ensure his enduring fame. No part of his military career was so pleasing to himself as that spent as a major of the 40th U. S. volunteer infantry, which commission he held for nearly two years, during which he saw much active service in the Philippine Islands. This service was immediately followed by service in China during the Boxer Rebellion. He resided in Mobile from the early part of 1902 until 1906, being U. S. engineer in charge of the Mobile district, and likewise at that time a member of the district lighthouse board for that part of the coast. He perhaps was the first of the engineers concerned in the great work of improving and developing the harbor of Mobile who heartily sympathized with the ambition of the people there to make it a great port, and who realized its excellence of position and its capacity for improvement and maintenance within reasonable expenditures. Special mention should also be made of his work in lighthouse establishment, particularly the building of the light on Sabine Bank, Texas, sixteen miles off shore and under conditions quite similar to the Diamond Shoal light. The difficulties encountered were very great and Col. (then Maj.) Craighill spent practically six weeks in personal supervision of the work, until the foundation was securely in place. The present type of mortar battery was Col. Craighill's design, by which the government was saved many thousands of dollars. To him was entrusted the important work of planning practically all the land defenses of New England, and the fortifications in Boston and Portland, Me., were strengthened under his supervision, and he labored loyally in every service that came within his jurisdiction. Much of his inspection for the land defenses of New England were made by him on foot, thus giving him a very intimate knowledge of the topography of that section. He possessed a mind of unusual brilliance, particularly in the field of mathematics, and mastered any subject which engaged his attention. Foreseeing the World War, he was one of the most active "apostles of preparedness." He was the author of numerous articles and lectures on military themes, the more recent of his lectures having been delivered in the winter of 1915 at Harvard University, and before various learned societies and clubs where they produced a most favorable impression. Deeply versed in military history, especially in the campaigns of our own country, his keen analytical mind made him a competent and instructive critic. Besides the study of sciences and military history, he was fond of athletics of all kinds, particularly riding, tramping, swimming, golf and tennis. Col. Craighill was loved and respected as are few men in official positions. His personality was rich in those qualities which endear men to others, and he possessed all the chivalry of his native Maryland which has given so many noble sons to the service of the nation. Unswerving in his loyalty to his friends, always ready to help wherever he was needed, loving little children, and possessed of a gentle humor that made him a charming companion—he was "a man who bore without rebuke the grand old name of gentleman." He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of American Wars, and charter member of the Order of the Dragon and the Order of the Carabao. He was married Apr. 8, 1891, to Mary Wortley, daughter of George Byram, cotton broker of Mobile, Ala., and had six daughters: Sally Moseley; Mary Morsell; Rebecca Price; Eleanor Rutherford; Margaret Dorothea and Carolina Byram Craighill. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1916.

BROWN, Hilton Ultimus, journalist, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20, 1859, son of Philip and Julia A. (Troster) Brown. His father, a native of Butler county, O., became a pioneer lumber merchant of Indianapolis; was a teacher and abolition lecturer, and a supporter of Gov. Morton during the civil war. Hilton U. Brown received his preliminary education in the public schools of Indianapolis, and was graduated at Butler College, Irvington, Indianapolis, in 1880, with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1882. After leaving college he was for one year the nominal head of Oaktown (Ind.) Academy. Meanwhile he had made application for a position on the Indianapolis "News," and in 1881 became a member of the staff of that newspaper, as market reporter. Through successive promotions he became railroad reporter, feature reporter and in 1890 city editor, continuing eight years in that capacity. In 1898 he was appointed receiver, and as such sold the newspaper for the litigants for nearly a million dollars. Following the receivership, in 1899, he was made general manager, and still continues in that relation. Representing the owners he has been intrusted with many important commissions, among them the purchase of the Indianapolis "Press" and "Sentinel." For years he has been a director of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. He has been a trustee of Butler College since 1890, and president of the board since 1903. He is past president of the national Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and a member also of the Indiana Historical Society; University, and Indianapolis Literary clubs, Indianapolis, and of the Masonic fraternity. He is author of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," a brochure. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Christian church. He finds his chief recreation in the cultivation of apples and peaches, and is owner of a country seat in Marion county. He was married at Paris, Ill., Oct. 30, 1883, to Jennie, daughter of Capt. Archibald A. Hannah, a tanner of Paris; they have had nine children, three of whom served in the Great War: Mark H., of the firm of Brown & Hackney, lumber manufacturers, Memphis, Tenn.; Louise, who married John W. Atherton, Indianapolis; Mary, who married George Stewart, Indianapolis; Hilton, a lieutenant of artillery, killed in action in the Argonne, Nov. 3, 1918, and who had served with Battery A. (Ind.) on the Mexican border in 1916; Archibald, with the firm of Brown & Hackney; Jean, a teacher of Latin; Paul, who served on the Mexican border and with the First Division in France; Jessie, and Julia Brown.

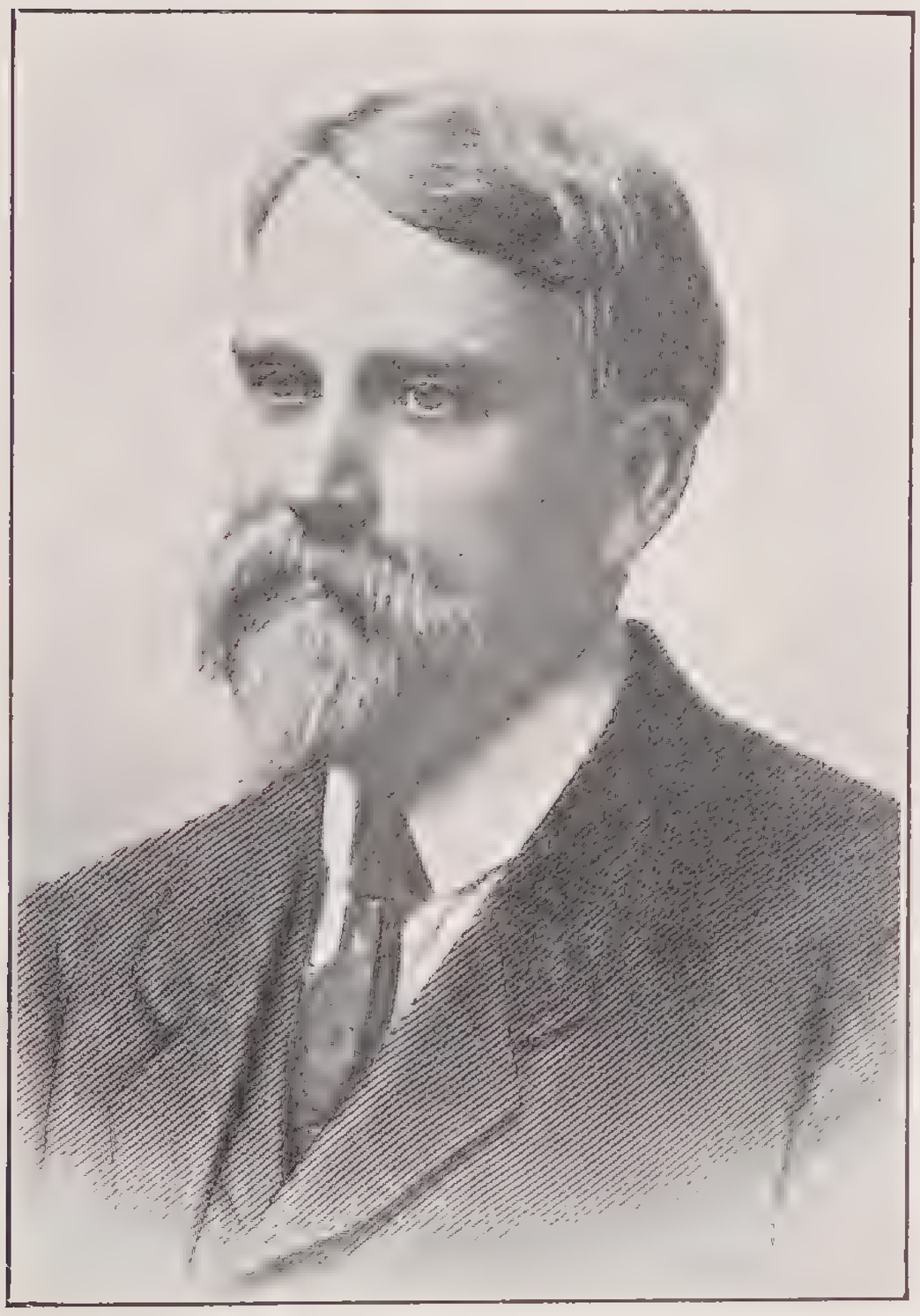
MOON, John Barclay, lawyer, was born in Albemarle county, Va., July 20, 1849 son of Robert Barclay and Mary (Massie) Moon. The first member of the Moon family in Virginia is said to have been John Moon, master of a vessel trading between the colony and England, who settled in Isle of Wight county and was a member of the colonial house of burgesses. His first ancestor in Albemarle county was Jacob Moon,



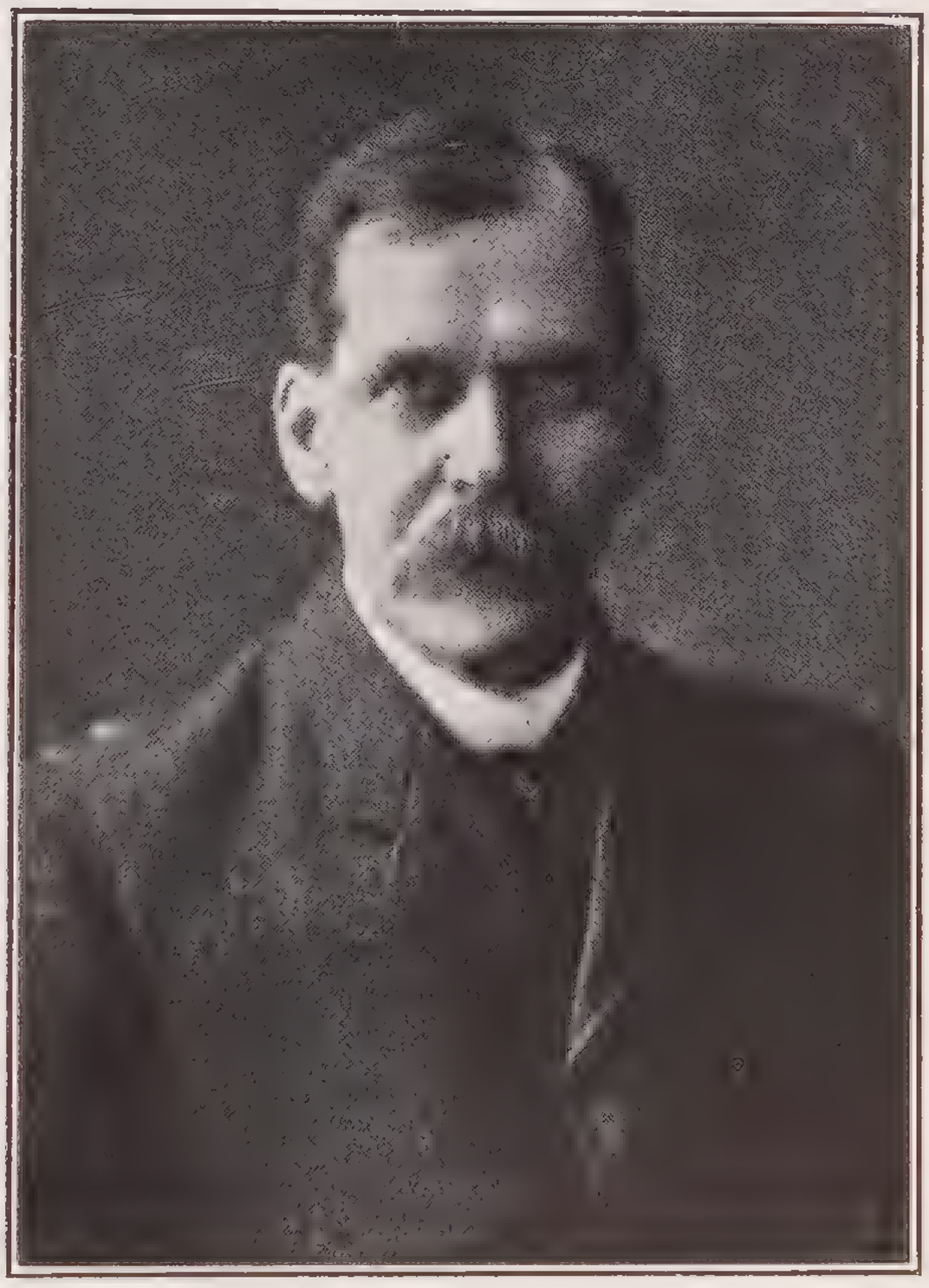
WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL
ENGINEER



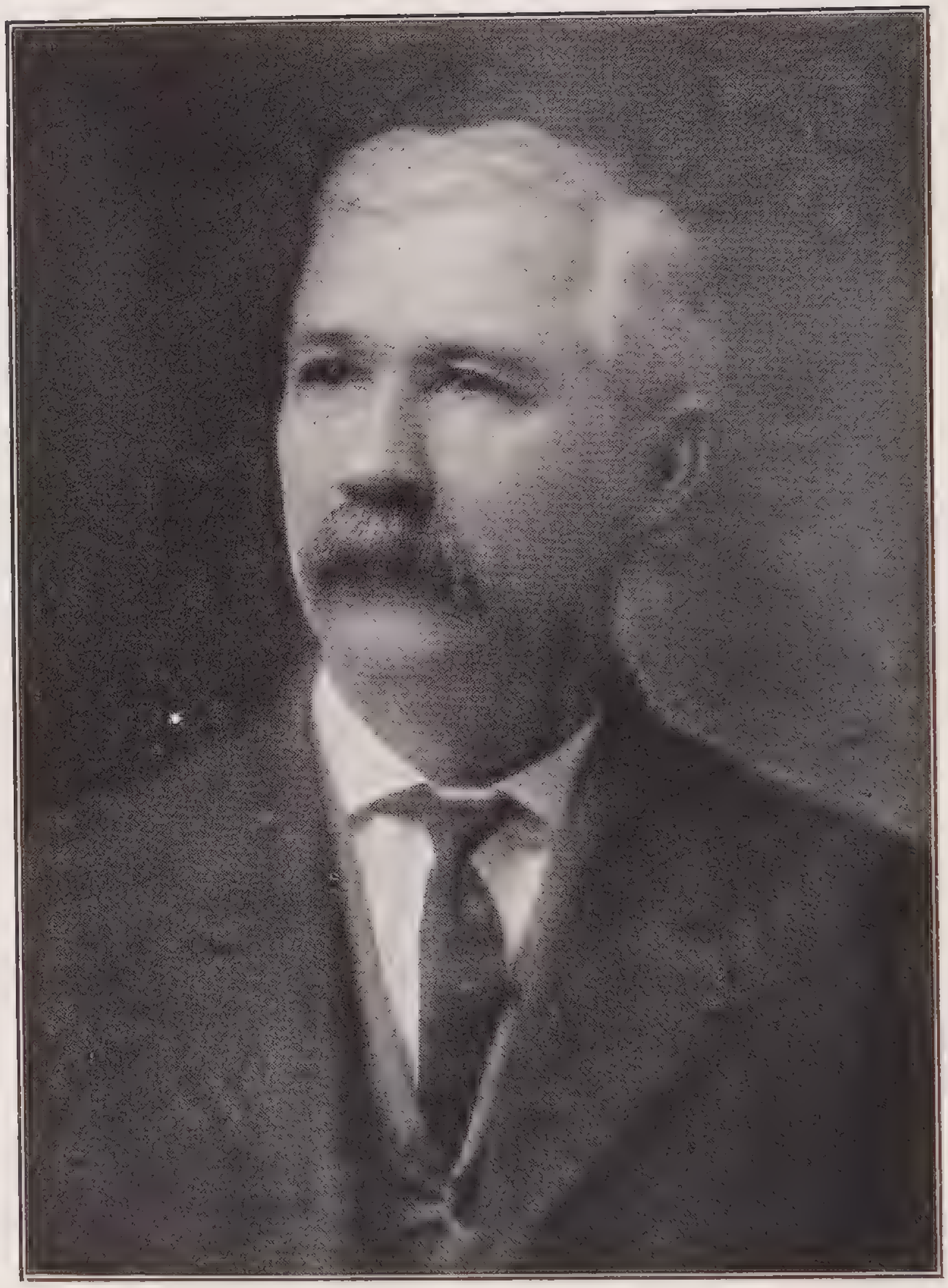
HILTON U. BROWN
JOURNALIST



JOHN B. MOON
LAWYER



WILLIAM J. KEEP
ENGINEER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

W A Bourne

who settled at an early date on the Hardware river, Albemarle, where he owned a large tract of land and was paymaster of the 19th Virginia regiment in the war of the revolution. His wife was Mildred Cobbs, and from them the lines of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Charlotte Digges, to their son John Digges and his wife Mary E. Barclay, who were the grandparents of Mr. Moon. He was graduated at Washington (now Washington and Lee University) College in 1868 with the degree A.B. He then studied law for two years, was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1871, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Charlottesville, where he continued until his death. He was one of the most widely known and prominent men of his generation in the public life of Virginia. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates from Albemarle county in 1881, and reëlected in 1883 and again in 1893. During his service in the general assembly he was chairman of the finance and railroads committees, and was commissioner for Virginia for the settlement of the direct tax with the U. S. government refunded to Virginia during 1892-93. From 1895 until his death he served as chairman of the commission for the settlement of the debt of the original state of Virginia with the state as confined within its present boundaries, a question involving the liability of West Virginia that was contracted prior to the erection of West Virginia into an independent commonwealth. In 1912 he was elected commonwealth attorney for Albemarle county, but resigned the office. Prominent in the councils and management of his party, he was at the time of his death chairman of the Albemarle county committee, and he was likewise a factor in the affairs of the Democratic party in the state. For more than a decade he was chairman of the board of supervisors of Albermarle county. He held a high place in Masonry, and was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he was a Democrat, and was always an active member of his party. He was a loyal friend and true neighbor, and, apart from his abilities as a lawyer, his qualities as a citizen made him respected and beloved in his community. He was married at "Dunlora," Albemarle county, Va., Mar. 20, 1878, to Marion Gordon, daughter of William S. Dabney; they had eight children, of whom seven survived him: Basil, of New York city; Belle, who became the wife of John M. Maury, Mary and Esther, of "Dunlora"; Agnes, of Charlotteville, Va.; Dabney and Ann. He died at "Dunlora," Albemarle county, Va., Feb. 20, 1915.

KEEP, William John, engineer, was born at Oberlin, O., June 3, 1842, son of Rev. Theodore John and Mary Ann (Thompson) Keep. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Keep, who came from England and settled at Springfield (afterward Longmeadow), Mass., in 1660 or 1661; from him and his wife Sarah Leonard the line of descent is traced through their son Ensign Samuel Keep and his wife Sarah Colton; their son Samuel, a sergeant of militia, and his wife Sabrina Cooley; and their son Rev. John and his wife Lydia Hale, who were the grandparents of William John Keep. Mr. Keep was educated at Oberlin College, O., and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated with the degree of civil engineer in 1865. He was a natural mechanic and as there were no schools of mechanical engineering at that time, before entering Union College he learned the trade of machinist at the Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, O. During 1865-67 he was foreman of the Hubbell & Bros. Stove Works, at Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1867-76 was superintendent of the stove manufacturing plant of Fuller Warren & Co., Troy, N. Y. Thereafter, until 1884, he manufactured stoves on his own account at Troy. For several years during his residence in Troy he gave a course of lectures on the steam engine to the senior class of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1884 he became general superintendent of the Michigan Stove Co., at Detroit, and continued thus until 1910, when he was made consulting engineer for the company and so remained until his death. Mr. Keep also manufactured a testing machine of his own invention. As the inventor of the stoves made by the works with which he was connected, he caused a complete change in the construction of this product. In 1872 he patented the base burning stove with two rows of mica windows, one above and one below the top of the fire-pot. In 1887 he patented the baseburner with a reflector above the fire. All salable baseburners are now constructed with these improvements. He succeeded in making malleable iron castings on a new principle, which seems to be a new product. At present this is a secret process used exclusively by the Michigan Stove Co. He greatly improved molding machines, and all castings of the Michigan Stove Co. were made under these patents. During the forty-five years preceding his death a large number of patents were granted to him. He was deeply interested in metallurgical and physical research, which was covered by various papers in the American Institute of Mining Engineers during 1888-97, and in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers from 1894 until the close of his life. In 1885 he discovered the relation between the shrinkage and chemical composition of cast iron and devised the system of "Keep's Test," which he later named "Mechanical Analysis." This is largely used in the United States and other countries instead of chemical analysis. For this he used a one-half inch test bar. His method was devised as the result of many thousands of tests described in numerous papers on the influence of silicon, phosphorous, sulphur and manganese on cast iron, on shrinkage, strength and impact of cast iron, "Keep's Cooling Curves," aluminum, etc. In his ability to manage workmen he was conspicuously successful, having always been able to conduct union shops without strikes. Mr. Keep was also a genealogist, but only of his own family. In 1915 he prepared for the press a "History of Our English Ancestors"; also "A History of Stove Inventions." He was the author of "Cast Iron—A Record of Original Research" (1903). Concerning this work the "Engineering News" said: "This book is exactly what its title indicates, and it is perhaps not saying too much to add that it contains the most comprehensive discussion of cast iron and its 'alloys' with carbon, silicon and phosphorus, that has yet appeared in the English language." Mr. Keep was first corporal in the Oberlin company of "The Squirrel Hunters," who were called out under Gen. Lew Wallace to repel an invasion into Southern Ohio by Gen. Kirby Smith in 1862. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (vice-president 1903-05), Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, International Association for Testing Materials, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Detroit Engineering Society (president); honorary member of the Rensselaer Society of Engi-

neers and the Foundryman's Association, Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the New England Society. In politics he was a Republican. He was a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors, and an elder of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church, Detroit. He was married at Oberlin, O., May 22, 1866, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Dr. William Gates Henderson of Middlesex, Pa., and had two children: Helen Elizabeth, Michigan state chairman and member National Board of the National League for Women's Service, and Henry Keep, prominent in the engineering field, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and lieutenant-colonel in charge of construction work in France during the World War, serving as assistant to the chief engineer of the Advance Section, A. E. F. William J. Keep died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30, 1918. (Portrait opposite page 206).

BONNER, Wilkerson Austin, lawyer, and farm mortgage banker, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Apr. 21, 1855, son of Charles Wesley and Mary (Austin) Bonner. His maternal grandfather was a nephew of Stephen F. Austin (q.v.) the statesman and founder of Austin, Tex. Charles Wesley Bonner, father of the subject, was born near Lebanon, Tenn.; he was a farmer and served in the Confederate army during the civil war under Gen. Morgan, the famous raider. Wilkerson A. Bonner received his preliminary education in the public schools, later graduating with high honors at the college of law of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1878, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Troy, Obion co., Tenn., where in 1881 he formed a law partnership with his father-in-law, Thomas R. Shearon, under the firm style of Shearon & Bonner. He early won his spurs and proved his prowess as a skilful trial lawyer and effective counselor. In 1884 he removed to Decatur, Wise co., Tex., and five years later settled at Dallas, in which city he found an inviting and able field for large and worthy achievement in his chosen profession. He soon came to be one of the leaders at the Dallas bar, and he enjoyed a large and noteworthy clientele in civil practice. For years he was local attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad Co., and at one time he represented every railroad entering Dallas in a special suit in which they were made defendants. For years he was a member of the law firm of Bonner & Gilbert, with J. E. Gilbert. In 1903 he affected the organization of the Bonner Loan & Investment Co., of which he was manager and in which he had associated with him a son and a son-in-law. In the farm loan business he made an eminent success. He handled more farm loans than any man in Dallas, and he never lost one. In the opinion of many people he was the best real estate lawyer in Texas. He knew when to loan and to whom. He was second to no man in his knowledge of land values in Texas and its possibilities. He was one of those who helped make the personality of Dallas—its quality at home and its esteem abroad. He had been a member of the city council of Oak Cliff, before that section was added to the city of Dallas. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Manufacturers' Association, charter member of the Lakewood Country Club, Dallas, and member also of the Dallas Club, Dallas, and the Little Sandy Fishing Club, Wood county. He also held membership in the Masonic fraternity. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. Under the sobriquet of "Billy Barney" he wrote an autobiography entitled "The Bright Side of Country Life." He was married at Troy, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Rogers Shearon, lawyer and first railroad commissioner of Tennessee, also colonel of the 47th Tennessee regiment in the Confederate army, and a graduate of Yale and Harvard universities. Mrs. Bonner survives him with three children: Shearon of the Bonner Loan & Investment Co.; Lowe, who married Arthur C. Rubey, and Margaret, who married W. Perry Bentley, all of Dallas. He died at Reelfoot Lake, near Union City, Tenn., while on a hunting trip, Nov. 1, 1916. (Portrait opposite page 207.)

FAXON, Henry Hardwick, merchant and reformer, was born in Quincy, Mass., Sept. 28, 1823, son of Job and Judith B. (Hardwick) Faxon. His first American ancestor was Thomas Faxon, a native of England, who came to America early in the seventeenth century and settled in Braintree, Mass., and from him and his wife Mary Blanchard the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife Anna Brackett; their son James and his wife Relief Thayer, and their son James and his wife Mary Field, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was brought up on his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a shoemaker, working at that trade five years. With one of his brothers he began the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1847 he opened a retail provision store in Quincy, but in 1854 disposed of this business to become a member of the firm of Faxon, Wood & Co., retail grocers of Boston. Later this firm became Faxon Brothers & Co., and the business was changed from retail to wholesale. Mr. Faxon retired from the firm in 1861 and thenceforth his whole life was devoted to an incessant and uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic. In 1864 and again in 1872 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature. As a member of the committee on liquor laws, he made a careful study of prohibition and intemperance and became convinced of the wickedness and folly of the traffic. Largely through his efforts the state law was amended in 1881 so that the license question could be presented to the voters, and in the following year the city of Quincy, where Mr. Faxon lived, voted two to one against licenses. He obtained the appointment of constable of Quincy and year after year resolutely enforced the non-license law. He also maintained in Boston the "Faxon Temperance Bureau," the purpose of which was to promote the cause of temperance and prohibition throughout the country. In this work he was a pioneer and blazed the trail along which his followers have made their way to final victory—the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution in 1919. Through his clear vision and indomitable will he inspired confidence among the scattered workers in temperance reform throughout the land, stimulated their zeal and helped them to overcome the vast difficulties and powerful opposition which they everywhere encountered. In the course of this work he made a compilation of all the state liquor laws and the supreme court decisions thereon; planned political campaigns, took active part in conventions and caucuses in advocacy of temperance, and by speeches, broadsides and contributions of money maintained an unceasing agitation. He thus became known as perhaps the most aggressive, independent and practical temperance reformer in New England. He was a generous contributor to public charities and his private benefactions were large. He gave to Quincy thirty-three acres of land, including a part of the family



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Henry H. Faxon



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Yellowley by Walling

homestead, for public recreation, which became known as "Faxon Park." Frank and fearless of speech, and unsparing in his attack on intemperance, his success was largely due to his imperturbable good nature and self-control. By his public spirit and unselfishness, his humanity and tireless efforts to advance the cause of temperance, he made a lasting impression upon his native town and state, while among temperance advocates he enjoyed a national fame. He was married Nov. 18, 1852, to Mary Burbank, daughter of Israel W. Munroe, an old-time Boston merchant, and had one son, Henry Munroe Faxon, a banker of Quincy, who is continuing his father's public-spirited activities. He died in Quincy, Mass., Nov. 14, 1905.

EWING, James, physician, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 25, 1866, son of Thomas and Julia R. (Hufnagel) Ewing. His father was for twenty-five years a judge of the court of common pleas in Pittsburgh, and assisted in drawing up the Constitution of Pennsylvania. James Ewing was educated at the Pittsburgh High School and with a private tutor, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1888. In 1891 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the same year received the degree of A.M. from Amherst. He subsequently served six months in the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, and two years in the Roosevelt and Sloan's Maternity hospitals, taking later two short pathological courses in Vienna. During 1893–1900 Dr. Ewing was assistant in the pathological laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and assistant pathologist at Roosevelt Hospital. In the latter year he was appointed to the chair of pathology in Cornell Medical College. From the beginning of his career Dr. Ewing was conspicuous as a research worker of unusual talent and originality, and the results of his investigations have been of note in several fields, including cirrhosis of the blood, malaria, smallpox, and the toxemia of pregnancy. In 1903 the C. P. Huntington Fund for cancer research, which had become unattached, on the suggestion of Dr. Ewing, was placed under the direction of the pathological laboratory of Cornell University. The result of this action was a marked increase in the scope and efficiency of the activities of the fund. The funds have since been considerably augmented from different sources, and the laboratory now possesses an equipment and a staff of expert workers which makes it the equal of anything of its kind in the country. Dr. Ewing is a general pathologist, and is the author of "Manual of Clinical Diagnosis" (1896); "Clinical Pathology of the Blood" (1900; second edition, 1902); "Studies of Ganglion Cells" (1898); "Studies on Malaria" (1902); "Constituto Lymphatica"; "Leucocytosis," and "Smallpox and Vaccine Bodies." He is past president of the New York Pathological Society, the American Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Harvey Society, and was first president and one of the organizers of the American Association for Cancer Research. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon societies, of the Association of American Physicians, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, National Association for the Study of Tuberculosis, American Society of Tropical Medicine, County and State Medical Society, New York; the Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, and the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, and of the University, Century, and West Side Tennis clubs. He was married in New York, June 19, 1900 to Catherine Crane, daughter of Charles Stockton Halsted. She died on July 26, 1903, leaving one son, James Halsted Ewing (born Apr. 7, 1902).

WALLING, Willoughby, physician, was born in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 3, 1848, son of George H. and Ellen Maria (Diller) Walling, and a descendant of George Walling, a burgess in Isle of Wight county, Va., in 1663. His grandfather, Capt. Henry Mesel Reid Walling, who married Sarah Cake, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Walling, whose father also was a physician, was graduated an M.D. at the Louisville University in 1868, and after serving as interne and on the staff of the Louisville Hospital, completed his medical education in London and Vienna, receiving a certification of completed courses in Vienna in 1872. On his return to this country he became professor of anatomy at the University of Louisville, and later also city physician for the western district. He was also at this period president of the Louisville Medical Society and of the Pendennis Club, a leading social organization. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1880. Removing to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1880, he conducted a wholesale drug firm (Walling & Co.) until 1885, when he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. consul to Edinburgh. His reports on postal savings banks and the income tax, then little understood in this country, were considered exceptionally valuable. Returning to the United States, he specialized on the ear, nose and throat, practising in Chicago Ill., until his retirement on account of poor health. He was a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago and University clubs, the Chicago Athletic Association, and was an active member of the shooting clubs in Indianapolis, Louisville and Chicago. His chief recreation was shooting, and he was an expert marksman. He possessed a social disposition, was a good business man, affectionate, fond of home and loyal to his friends. He was married June 24, 1876, to Rosalind, daughter of Hon. William H. English (q.v.), of Indianapolis. There are two surviving children: William English, author and lecturer, and Willoughby George Walling, a banker. Dr. Walling died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 1916.

BLACKALL, Clarence Howard, architect, was born in New York city Feb. 3, 1857, son of Christopher Ruby and Eliza (Davis) Blackall. His father was a clergyman and editor. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, Ill., where his parents resided for fifteen years, and entering the University of Illinois, was graduated B.Sc. in 1877 in the school of architecture. He received from that instintution the degree of M.A. in 1880. During 1878-80 he was a member of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he entered the studio of M. Jules André, the senior professor of architecture and also studied in the Ecole des Arts Decoratifs. Upon his return to New York he became associated with Messrs. Peabody and Stearns, architects of Boston, Mass., he was sent by them to Colorado and subsequently (1882) was connected with their Boston office. Having won the Rotch traveling scholarship in 1884 (the first recipient of this prize) he went abroad to study for two years. He was with Peabody and Stearns until 1889, when he started in business for himself. In 1894 he formed a partnership with George F. Newton, under the firm name of Blackall and Newton, which continued for a period of two years. Among the more important structures erected by Mr.

Blackall were the United States Trust Co. building, Temple Israel, the Winthrop Scollay, Marshall, Wesleyan and Little buildings, and commercial buildings for Harvard University; the Wilbur, Plymouth, Park Square, Bowdoin Square, Gaiety, Olympia, Colonial, Modern, Beacon, National and Scollay Square Olympia theatres; and Copley Plaza, Castle Square, Avery, Commonwealth, Brunswick, Lenox Essex, American and United States hotels in Boston; the Peabody building, post office building, registry of deeds, probate court, Metropolitan Insane Hospital and Public Library in Salem, Mass.; soldiers and sailors monument, Syracuse, N. Y.; college dormitory and savings bank, Cambridge, Mass.; and the auditorium for the University of Illinois. He has acted as consulting architect for buildings in other cities, and was advisory architect for the Boston Elevated Railway Co. and the Salem Rebuilding Commission in 1914. He was one of the founders of the architectural League of New York in 1881, serving as first secretary; he helped to organize the Boston Architectural Club in 1889, of which he was first president, and was one of the organizers and secretary of the Cambridge Municipal Art Society. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member of Architectural League of America (vice-president, 1903), Boston Society of Architects, Society of Beaux Arts Architects; Boston Art Club (director), Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts State Fire Prevention Association (president), National Fire Protection Association, British Fire Protection Association, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, American Federation of Arts, Bostonian Society, Cambridge Historical Society, National Geographic Society and L'Alliance Francaise. He has been a member of the committee on revision of building laws for the city of Boston, chairman of the commission for the revision of building laws for the city of Cambridge, member of the Fire Prevention Commission for the city of Boston and for a number of years chairman of the Commission on Fire Prevention and Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is author of architectural papers contributed to the technical periodicals. He is the author of "Builders' Hardware" (1895); "American Theatres" (1908), and "A History of American Architecture" (19—); articles on foreign architecture in Sturgis', "Dictionary of Architecture and Building," and Longfellow's "Dictionary of Architecture," and of papers contributed to the leading architectural periodicals. For many years he has been editorial writer and contributor to the "Brickbuilders." He is an occasional lecturer on architectural subjects at Harvard, the University of Illinois and other institutions. He was married Dec. 5, 1883, to Emma L., daughter of Richard F. Murray, of Boston, and they have two children: Marian and Robert M. Blackall.

CURRIER, Enoch Henry, educator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 22, 1849, son of Enoch Gerrish and Jane Wiggin (Hill) Currier, and a descendant of Richard Currier, a native of England who settled at Salisbury, Mass., early in the 17th century, the line being traced through his son Samuel; his son Samuel; his son William; his son William and his son William, the grandfather of Enoch H. Currier. William Currier, his great-grandfather served in the revolutionary war; was collector of customs at Newburyport and commander of the Newburyport artillery; director of the public library, and attained the highest place known in Masonry in his day. Our subject was preparing for college when an accident to one of his eyes compelled him to relinquish his study for the ministry, and he became a teacher of the deaf and dumb in New York. He made a study of the several methods of educating the deaf under Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet (q.v.) and at various times was associated with Van Nostrand, Pettingell, Cooke, Westervelt, Jenkins and Clarke, whose methods he studied with thoroughness. He invented the duplex conico-cylindrical ear tube, by which the partially deaf could be instructed in groups of four or more at the same time. When on Jan. 1, 1893, Dr. Peet was made emeritus principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Enoch Currier succeeded him. In those days there were both superintendent and principal but the division of authority engendered friction, the two offices were consolidated in March, 1893, and Mr. Currier became principal, a post he retained until his death. From the outset of his incumbency he initiated improvements affecting both the educational and material welfare of the Institution. One of his first acts was to secure passage of a bill by the New York legislature to reduce the age of admission to schools of deaf children to five years. He then introduced the kindergarten, the kitchen-garden, and later the Montessori method. He uniformed the pupils, introduced military drill and the gymnasium, and the teaching of band and field music. He was author of several books, among them "The History of Articulation Teaching" (1894); "Aural Development" (1907) and "The Manual Alphabet in the Public School," as well as exhaustive discussions in the annual reports of his school of themes relating to the deaf. He was a member of the New England Society of the City of New York, American Geographic Society, National Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Educational Association, Association to Promote Teaching of Speech to the Deaf and the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and a member of the League of Elect Surds, Hollywood Fraternity Deaf Mutes Union League, Clerc Literary Association of Philadelphia, and Empire Association of Deaf Mutes, and a life member and trustee of the Church Mission of Deaf Mutes. He was a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Masonic and Temple clubs; was the recipient of the D.D.G. masters' jewel, (gold with diamond); while at a dinner in 1903 he was presented with a large loving cup by the masters and past masters of the Masonic district. Gallaudet College gave him an honorary M.A. degree in 1892. He was charming, courteous, considerate and kind; fond of aquatic sports and out-door life. He was married at Amsterdam, N. Y., July 2, 1878, to Charlotte A., daughter of Clark Lewis, of Oxford, N. Y. He died at his summer home, Essex-on-Lake-Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1917.

BLAKE, Lucien Ira, inventor, was born at Mansfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1853, son of Mortimer and Harriett Louisa (Daniels) Blake, and a descendant of Robert Blake who came from Sussex, England, about 1650 and settled at Sandwich, Mass. His father was a clergyman at Taunton, Mass., where the son received his early education. He attended the Taunton high school and afterward Amherst College, being graduated at the latter in 1877. He continued his studies, particularly in physics, at the University of Berlin where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1883. Here he was a student of Helmholtz and Heinrich Hertz, the discoverer of the Hertzian waves, the fundamental principle upon which wireless telegraphy is based. It was the experiments carried on



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Euoch Henry Currier



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Theodore Lyman Greene

by these distinguished scientists which afterward led Prof. Blake to make the inventions for which he was to become famous. Upon his return to the United States in 1884 he became professor of physics and electrical engineering at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., and in 1887 he accepted a similar position in the University of Kansas. Simultaneously with his duties there he accepted the position of consulting electrical engineer for the United States Lighthouse Department, serving during 1893-5. After resigning the professorship in 1906 he became consulting engineer of the Submarine Signal Co., of Boston, Mass. His first experiments in submarine signalling began in 1889 in Torpedo Basin off Newport, R. I., with a submarine signal and bell which he had conceived in 1884 directly after the completion of his Berlin course. This he subsequently perfected and after the experiments of 1889 was granted government facilities at the Portsmouth navy yard under the authority of the United States Lighthouse Board, of which Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans was then naval secretary, and the secretary of the navy. The United States frigate "Constitution" was used during the experiments until in 1893 the scene of Mr. Blake's tests was removed to Sandy Hook where they were continued under Admiral Schley. Prof. Blake's submarine bell and signaling system consisted of a submarine bell weighing about 300 pounds which was lowered into the water twenty feet from the cat-head, the upper part of which responded to the vibrations of the waves and operated the striker and tongue. The receiving apparatus consisted of two tanks in which were two microphones, the tanks being attached to the inside walls of the ship. These microphones received the sounds coming through the water and striking against the sides of the vessel. From here the bell sounds were tansmitted to the pilot house. The advantage of this system under special circumstances was apparent, as it was free from the interference of atmospheric disturbances which constantly influence the wireless system. The bell gave instant warning and by it vessels could be located to a fractional point of the compass in the densest fog. The sound of the bell could be heard for twelve miles under water, while the same sound in air would not carry five miles. This system was of inestimable value even in the short time of its actual use, a striking instance being the sea disaster of January, 1909, when the White Star liner "Republic," after colliding with the Italian liner "Florida," was located, thanks to Prof. Blake's system, by the "Baltic," which at once sped to the rescue of her passengers. While with the Submarine Signal Co., he also developed sound screens which were used on the Great Lakes, and did considerable experimental work on resonance and consonance. Among the important inventions perfected by him was the famous Blake-Morscher electrical ore separator, a valuable aid in the recovery of metal from ores. During his later years, Prof. Blake carried on further experiments at his laboratory in Denver, Col., which resulted in the perfection of a device for finding the direction of sounds in the atmosphere and under water. He prepared and delivered many lectures on technical subjects, largely in Western universities. In the spring of 1916 he delivered a course of lectures at New York University on "What Modern Science Teaches Us of the Stellar Universe," and at the time of his death he had in preparation a book with that title. His work on submarine signalling was superseded by later work before and during the world war, and was more in the nature of a foundation upon which others worked. He was director and engineer of the Blake-Morscher Electrostatic Ore Separating Co., member of the American Physical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Electro-Chemical Society, American Chemical Society, the University Club of Boston, the Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi fraternities, and the Old Colony Historical Society. He held the first award of the Tyndall Fellowship in Berlin, in 1882. He was married Apr. 18, 1911, to Mary (Nieten) Beroset, of Henderson, Ky. He died in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1916.

GREEN, Theodore Francis, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 2, 1867, son of Arnold and Cornelia (Burges) Green. His first American ancestor was Thomas Green, who came from Leicestershire, England, about 1635-36, and was living in Malden, Mass., in 1651; from him and his wife Elizabeth ——— the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Rebecca Hills; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Upham; their son Dr. Thomas and his wife Martha Lynde; their son John and his wife Mary Ruggles; their son Timothy and his wife Mary Martin; their son Timothy Ruggles and his wife Cornelia Elizabeth Arnold, who were the grand-parents of Theodore Francis Green. Arnold Green, our subject's father, was a lawyer of Providence, and prominent in many public organizations and movements. The son was graduated at Brown University in 1887, received the degree of A.M. from Brown in 1890, and then entered the Harvard school of law, after leaving which, during 1893-94 he pursued post-graduate courses at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, Germany. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1892, to the U. S. circuit courts in 1894, and to the U. S. supreme court in 1905. During 1894-97 he was instructor in Roman law at Brown University. He was associated in practice with his father, until the latter's death in 1903, and practised alone until Jan. 1, 1906, when with Frank L. Hinckley and Arthur M. Allen, he formed the firm of Green, Hinckley & Allen, one of the leading law firms of Rhode Island. In the Spanish-American war Mr. Green was commissioned first lieutenant by Gov. Dyer, and commanded a provisional company of infantry with instructions to recruit. He was one of the organizers and commander of the first platoon of the first company of Providence constabulary in 1917. He has been active in civic and political affairs, and for many years he has regularly spoken from the Democratic platform in political campaigns. In 1907 he was a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives, where he strongly advocated the abolition of personal property qualification for voters, and drafted and procured the passage of a bill punishing bribery of voters. He later drafted and procured the passage of the first law in any state prohibiting the exclusion from places of amusement of men in the army and navy, because of their uniform. In 1912 he was alternate and later delegate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, and a presidential elector and Democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1914, delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1916, and delegate to the Democratic national convention, San Francisco, in 1920. Since 1912 he has been president of J. & P. Coats (R. I.), Inc., which is the American branch of the famous J. & P. Coats, Ltd., of Scotland, manufacturers of linen thread. The American branch operates an up-to-date

factory, employing over 2,500 hands, and manufactures all the Coats thread sold in the United States. He is also president of the West Providence Land Company, vice-president of the Providence & Danielson Railway Company, secretary of The Rhode Island Company, secretary and treasurer of the Sea View Railroad Company, chairman of the board of directors of The Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island, and director of the Cheapside Land Co. In 1914 he was appointed trustee of the Rhode Island trolley lines by decree of the U. S. circuit court, and in 1919 one of the receivers by the decree of the state supreme court. He was member and chairman of the Providence City Plan Commission 1913-19. During the war with Germany he was director of war savings for Rhode Island, chairman of the American Citizenship Campaign, member of the Rhode Island State Council of Defense, of the Four Minute Men, and other war organizations. He organized the Brown Union of Brown University and was chairman of its board of managers during 1903-07. He is a trustee of Brown University, trustee and vice-president of the Rhode Island School of Design, and trustee and secretary of Providence Public Library. He is a member of the corporation of R. I. Society for Mental Hygiene, Federal Hill House Association, Providence Y. M. C. A., Lincoln School, the Home for Aged Colored Women, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence Institution for Savings, Rhode Island Library Association, Charitable Baptist Society, Public Park Association, American Tract Society, American Free Art League of which he is director for Rhode Island, American Federation of Arts, American Bar Association, Rhode Island Bar Association, Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence Chamber of Commerce, Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, Academischer Juristen-Verein zu Bonn, and Psi Upsilon Fraternity (Sigma Chapter) and of the following clubs: Providence Bar, Hope, University, Agawam Hunt, Providence Art, Psi Upsilon, Turks Head, Chomowauke Lodge, all of Providence; University of New York, and Metropolitan of Washington. He is unmarried.

McCUTCHEON, James, linen merchant, was born at Ballywittycock, near the town of Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, Mar. 29, 1843, son of Andrew and Jane (Milliken) McCutcheon. He went into business about 1858 with James Jamison, a woolen draper in the town of Newtownards. In 1860 he came to the United States, and entered the linen business with his uncle, John Milliken, who owned a small shop at Astor Place and Broadway. Mr. Milliken retired in 1862 and Mr. McCutcheon became proprietor. In 1864 the firm became James McCutcheon & Co., and the business still continues, having a national reputation as "The Linen Store." In 1910 a dinner was given to Mr. McCutcheon by his employees and associates to commemorate the completion of his fiftieth year in business in this country. Upon that occasion a gold loving cup was presented to him, and in his speech of acceptance he stated that his great maxim had always been: "Don't acquire personal debts. If you cannot pay for a new suit of clothes, go without it. It is better to be wearing a thin suit than a heavy debt." He lived his life quietly, modestly and unostentatiously, most of his leisure time being spent at his home in Greenwich, Conn. The following estimate of his character is from the memorial resolutions passed by the directors of the Garfield Bank, of which he was for many years vice-president and director: "In addition to a reference to his signal success and standing in commercial affairs it would be most consoling were it permitted to set forth at length our estimate of those sterling traits of heart and mind which made him such an inestimable companion and devoted friend. We knew him as an honest, sensible and lovable man. None can forget his big warm heart, overflowing with generous emotions and susceptible to every appeal that made for right." Mr. McCutcheon was married in New York city, Oct. 10, 1877, to Frances Augusta, daughter of Alonzo Nye, of Auburn, N. Y., and had one son, Normal L., who died in 1913, and two daughters, Theodora Nye and Alice Booth. He died at Stamford, Conn., July 20, 1914.

LANE, Harry, physician and senator, was born at Corvallis, Ore., Aug. 28, 1855, son of Nat H. and Eliza (Jane) Fleming Lane, and grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Street) Lane. His grandfather, Joseph Lane (q.v.) was governor of Oregon, and U. S. senator. Dr. Lane was graduated at Willamette University in 1876 and received his medical degree from that institution two years later. For a period he practised in San Francisco in association with Dr. A——— F. Sawyer, and later settled in Portland, Ore. He was appointed by Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer as superintendent of the Oregon Hospital for the Insane, at Salem, and immediately set to work to bring about a change in that institution. Many of the plans formulated by him are still in force. Upon his retirement from that post he resumed practice in Portland. In 1904 he was elected mayor of Portland and was reëlected in 1906. In that office he made full use of his powers as chief magistrate of the city; he saw the evils of the graft system in operation between the city officials and others and the vice ring; and he combatted to the utmost the effects of the "invisible government" of the city. Fearless and courageous, Mayor Lane instantly took action in his fight with public wrong. A Portland newspaper said: "Without a Lane Portland might still be in the mire of those rotten times." He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1913. He created a furore in that body in 1914 when he charged that the interstate commerce commission had brought in a doctored report of the hearing on his resolution which proposed investigation of charges of rebating against the United States Steel Corporation by David Lamar. He introduced into the senate the following bills: For the protection, regulation and conservation of fisheries in Alaska; to increase the production and utilization of fish; to amend the act for the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska; to permit the Chippewa Indians to withdraw from the treasury a part of the permanent fund of the tribe; for the relief of Crow Indians in Montana, and the Osage Indians in Oklahoma; to abolish the Indian bureau; to construct a national home for aged and infirm colored people, and to encourage private enterprise and capital in the upbuilding of the merchant marine. The Blackfeet Indians, for whom he had done much, passed resolutions at his death. His colleague, Sen. Chamberlain, said of him: "There was no man in Oregon more loved than he, and while his sturdy, rugged honesty, combined with a fearlessness that ignored consequences to himself, brought him into antagonism with some, yet his enemies were few indeed as compared with the host of friends he made during his residence in both Oregon and Washington, D. C. He brought to the discharge of every public duty the best that was in him, and no man, however much he might differ from his views on public questions, ever attributed to him other than the most patriotic purposes. He knew the wants, hopes, and desires of the common people, and he ministered to them. He found his chief recreation

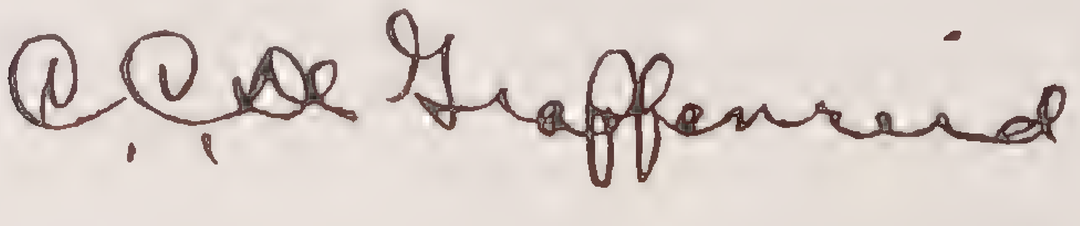


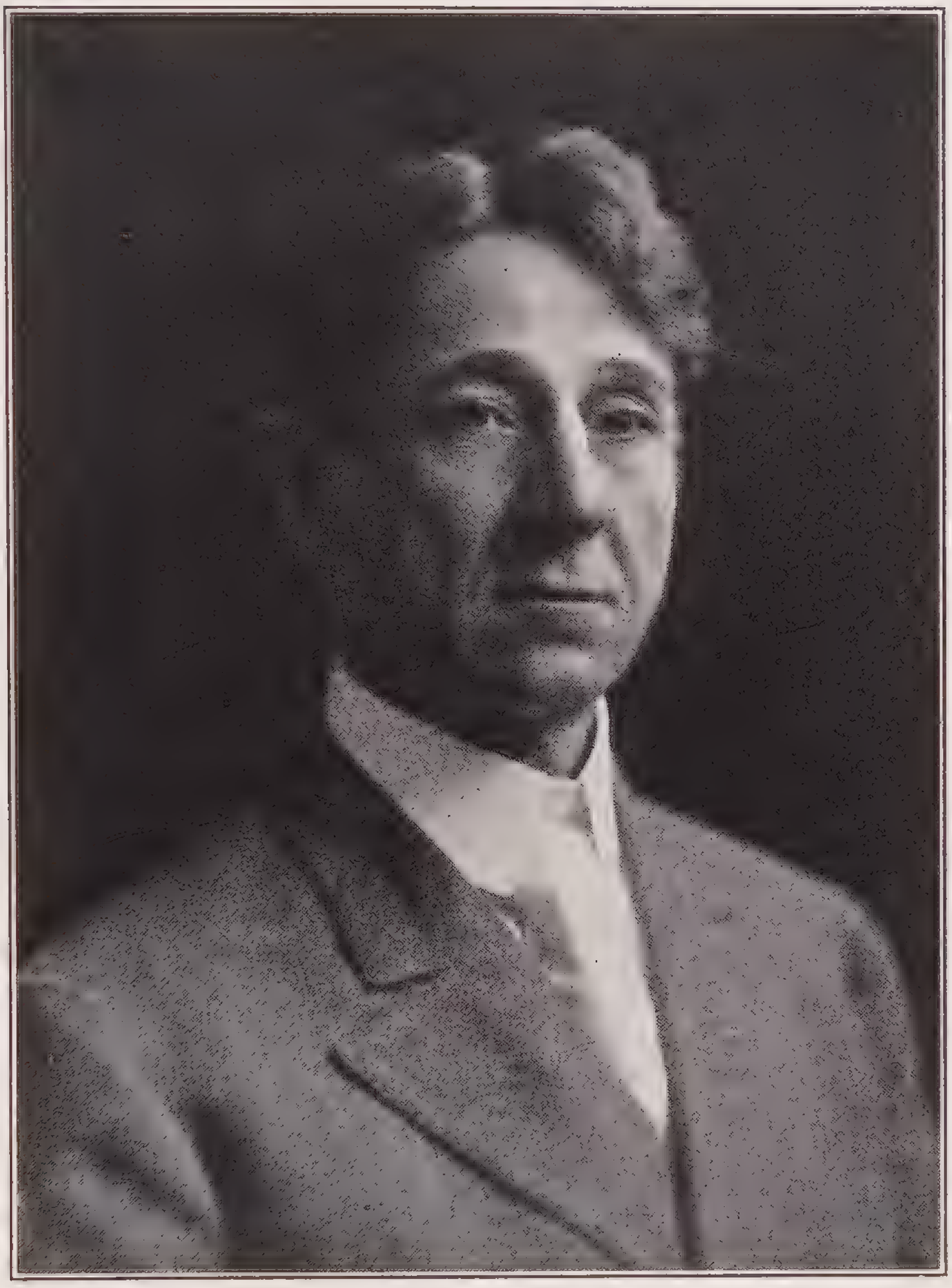
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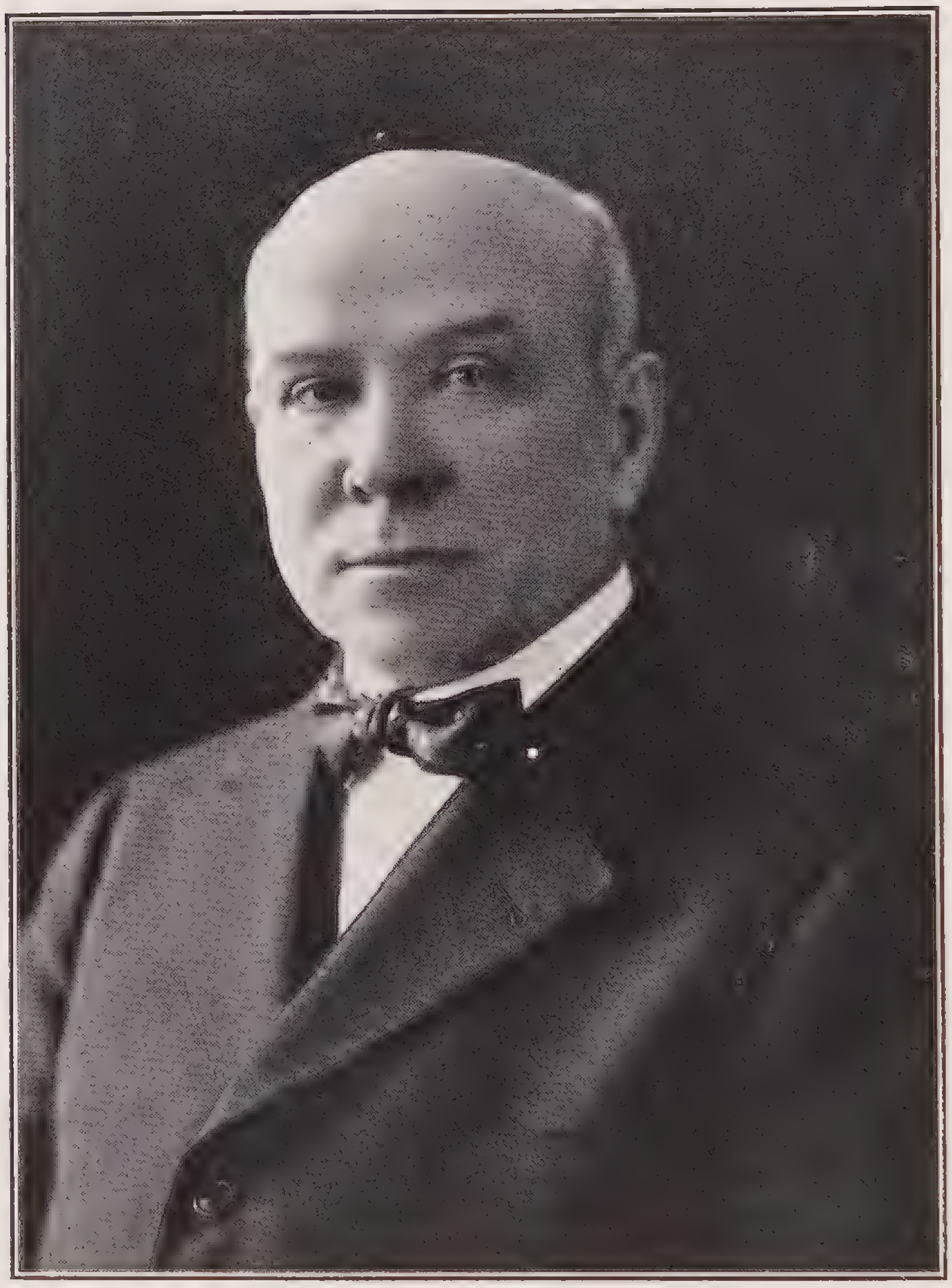
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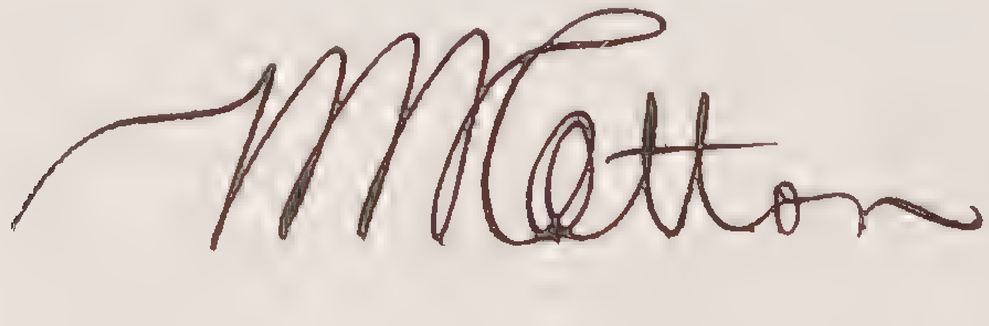


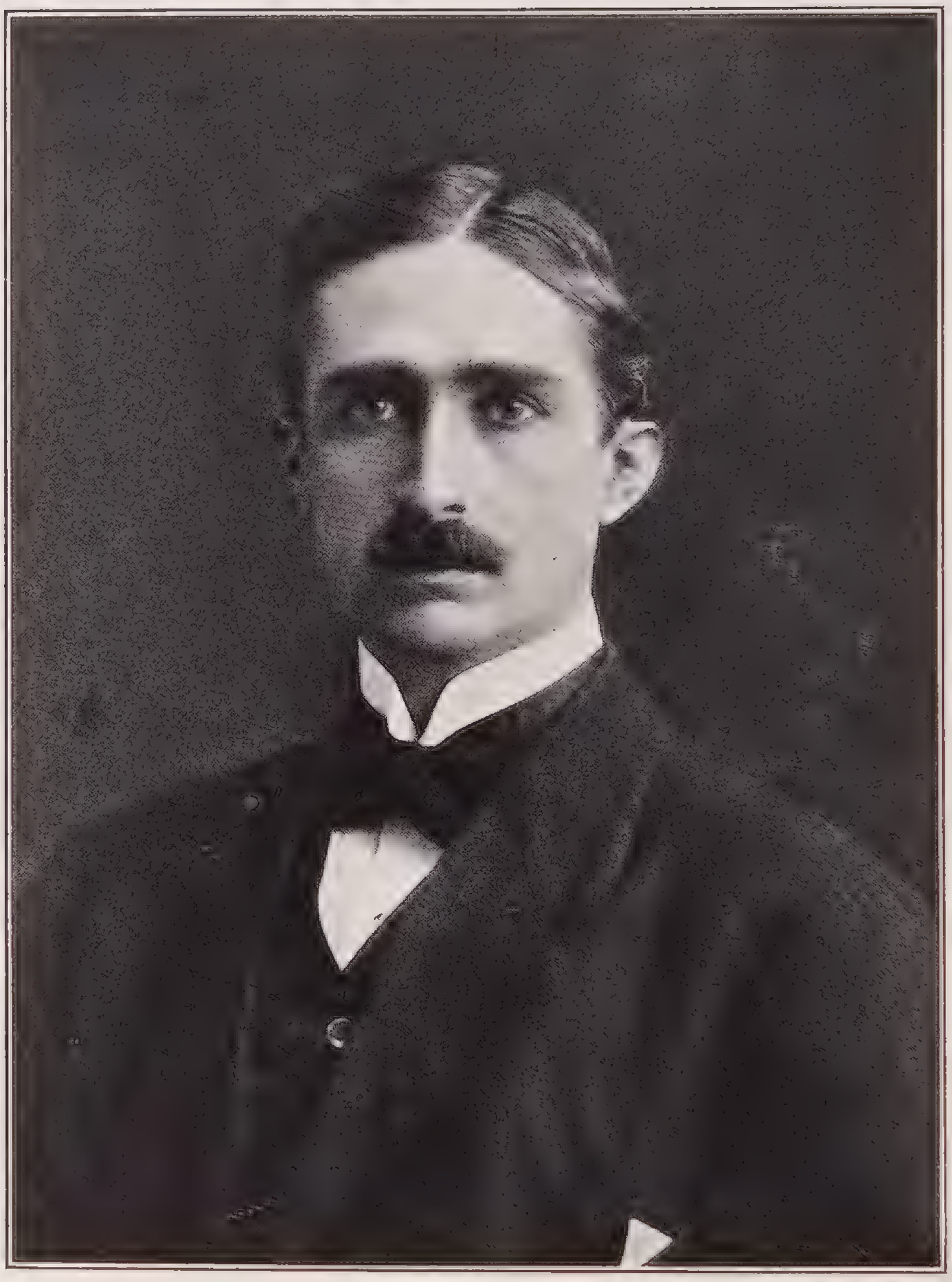
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Harry Lane



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in camp life, with rod and gun. An ardent lover of nature he was a real mycologist in the Oregon field. He found and described many new species of mushrooms, and was never so happy as when pursuing some secret of bird life; he had a real genius for friendship, and loved children. He was past president of the Oregon State Medical Society. He was married at Portland, Ore., Sept. 5, 1882, to Lola, daughter of J. V. Cleary of Portland, Ore.; there were three children of this marriage: Nina M., now Mrs. A. McBride; Harriet, now Mrs. S. D. Hicks, and Marjorie Lane. He died in San Francisco, May 23, 1917.

TUCK, Gaillard Osterlony, merchant, was born at Blue Wing, Halifax co., Va., Dec. 24, 1875, son of John Wesley and Flora Elenora (Apt) Tuck, both of whose ancestors were among the early 17th century English colonists of Virginia. His father volunteered for service in the Confederate army in the civil war at the age of fifteen and served as courier during the last year of the war; subsequently he studied medicine at Louisville Medical College and practiced in Halifax county, Virginia, until his death; he was great-great-grandson of Edward, better known as "Blue" Tuck who served in the Virginia forces of the revolutionary army and was wounded at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, N. C. Gaillard O. Tuck attended public school first at South Boston, Va., and later at Danville, Va., until he was seventeen years of age, after which he served an apprenticeship of several years in the leaf tobacco business, and in 1905 formed a co-partnership with E. G. Moseley, under the firm name of G. O. Tuck & Co., dealers and exporters of Virginia and Kentucky leaf tobacco. In 1907 he moved to Louisville, Ky., to devote personal attention to that end of the business; the Virginia business, with head offices at Danville, Va., being continued under the direction of Mr. Moseley. At the request of Mr. Moseley, the partnership was dissolved in 1913, whereupon the company was reorganized and incorporated under a Virginia charter and continued under the same name with Mr. Tuck as president. In 1917 it was re-incorporated in the state of New York, Mr. Tuck remaining as president. The business was successfully conducted from the outset and has gradually increased in volume and importance from year to year until it now ranks first as the largest independent firm of dealers and exporters of leaf tobacco in the United States. Mr. Tuck is also president of the Western Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky., vice-president of J. M. Edmunds & Co., Danville, Va., and of the Kentucky & Virginia Leaf Tobacco Co., Owensboro, Ky., and the International Planters Corporation of New York city, leaf tobacco importers and exporters. Such success as he has had he attributes to hard work and unceasing persistence in everything undertaken. He is a fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce, of London, England, and a member of the Pendennis Club, and the Louisville Country Club, both of Louisville, Ky., and the Bankers Club of America in New York city. His favorite pursuits are business and travel, the latter usually in connection with business. He has been twice married: (1) Dec. 27, 1899, to Clara Helen, daughter of George C. Corbin, Danville, Va.; she died in 1910, leaving one son, Gaillard O. Tuck, Jr., and he was married (2) Mar. 1, 1917, to Anna, daughter of the late David F. Braitling, of Louisville, Ky.

DeGRAFFENREID, Claude Clarence, editor and publisher, was born in Ouachita parish, La., Oct. 26, 1875, son of William and Emilie (Ferrand) De Graffenreid. The family dates from the 12th century, when Runo De Graffenreid followed Berchtold V, Duke of Zahringer, founder of Bern, Switzerland, into that city, in 1191. Christoph De Graffenreid (q.v.), 4th in descent from Runo, was educated at Cambridge, England, and was made a baron in 1710, when he founded a colony of Palatines and Swiss at Newbern, N. C. He was also landgrave of Carolina. He married, in 1684, Lady Regina T'scharner, daughter of Lewis T'scharner, Bart. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Christopher, who married Barbara, daughter of Sir Arthur Needham, of Wymondely, Hertfordshire, England; their son T'scharner and his wife Mary Baker; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Robertson, to their son William DeGraffenreid and his wife Nancy (Gee) Tomlinson, who were the grandparents of Claude C. DeGraffenreid. William DeGraffenreid, father of our subject and a native of Louisiana, was a physician. Claude C. DeGraffenreid received his education in public schools and at Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, Miss., graduating at the latter institution with high honors. He then began the study of law at Monroe, La., under Frank Garret, but finding the pursuit of legal knowledge distasteful and having journalistic ambitions, he entered the service of the Monroe "Bulletin." His work on that newspaper showed from the outset brilliant promise of his attaining high rank in the profession. In 1900 he removed to Shreveport, La., joining the staff of the "Journal," and within a short time displayed unusual ability, his local stories written in a style that evoked interest and attracted the most favorable comment, and he soon gained high standing as a newspaperman. After 1904 he was in the continuous service of the Shreveport "Times," successively as reporter, city editor, editorial writer and managing editor. His ability as journalist was not confined to northern Louisiana, however, his editorials attracting proprietors of newspapers in much larger cities in neighboring states, from many of which he received flattering offers. His editorials were forceful, logical and clear; he handled his pen with rare skill and his keen insight into public affairs was reflected in his writings. He was president (1906) of the Louisiana State Press Association, and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the old Caddo Club, Shreveport. During the Spanish-American war he served in the 1st regiment Louisiana volunteer infantry. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was a kindly, quiet, studious man, of gentle manner and unfailing courtesy. His editorials were widely read, and they evidenced straight thinking, clearly and forcibly expressed, loyalty to community, state and nation, and bore the stamp of honest conviction. He was married at Mount Eagle, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1902, to Ernestine, daughter of Capt. Wm. Moore, planter, of Vicksburg, Miss.; she survives him, with five children: Claude C., William Moore, Reece T'scharner, Ernestine, and Anna F. DeGraffenreid. He died at Shreveport, Apr. 13, 1918.

COTTON, William Wick, lawyer, was born at Lyons, Clinton co., Ia., Dec. 13, 1859, son of Aylett R. and Laura Finch (Wick) Cotton, and a descendant of John Cotton, who came from Boston, England to Boston, Mass., in 1633. His father was a lawyer and judge in Iowa. William Wick Cotton obtained his preliminary education at Millersville (Pa.) State Normal School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Elements, and during 1870-75 at-

tended the National School of Elocution at Philadelphia, Pa. He then read law in New York city under the preceptorship of John F. Dillon, and was graduated at Columbia University Law School with the degree LL.B. in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in that year and began the practice of his profession in New York city, where he continued until 1887, when he was appointed assistant to the general solicitor for the Union Pacific R. R. Co., and moved to Omaha, Neb. In 1889 he removed to Portland, Ore., where he was general attorney of the Pacific division of the Union Pacific, and where he formed a law partnership with Lewis B. Cox, Joseph N. Teal and Wirt Minor, under the firm name of Cox, Cotton, Teal & Minor; the partnership was dissolved in 1904. In 1889, when the Pacific division of the Union Pacific passed into the hands of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. of Portland, he became general attorney and counsel, in charge of the legal business of the latter company, and remained in this connection until his death. In 1901, in association with U. S. District Judge Charles B. Bellinger, he was appointed by the Oregon legislature to prepare the manuscript for a new edition of laws and codes of Oregon, and was joint author of "Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Laws of Oregon." He was appointed U. S. district judge of Oregon by Pres. Roosevelt in 1905, but declined the appointment. On Sept. 1, 1912, he was appointed counsel of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., and that same year became counsel of the Pacific Power & Light Co. and of the Portland Gas & Coke Co. In 1915 he was named to direct the valuation of properties of the Union Pacific System and its affiliated lines. He was a member of the Waverly Country Club and Multnomah Athletic Club, and was president of the Arlington Club of Portland in 1914-15. His favorite pursuits were law and farming. He was married, Aug. 29, 1888, to Fannie Robinson, daughter of William Collingwood, an underwriter of Pittsburgh, Pa.; there are no children. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 13, 1918.

DYER, Henry Knight, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Dec. 14, 1846, son of Samuel Owen and Emma (Price) Dyer and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Owen) Dyer, who came over from England in 1811. After a public school education he began his business career as errand boy in the house of Dennison & Co., manufacturers of paper specialties, and remained with that company throughout his entire business life. He was promoted successively to be bookkeeper, salesman, manager, director, treasurer, vice-president, and finally president and principal stockholder, occupying that position from 1892 until he retired in 1904. The Dennison Manufacturing Co. has grown from a small business employing eight hands in 1850, to an industry now requiring more than 3,000 employees. The factory is located at South Framingham, Mass., and supplies an ever-growing clientele all over the United States, through the main office in Boston and branch stores in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. It was during the presidency of Mr. Dyer that the business increased to such enormous proportions due largely to his administrative and business ability. He was systematic and executive, and possessed a dominating personality. He was six feet and three inches in height, with a massive head and a proportionately large physique. He was, as a result of religious training and later business expediencies, extremely conventional, scorning innovations and progressive movements toward greater human liberty or justice. He was possessed of many of the qualities of greatness as a natural heritage, but an early education by which he was taught many things which later he concluded were untrue, a deficient knowledge of the fundamental facts of science and history, and a half century spent in the competitive economic struggle for supremacy, resulted in warping a great mind. Splendid mental endowments, sweetness of character, humanity and imagination were sacrificed to defective education and the attainment of business success. He was, however, fond of music, and delighted in the society of children, and outside of business was known to possess a warm heart. In addition to his interest in the Dennison Manufacturing Co., Mr. Dyer was a director in the Pacific Insurance Co. and the Home Trust Co. In politics he was a Republican, and his clubs were: the Crescent, Brooklyn and Lincoln of Brooklyn. He was married Feb. 25, 1875, to Caroline, daughter of David Price, a planter of Louisiana, and they had one child, Agnes Louise, wife of Dr. James Peter Warbasse, a prominent physician of Brooklyn. Mr. Dyer died in New York city, Oct. 11, 1911.

GRIFFIN, William Hamilton, jurist, was born at Nashville, Berrien co., Ga., July 18, 1853, son of William D. and Nancy (Belote) Griffin. He was educated in public schools and academies at Nashville. He soon developed traits of leadership and at twenty was elected clerk of the court for Berrien county, and subsequently was elected ordinary of that county. While in this office he studied law and was admitted to the Georgia bar. He at once began the practice of his profession, at Nashville, but shortly after settled at Valdosta, Ga. There he formed a law partnership with Judge Benjamin F. Whittington, as Whittington & Griffin, this relation continuing for several years. In 1906 he formed a partnership with Col. E. P. S. Denmark, and the firm of Denmark & Griffin took rank from the first as one of the most important in southwest Georgia. He served as mayor of Valdosta, judge of the city court, representative in the state legislature from Lowndes county, and referee in bankruptcy. His elevations to public office were a tribute to his worth and to the respect in which he was held by the community. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and held membership in various bar associations. His chief recreations were fishing and hunting. The strong character and steadfastness of Judge Griffin were known to all who came within his sphere of influence; his honesty and integrity were proverbial. He was employed in much of the most important litigation held in southwest Georgia. He was married: (1) May 18, 1879, to Margaret, daughter of Dougal P. MacDonald. She died in 1890; he was married: (2) Sept. 28, 1892, to Carrie, daughter of Charles Emerson Abbott, a manufacturer of Vermont; she survives him, with two children: William Abbott and Margaret Griffin. He died at Valdosta, Ga., Apr. 15, 1917.

DEVINE, Edward Thomas, social economist, lecturer and writer, was born near Union, Hardin co., Ia., May 6, 1867, son of John and Laura (Hall) Devine. His father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in infancy; lived in Ohio, served in the war of Texan independence and in the Mexican war, and was a lieutenant in the 32d Iowa volunteers, in the civil war. The son was fitted for college at Albion Seminary, Albion, Ia. and was graduated at Cornell College, Iowa, in 1887. In intervals of his college course, he taught Greek, Latin and German in Albion Seminary and was



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principal of public schools in Albion, Marshalltown, and Mt. Vernon. Having become interested in political economy through connection with Prof. Simon N. Patten, Mr. Devine went to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1890. expecting to study economics and political science in the University of Pennsylvania, but he had only been there a month when on the advice of his instructors he went to Halle, Germany, for a year's study under Profs. Conrad, Loening, and Erdmann. Upon his return to the University of Pennsylvania, he resumed graduate studies, and in 1893 took the degree of Ph.D., having received the degree of A.M. from Cornell (Ia.) College in 1890. While studying in Philadelphia, he became staff lecturer on economics to the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and for five years (1891–96) took an active part in this movement, holding at the same time a fellowship in the University of Pennsylvania. He served four years as a director of the annual summer meetings, three years of which he was secretary of the society, delivering at the same time a number of lecture courses. In 1896 Dr. Devine was made general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, holding this position until 1912, when he became secretary, relinquishing his administrative duties in the general work of the society to the director of the newly created Department of General Work and to the director of the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions, created in 1907, and resuming the position of director of the School of Philanthropy, which was endowed in 1904 by John Stewart Kennedy (q.v.) as a training school for charitable and social service. Of this school Dr. Devine had been the first director, during 1904-07, and in the intervening five years had been a member of its teaching staff. Dr. Devine was thus executive secretary of the Charity Organization Society for sixteen years, during the latter half of which he was also engaged in teaching in the School of Philanthropy and Columbia University. During this time the scope of the society was greatly expanded and precedents were established for dealing with social conditions as a cause of poverty, which have been generally followed in other cities. While increasing its facilities for dealing with the relief and prevention of distress in families under its care, special activities were inaugurated for the prevention of tuberculosis, for improved housing, for finding employment for the handicapped, etc., and the general educational work of the society, including both the training of social workers and the publication of a journal, was greatly extended. Aside from these developments within the society, the general secretary participated in many related activities, local and national. He was editor of the Charity Organization Society's publication, "Charity and the Commons," from 1897 until 1912, and thereafter associate editor. The name of the magazine was changed to "The Survey," in 1909, and under that name it has acquired an international reputation in the field of social work, including child welfare, health, industry and community organization. He was chairman of the section on organization of charity in the national conference of charities and correction in Cincinnati, 1899. In 1900 he was special agent of the U. S. Charities Commission to the Paris Exposition for the collection of the charities exhibit. He took an active part in the organization of the National Child Labor Committee in 1904 and in the same year helped to found the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, becoming a member of the governing body of both bodies, and was a juror in the department of social economy at the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis. A chair of Social Economy was established in Columbia University through the generosity of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff in 1905, and Dr. Devine was appointed its first incumbent, while continuing as general secretary of the Charity Organization Society. He was president of the national conference of charities and correction, in 1906, and on April 19 of the same year he was appointed by Pres. Taft to the post of special representative of the American Red Cross in charge of relief work at San Francisco, Calif., following the earthquake and fire. He remained in San Francisco until the end of July, 1906, and was chairman of the relief committee and the rehabilitation committee. During 1904–07 and from 1912 until October 1917, when he resigned because of absence from the country on Red Cross service in France, he directed the new York School of Philanthropy. At the sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington, D. C., in 1908, he was president of the section on the hygienic, social, industrial and economic aspects of Tuberculosis. In 1910 he was a member of the advisory committee of the International Prison Congress, held at Washington, D. C. He was chairman of the committee on industrial relations in 1912, and in the same year was a member of the committee on organization of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography. In 1913 he was special representative of the American Red Cross in charge of relief work at Dayton, O., where hundreds had been made destitute by the destructive flood of that year. He was appointed in September, 1917, by the American Red Cross in France to have charge of the home relief of refugees and other civilian war victims, a task for which he was eminently fitted. When he took up this task there were 850,000 refugees from the war ravaged districts of northern France and Belgium, in dire need of food, shelter, clothing and work. Before the German armies of invasion they had fled chiefly to the cities of France and were housed in the already congested centers of population. It was Dr. Devine's task, in coöperation with the French government and the Red Cross, to provide for the wants of the sufferers and to protect them from disease. Under his direction the relief work of the voluntary and government agencies was coördinated, health centers were established, and hundreds of thousands of women and children were cared for. After the Austrian invasion of Italy in November, 1917, Dr. Devine, with Ernest P. Bicknell and Paul U. Kellogg, also with the Red Cross, were hurried to Italy by Mr. Grayson M.-P. Murphy, Commissioner to Europe, to aid in relief measures. A fund of 500,000 lire, in small bank notes, was placed in their hands by Mr. Murphy, and they were sent to various cities with instructions to furnish immediate relief wherever money could provide it. Dr. Devine has written numerous works on economics, charities, social welfare, etc., and has contributed articles and reports on these subjects to the periodical press, and to the publications of committees and associations. He is the author of "Economics" (1898); "The Practice of Charity" (1901); "The Principles of Relief" (1904); "Efficiency and Relief" (1906); "Misery and Its Causes" (1909); "Report on the Desirability of Establishing an Employment Bureau in the City of New York" (1909); "Social Forces" (1909); "The Spirit of Social Work" (1911); "The Family and Social Work" (1912), "The Normal Life" (1915), and

"Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Pensions and Training" (1919). He is a member of the Permanent International Committee on Unemployment, trustee National Child Labor Committee, director of the New York Probation and Protective Association; honorary fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; member of the council of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, member of the council of the American Economic Association, member of the American Association for Labor Legislation, American Sociological Society, National Institute of Social Sciences, Commission of Church and Social Service, Federal Council of Christian Churches, Academy of Political Science of the City of New York, and trustee Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. He is also a member of the Century Club, New York. He is one of the leading authorities on the subject of social welfare and relief work. He was married, Aug. 15, 1889, to Harriet Evelyn, daughter of Simeon W. Scovel, of Millersburg, Ia.; they have two children: Ruth and Thomas Devine.

WEST, William Stanley, U. S. senator, was born in Marion county, Ga., Aug. 23, 1849, son of James and Mary A. (Hunter) West, and a descendant of James West, who came to this country from England and settled in North Carolina. He was educated at Mercer University, Georgia, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B., subsequently receiving that of A.M. After graduation he taught school for a time, then studied law at Mercer, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and settled at Valdosta, Ga., where for a few years he practised his profession and also became interested in Democratic politics. He was a member of the lower house of the Georgia legislature during 1892-97 and 1902-04. In 1898-99, and again in 1905-06, he was a member of the state senate, in the latter year serving as president of that body. Through his instrumentality the state founded the Southern Georgia State Normal School at Valdosta, and he contributed to the institution about $30,000. A building known as "West Hall," perpetuates his memory. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Denver, Colo., in 1908, and in March, 1914, Gov. Slaton appointed him U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Sen. A. O. Bacon, who had died. He served until November of that year. His political career was marked, not only with ability and great courage, but with unusual candor and honesty of purpose. Mr. West was recognized as one of the most prominent lumbermen in the South, having three mills in Florida—one at Inverness, one at Levon and one at West Lake—and in this field of activity secured a competency. He was also an extensive planter, and at one time served as president and general manager of the Valdosta Street Railway Co. As one who knew the value of thorough mental training, he was always interested in young people and their educational advancement, was chairman of the board of the South Georgia State Normal School and a trustee of the University of Georgia. His religious affiliation was with the Christian (Disciples) church, and he was a member of the University Club of Atlanta, Ga., the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos. He was married Nov. 15, 1888, to Ora Lee, daughter of John L. Cranford of Echols county, Ga., and had one son: William Stanley West, Jr. He died at Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1914. (Portrait opposite page 215)

SCUDDER, Raymond Barnes, merchant, was born in Williamsburg, New York city, Jan. 17, 1850, son of Israel W. and Sarah Jane (Wood) Scudder. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Scudder, who came from Gratton, England, in 1636, and was at Salem, Mass., prior to 1642. His wife was Elizabeth Lowers, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Mary Ludlam; their son Timothy and his wife Sarah Wood; their son Henry and his wife Bridget Gildersleeve; their son Jonah and his wife Sarah Taylor, to their son Isaac Scudder and his wife Sarah Hartt, who were grandparents of Raymond Barnes Scudder. He was educated in public and private schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and at an early age he began practical business experience with the New York mercantile house of Carter & Hawley. At nineteen the state of his health caused him to be ordered to the South and he was transferred to the New Orleans office of his New York firm, which at that time was that of Dymond & Edwards. He settled in New Orleans and at once allied himself with every good cause tending toward the improvement, advancement and protection of the city. He became associated conspicuously with the sugar interests, and in 1883, through his special efforts, the Louisiana Sugar Exchange was organized. As a sugar man he was known as an expert and for the last twenty years of his life did business under his own name. As a member of the Pickwick, Louisiana, Round Table and Southern Yacht clubs, he formed a prominent part of the business, financial and social life of New Orleans. He was being constantly summoned to give expert opinion in matters involving large sugar interests and the railroads in this connection, and he appeared successfully many times before the Interstate Commerce Commission, when complications arose that demanded clear judgment to reach a right and just settlement. He was a dominant factor in the first successful fight made against the Louisiana lottery, and his services to the state militia were given with enthusiasm and devotion. Through successive promotions he attained rank of colonel in the Louisiana national guard, and with another he laid out the first national guard encampment grounds of the state, at Covington. At one time he also held appointment as U. S. disbursing officer for one of these encampments. As business man he enjoyed a reputation for integrity, ability and efficiency. He was devoted to riding, boating, and music, but perhaps his chief recreation was mechanics, and possessing the best amateur shop in the city his specimens of handiwork were worthy of a professional craftsman. Naturally of an ingenious turn of mind, he also originated many clever methods for systematizing business details, besides inventing various intrinsically valuable devices. He was married in New York city, June 10, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Nicholson and left two children: Colgate and Alice Raymond Scudder. He died in New Orleans, La., Apr. 26, 1917.

JOHNSON, Clarke Howard, jurist, was born in Foster, R. I., Nov. 18, 1851, son of Elisha and Matilda (Howard) Johnson. Clarke H. Johnson entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1877. He then began the study of law, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He had the unusual experience of election to the house of representatives of Rhode Island during the same year, serving through 1880, and then in 1881 being elected the clerk of the same body. He had been in this latter position five years, when he was chosen



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judge of the eighth judicial district, which office he held for seventeen years. During that time Judge Johnson was again elected to the house of representatives in 1899, was a member thereof for a period of four years. In February, 1903, Justice Horatio Rogers resigned from his seat on the supreme bench, and Judge Johnson qualified as his successor on April 30th following. On Jan. 27, 1913, he became chief justice, and served until March 7th, 1917, when he retired from the bench. In 1914 he received from Brown University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married Dec. 21, 1889, to Ida Susan Harrington.

BROWN, Calvin Luther, jurist, was born at Goshen, N. H., Apr. 26, 1854, son of John H. and Orrisa (Maxfield) Brown. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Brown, of Bradford, N. H., (who, it is believed, descended from John Brown, who came from England in 1632, and settled at Marlborough, Mass.) His wife was Mary Bruce, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William, a revolutionary soldier under Col. Henry Dearborn of N. H., and his wife, Sarah Campbell, to their son, Luther, and his wife, Sophia Morse, who were the grandparents of Calvin Luther Brown. John H. Brown, father of the subject, was lawyer and judge. Calvin Luther Brown received his education in Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1876, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Willmar, Minn. He removed to Morris, Minn., in 1878. He served as prosecuting attorney of Stevens county during 1882-87, and held the office of district judge from Mar. 10th, 1887, to Nov., 1898, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected to that position in 1898, reëlected in 1904 and 1910; and in 1912, as chief justice of that court. He is a member of various professional, historical, literary, civil, fraternal and social societies and associations, including the Sons of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Minnesota Historical Society, Irish-American Historical Society, Knights of Pythias and other associations of a social character. He still maintains a residence at Morris, Minn. He was married at Willmar, Minn., Sept. 1, 1879, to Annette, daughter of Alexander Marlow, of Willmar; they have four children: Alice, who became the wife of Dr. Berton J. Branton; Montreville J., Edna M., and Margaret E. Brown.

CLARK, William Braddock, insurance president, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 29, 1841, son of Abel N. and Emily I. (Braddock) Clark. His first American ancestor was John Clark, a native of England who came to Cambridge (formerly Newton), Mass., not many years after the Pilgrims landed in America, and in 1635 removed to Hartford, Conn., in company with other early settlers. His name appears on the monument erected to the memory of Hartford's fathers which stands in the old Centre burying-ground. From this John Clark the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Sarah Warner; their son John, who married Elizabeth Newell; their son Abel, who married Abigail Judd; their son John, who married Prudence Woodruff, and their son Abel N. Clark, the father of our subject. Abel Clark was one of the seventy signers of the historical document of Sept. 3, 1775, agreeing to go to the relief of the beseiged inhabitants of Boston; and John Clark, Mr. Clark's grandfather, was a corporal in the war of 1812. William B. Clark was educated in the old North School of Hartford, the New Britain High School and Gallup's "College Green" School. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of the Hartford "Curant," of which his father was part owner, but a year later he became identified with the fire insurance business, which was destined to be his life-work. Beginning as clerk in the office of the Phœnix Insurance Co., at Hartford, he was its secretary during 1864–67, when he was made assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Co., and upon the death of Pres. Hendee in 1888 he became vice-president. When Pres. Jotham Goodnow died in 1892, Mr. Clark succeeded to the presidency of the Aetna Insurance Co. During his connection with the Aetna, its assets have increased from $5,000,000 to over $23,000,000, and it has paid out for losses over $147,000,000. He has administered its affairs with commendable ability, and is held in the highest affection and esteem by all his associates and subordinates in the office. Although now one of the largest companies in the United States and enjoying a position second to none, the Aetna Insurance Co.'s career has not been one of uninterrupted prosperity. Many reverses were met within the course of its early career, and several of the great conflagrations which occurred in the first half of the century seriously affected the company's treasury. In 1836 the Aetna began to do business in New York, and in the fire of 1845, which destroyed $6,000,000 of property in the center of the city, its losses were $115,000. It was the first company to issue a fire insurance policy in Chicago, Ill., beginning there in 1834; by the Chicago fire of 1871 it lost $3,782,000, and about a year later the Boston fire swept away $1,635,000 of its assets. In 1881 the capital was increased to $4,000,000, and in 1909 to $5,000,000, making the Aetna the largest insurance company in the United States. Mr. Clark holds an important position in the business interests of Hartford, and is a director of the Travelers Indemnity Co., the Travelers Insurance Co., the First National Bank, the Fidelity Trust Co. and a vice-president of the Society for Savings. He is also one of the corporation of the Hartford Hospital and a trustee of the Retreat for the Insane. He served as an alderman of the city during 1880–82, and was chairman of the ordinance and printing committees. In 1882 he was appointed on the board of water commissioners, serving ten years. He has been for many years an interested member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and is a member of the Republican Club of Hartford, the New England Society of New York, and was president of the veteran corps, First company Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut in 1899. Mr. Clark was married May 13, 1863, to Caroline H., daughter of Philemon F. Robbins, of Hartford, and had three daughters: Charlotte B., Alice R., wife of Edwin S. Allen, of Hartford, and Caroline E. Clark. His wife died June 29, 1902, and on Aug. 30, 1905, he was married to Rachel Whiltur, daughter of Horatio Root, a well-known builder of Hartford.

EZEKIEL, Moses Jacob, sculptor, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1844, the son of Jacob and Catherine (de Castro) Ezekiel and grandson of Ezekiel Jacob and Rebecca (Israel) Ezekiel, who came to this country from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1808. When scarcely ten years of age he gave expression to his innate talent in the paintings of panoramas and making moving figures and scenery for the amusement of his family and friends. In 1861 he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, remaining there until it was burned by the Union troops in 1864. With the corps of cadets he par-

ticipated in the battle of Newmarket, remaining in the Confederate army until the close of the civil war. In 1865 he again returned to the Institute and was graduated with honors the following year. From the study of painting, etc., which he had meanwhile taken up, he turned to sculpture, his first effort being a bust of his father and an ideal composition, "Cain or The Offering Rejected," both of which showed artistic skill and dramatic power. Removing to Cincinnati, O., in 1868, he entered the art school of J. Insco Williams and the studio of the sculptor T. D. Jones. Here he executed a statuette of "Industry," which was publicly exhibited and most favorably criticized. In the spring of 1869 he left Cincinnati for Berlin, Germany, where he entered the Royal Art Academy, and was admitted to do modeling in the studio of the sculptor Professor Rudolph Siemering. While there he executed the relievos of "Schiller" and "Goethe" for the Villa Collin at Berlin, a bust of the "Sailor Boy" and the recumbent statue of a "Bacchante." During the summer Academy vacation of 1870, on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War, he was appointed by the New York Herald to serve as a correspondent on the Baltic Sea Coast, and from there he indited a series of brilliant letters of war news. He was suspected of being a French spy, arrested and imprisoned. After his liberation he returned to Berlin and thenceforward his art life was one of great success. He studied in the Royal Art Academy under Professor Hoffman, modelled from life, and during spare hours, in order to support himself, taught drawing and languages, and modelled in stucco on public and private buildings in Berlin a number of reliefs, heads, and caryatides, some of them in the celebrated "Passage" building and the Becker Palace, besides a number of others. In the winter of 1872 he was admitted into the studio of Professor Albert Wolf, who was the sculptor of the royal family, where he completed his statue of "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," which many years afterwards he put into bronze. (It is now in Lexington, Va., as the crowning figure of a Monument erected to the memory of the cadets who fell at the Battle of New Market in 1864.) He also modelled his colossal bust of "Washington," now in the Cincinnati Art Museum, which met with very favorable criticism and for which he was elected a member of the Society of Artists in Berlin. Following this he executed the model for a monument to "Admiral Farragut"; an ideal bust of the "Infant Mercury"; the bust of "Grace Darling"; a relievo of "Adam and Eve Finding the Slain Abel," and many portrait relievos and busts. In 1873 he modelled his relievo of "Israel" for the competition of the Michaelbeer "Prize of Rome," which was awarded to him with a stipendium of fifteen hundred thalers per annum for two years' study in Rome, which hitherto had never been gained by any foreigner. This achievement brought him a number of commissions in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany and America, the most important being one received from the "Independent Order of the Sons of the Covenant" and the "Israelites of America" to execute in marble a monumental group of statuary emblematic of "Religious Liberty," to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and unveiled Nov. 30, 1876, at the close of the Centennial Exhibition, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. Mr. Ezekiel was an honorary member of the various Art Institutions of Europe and America, and received gold and silver Medals from the Royal Art Association of Palermo; the Academy of Raphael at Urbino; the International Art Society of Rome; the Society of Artists in Berlin; the National Exhibition of Fine Arts in Rome, and the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo. The last of his productions was the seated bronze statue of the American poet Edgar Allan Poe, completed in Rome shortly after the beginning of the great World War for the city of Baltimore, Md. He died in Rome, Italy, Mar. 27, 1917.

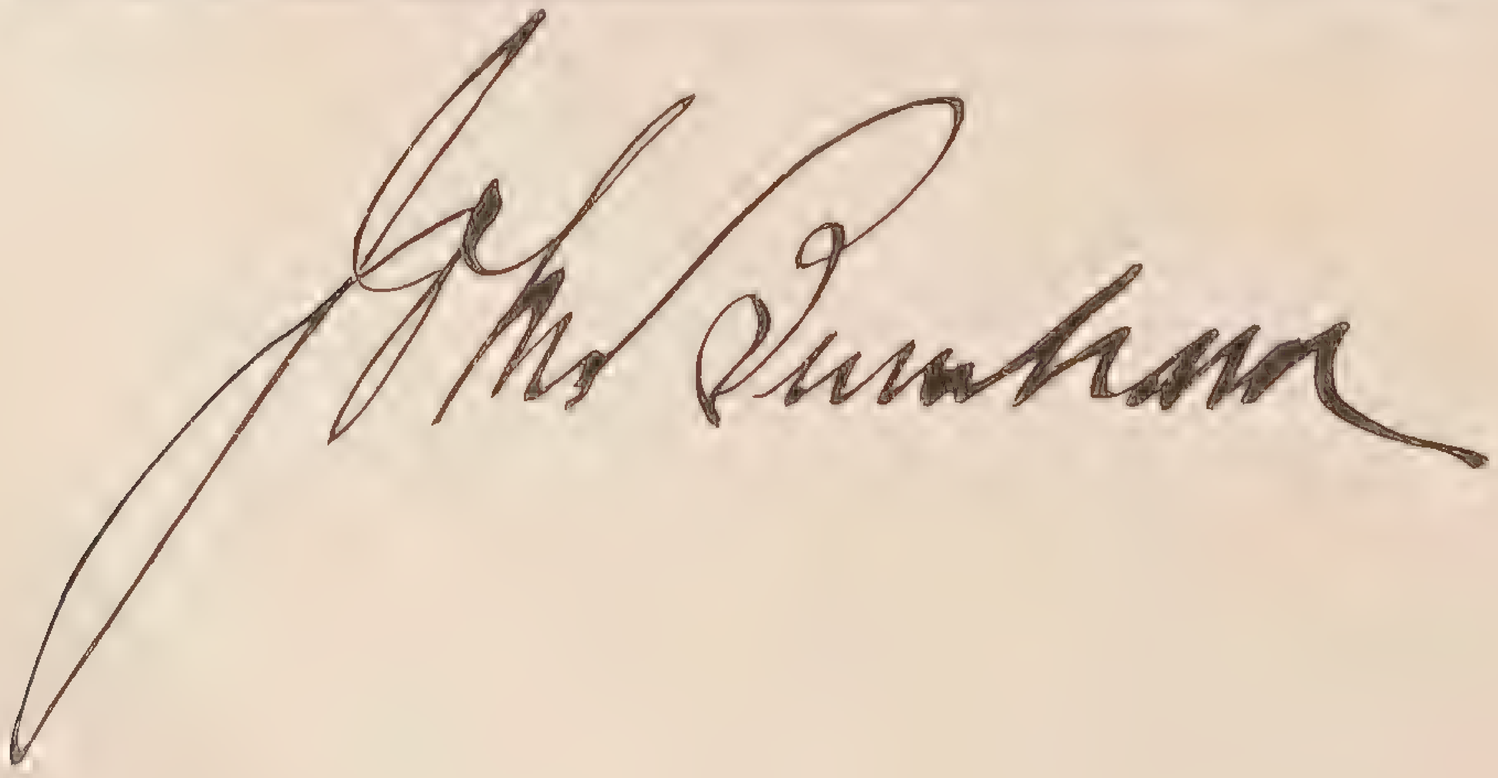
SHIELDS, Albert Stepney Latchworth, lawyer, was born near Coatesville, Chester co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1850, son of Thomas W. and Sarah (Hayes) Shields. He attended the Chester Military Academy and T. Clarkson Taylor's Academy at Wilmington, Del., whither the family had removed. After a year's employment with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Ship & Car Building Co. at Wilmington, he decided upon a professional life, and at the age of eighteen, entered the law office of Joseph T. Pratt, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and in 1873 succeeded to the extensive practice of Mr. Pratt, who had become a judge of the court of common pleas. His practice was a general one, and he was concerned as counsel in many of the most celebrated cases that were brought before the U. S. and Philadelphia courts; cases affording him exceptional opportunities for the display of his gifts as a pleader. He was leading counsel in numerous will contests involving great estates, such as that of the Girard heirs vs. the City trusts; for the surplus of more than $2,000,000 in that trust fund, and that of the Wistar heirs. He was counsel for the defendants Huhn and Nagle in the suit (1877) against the Market Street City Railway for over-issue stock and defalcation; counsel in the bank-case of H. H. Yard, argued before the U. S. court; counsel for Work in the case of Work vs. Peoples' Railway; counsel for David Mouat, on his first trial on the charge of ballot frauds, and for Harry Hunter, a member of the common council, who was fined for altering the election returns and counting himself in; counsel before the supreme courts for Charles Orbaun, a newsboy who lost a leg by being run over by a street car and was awarded $20,000 and interest, the largest amount up to that time ever awarded in a Philadelphia court. Mr. Shields was also connected with more than 100 homicide trials, including that of Emma Bickel, accused of the murder of William Wennow. In many of these instances he secured the acquittal of the accused. For a number of years he was counsel for the Republican party in its election cases, and in 1881 and 1882 he was chairman of the Republican city committee and was influential in repairing the breach in the party caused by the rise of an independent faction. Mr. Shields held high offices in the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the Manufacturers' club. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1874, to Emma R., daughter of Joseph T. Jones, and had one son, Joseph L. Shields. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1916.

JACKSON, William Benjamin, electrical engineer, was born at Kennett Square, Pa., June 23, 1870, son of Josiah and Mary Detweiler (Price) Jackson. He received his early education in public and private schools of Kennett Square and New York city, and was graduated at the Pennsylvania State College, with the degree of B.Sc. in 1890, receiving the advance degree of M. E. by thesis five years later. After graduation he entered the El Paso County Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo., where he remained three years. In 1893 he





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was in charge of the Pennsylvania mining exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. Shortly afterward he became connected with the United Electric Light & Power Co., of New York city, as inspector. In 1894 he accepted a position in the shops and testing department of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co., subsequently becoming engineer in charge of the specification department, and in 1895 he was transferred to Chicago as engineer for the northwest. Here he had personal charge of the starting and completion of the Lowell-Grand Rapids Electric Power Transmission in Michigan. This was a plant transmitting a 2-phase electric current at 12,000 volts pressure from a small water power at Lowell, Mich., to Grand Rapids, Mich., and was the first plant to be started east of the Rocky mountains transmitting electric current at so high a pressure. In 1896, Mr. Jackson undertook the management of this plant, as manager and chief engineer of the Lowell Water & Light Co., and the Peninsular Light, Power & Heat Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich. A new and most equitable system of charging was then devised and put into operation, wherein a uniform basic charge is made per unit of translating devices installed by the customer, to which is added an equitable charge for each unit of power actually used. This was the first 12,000-volt electric transmission plant wherein the line insulators were replaced while the line was in service. In 1897 Mr. Jackson re-entered the immediate employ of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co., and was stationed at the West New Brighton plant of the New York & Staten Island Electric Co., later becoming superintendent and chief engineer of this system, and consulting engineer of the Staten Island Electric Railway Co., which received its electric power from his company. While in this position he put into regular and satisfactory parallel operation the first alternating current engine generator sets so employed in Greater New York and among the first in America. In 1899, he became general superintendent and chief engineer of the Colorado Electric Power Co., at Cripple Creek. In this connection he devised methods for doing live work upon 20,000-volt transmission lines. This plant transmitted a 3-phase electric current at 20,000 volts from Canyon City to the Cripple Creek district, and distributed it throughout the district to drive many widely distributed mining hoists, air compressors, pumps and other electrically driven machinery relating to mining industries, such as ore samplers, cyanide and chloride reduction works, etc. The Cripple Creek Electric Railway also received power from this plant. In 1901 Mr. Jackson again entered the service of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co., as traveling engineer. While in this position he laid out in detail the complete electrical equipment for the 20,000 h. p. hydro-electric generating station of the York Haven Water & Power Co., on the Susquehanna river. In 1902 Mr. Jackson became associated with his brother, Dugald C. Jackson, of Madison, Wis., in the consulting engineering business under the firm name of D. C. & Wm. B. Jackson, with offices in Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. He is also a director of the Cutler-Hammer Clutch Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (past manager); the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (vice-pres.); the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Gas Institute; the Western Society of Engineers (past president); National Electric Light Association; American Street and Interurban Railway Association; and several other national and local engineering societies. His clubs are: Union League, Midday, Engineers and City, of Chicago, Ill.; the Milwaukee, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and the Engineers, of Boston. He is also a member of the Association of Commerce of Chicago. Mr. Jackson was married, Sept. 3, 1903, to Isabel Morrison, daughter of Charles E. West of Pittsfield, Mass., and they have three children: Isabel Morrison, Josiah, and Mary Price Jackson.

BURNHAM, John, broker, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 1878, son of Daniel Hudson and Margaret Sebring (Sherman) Burnham. His first paternal American ancestor was Lieut. Thomas Burnham, a native of Wales, who settled at Middletown, Vt., about 1639; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Jacob and his wife Mehitable Perkins; their son John and his wife Bethia Marshall; their son John and his wife Abigail Clark; their son Nathan and his wife Rebecca Noble; and their son Edwin, who assisted in founding and was the first president of the Chicago Commercial Club, and his wife Elizabeth Kieth Weeks, who were the grandparents of John Burnham. His father was designer of the World's Fair buildings, originator of iron construction of tall buildings, and did much civic planning. The son received his education in the Evanston public schools and under private tutors, at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and at Princeton University. He began his business career as a broker, in Chicago, in 1903, in association with W. G. Gilmore. In 1906 he entered into partnership with Albert E. Butler, under the firm name of Burnham & Butler, and so continued until 1908, when the present firm of John Burnham & Co. was formed. Besides his brokerage enterprises he has business interests in the firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., being vice-president of that company, and was concerned in the notable purchase of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. in 1916. Mr. Burnham served as vice-director of the U. S. war savings campaign for the state of Illinois in 1918. While possessing unusual personal magnetism and executive ability, he is also endowed with great constructive imagination. His clubs are: Bankers of America, Princeton of New York, Caxton, Chicago, Chicago Yacht, Glen View, Indian Hill, Lincoln Park Yacht, Mid-Day, Old Elm, Union League, University Club of Chicago, Midland, Canada, Golf and Country, and Chicago Athletic Association. He finds his chief recreation in yachting, golf, hunting and fishing and horseback riding. He was married June 12, 1906, to Catharine, daughter of Charles P. Wheeler, of Evanston, Ill., and has two children: John, Jr., and Catharine Burnham.

CLARK, Charles Hopkins, journalist, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 1, 1848, son of Ezra, Jr., and Mary (Hopkins) Clark. The first of the family in America was Lieut. William Clarke, who came to this country from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass., about 1636, later moving to Windsor, Conn., then Northampton, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife Mary Strong; their son Ebenezer and his wife Abigail Parsons; their son Ezra Clark and his wife Martha Phelps; their son Jonas and his wife Abigail Merton; their son Ezra and his wife Laura Hunt, who were the grandparents of Charles Hopkins Clark. Both his grandfather, Ezra Clark, and his father, Ezra Clark, Jr., were partners in the iron business with David Watkinson. Ezra Clark, Jr., was a member of congress during 1854-58; was president of the Hartford board of water commissioners

and laid out the famous Reservoir Drives and Reservoir Park west of the city. Charles H. Clark was graduated at Yale College in 1871. In that year he obtained employment on the "Hartford Courant", and has been connected with that paper ever since. The "Courant" is the oldest paper in the United States of continuous publication in the same place, under the same name. After Mr. Clark had demonstrated his ability in the various subordinate positions, he was made editor-in-chief, and is now (1921) president of the Hartford Courant Co. He is also a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Phœnix (fire) Insurance Co., the Collins Co. of Hartford, Connecticut Reformatory; member of Yale Corporation; and trustee and treasurer of the Wadsworth Antheneum, the Watkinson Library of Reference, and trustee of the Hartford Public Library, and the Good Will Club of Hartford. In 1907 he was Bromley lecturer at Yale. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Trinity College in 1910. He served as Hartford delegate to the Connecticut constitutional convention in 1902, and has also been delegate to several Republican national conventions. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Century, University and Yale clubs of New York, the Hartford Club of Hartford, and Graduates Club of New Haven. He has been twice married: (1) in December, 1873, to Ellen, daughter of Elisha K. Root, who succeeded Col. Samuel Colt as president of the Colt Firearms Co.; Mrs. Clark died in February, 1895, and he was married (2) Nov. 15, 1899, to Matilda Colt Root, sister of his first wife; there are two children of the first marriage: Horace B., secretary of the Hartford Courant Co., and Mary H., who married Henry K. W. Welch.

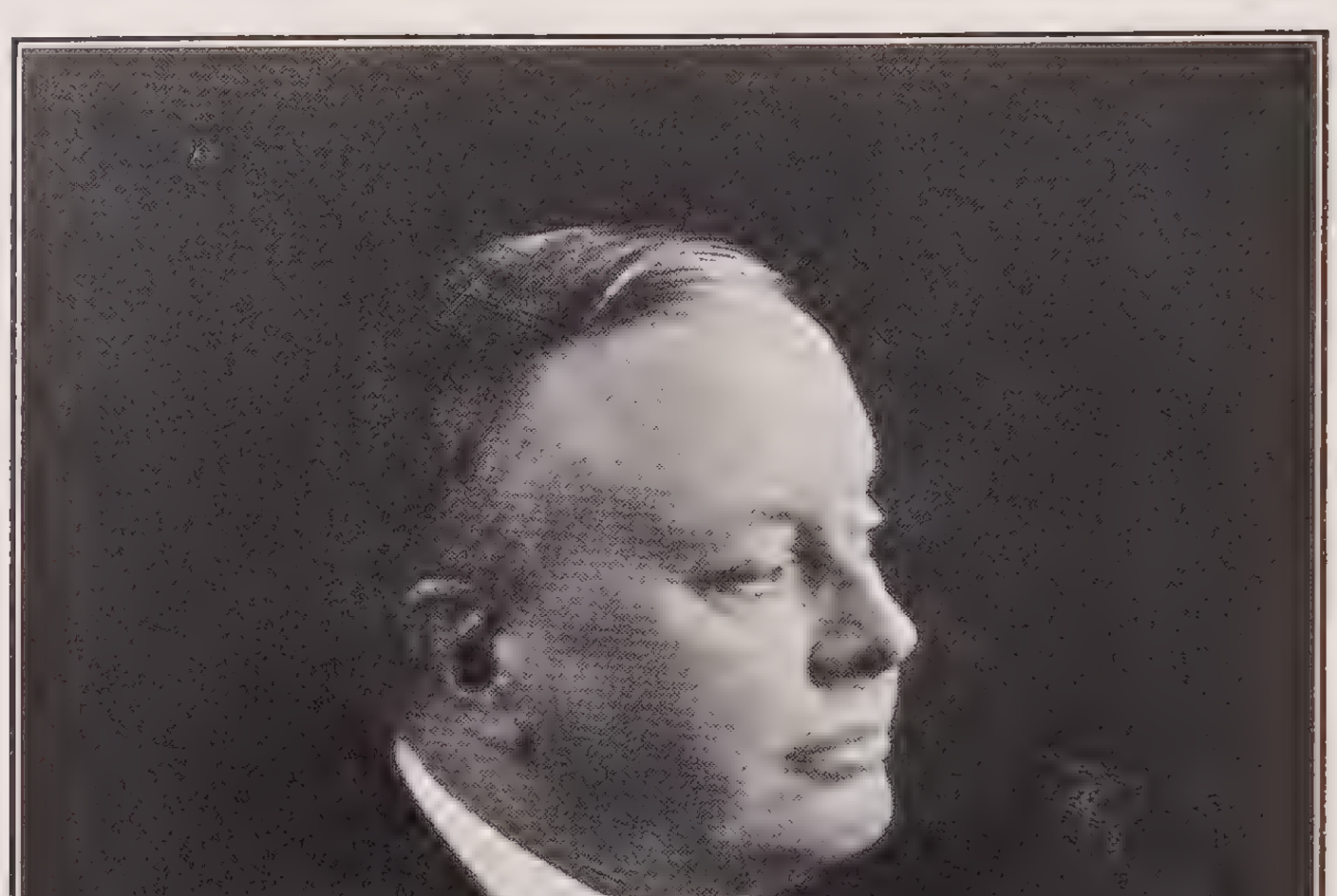
SOMERVILLE, Henderson Middleton, jurist, was born in Madison county, Va., Mar. 23, 1837, son of Dr. James and Helen Glassell (Wallace) Somerville. Entering the University of Alabama at the age of fifteen, he was graduated with distinction in the class of 1856. While in college, he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After teaching one year, he entered the Cumberland Law School, Lebanon, Tenn, where he received his law diploma in 1859. He at once took up the practice of his profession at Memphis, Tenn. In 1860 he assumed the editorial management of the Memphis "Appeal," and shaped its political policy, holding the position for two years and a half. In 1862, upon the capture of the city by the Federal troops, he removed to Tuscaloosa, and became associate professor of mathematics and classics in the State University of Alabama. This position he filled until the buildings were destroyed in April, 1865, by the Federal troops. He then entered into the practice of law with Judge Ormond, who died in 1866, leaving the business entirely under the management of Mr. Somerville. In 1873 the university regents requested him to found a law school in connection with the university, which flourished under his management for seventeen years. In 1880 Gov. Cobb appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, and ten years later he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. general appraiser, one of the four Democratic appointees in that board of customs. Upon accepting this position he resigned from the Alabama supreme court bench, and shortly after his appointment his associates elected him chairman of the board. His early judicial decisions in connection with this office on the board of customs, notably on the constitutionality of Speaker Reed's famous rulings in the fifty-first congress, and the constitutional validity of the "McKinley Tariff Law," were affirmed on appeal to the U. S. supreme court. Judge Somerville was for many years identified with the New York Medico-Legal Society, was its first vice-president, and afterward its president. He was for fifteen years trustee of the Alabama Insane Hospital, and did much to reform the laws in relation to insanity and the treatment of the insane. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by three universities in as many states. He was a member of the Peabody board of trustees. Upon his accepting office on the board of customs, he took up his residence in New York city, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Alabama Historical Society, the New York Southern Society, and was president of the Alabama Society of New York. He was twice married: (1) in March, 1862, to Cornelia Banks Harris of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and (2) Aug. 29, 1881, to Mrs. Mary Wyman Saville, formerly Mary Wyman, sister of Dr. William Wyman (q.v.), at one time the ranking professor in the State University of Alabama. Five sons were born of the first union, four of whom survive: William G., physician of Memphis, Tenn.; Ormand S., judge of the Alabama supreme court; Henderson M., educator, and Bruce S., both of Birmingham. Judge Somerville died at Edgemere, N. J., Sept. 15, 1915.

GAMBLE, Eliza Burt, author, was born in Concord, Mich., June 4, 1841, daughter of Luther and Florinda (Horton) Burt, both natives of Genesee county, N. Y., who had settled in Michigan in 1838, shortly after that state had been admitted to the Union. Her father died when she was two years old, and at the death of her mother in 1857, she was left wholly dependent on her own resources for a livelihood. She taught district schools for five years, at the end of which time she accepted a position as assistant superintendent in the East Saginaw high school, Mich., a position which she occupied for three years. She had been, for several years, a firm believer in human rights and individual liberty, so, when, in 1869, the agitation for woman suffrage began, she was one of the first to join the movement. She attended the first woman suffrage convention in Michigan, and, at this convention, which met in Battle Creek in 1870, a state woman's suffrage organization was formed, in which she held an executive position. The bulk of her work, however, was with her pen. She wrote articles for the St. Paul "Pioneer Press," the Minneapolis "Tribune," the Detroit "Free Press," the Saginaw "Courier," the New York "Sun," the New York "Evening Post," and many other leading papers of the country. Although she worked for woman suffrage, she did not regard it as a cure for present ills. She saw clearly that education, development, and a knowledge of the causes which underlie these ills, were necessary to any readjustment of existing conditions. She therefore decided to abandon her work for suffrage, and devote her energies to this more comprehensive work; whereupon she began a systematic study, not only of early historic conditions, but of all the available facts relative to extant tribes and races in their various stages of development, hoping therefrom to gain a clue to the processes involved in human growth, especially with regard to the relation of the sexes. To facilitate her investigations she spent a year in Washington, D. C., where she had access to the veritable storehouse



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J. M. Somerville



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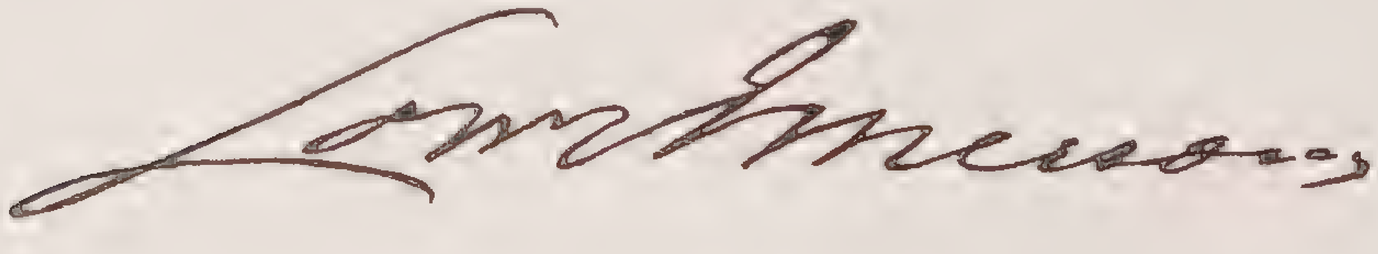


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Eloise Burt-Gamble



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of information on these subjects contained in the congressional library. The results of her work are found in the books she has published: "The Evolution of Woman," (1894); "Theosophy, or Religion Old and New," (1895); "The God Idea of the Ancients," (1897), in which she endeavors to trace the origin and growth of the various existing religions, and to show their relation to each other; and "The Sexes in Science and History," (1916), which is a revised edition of her "Evolution of Woman," and is called "an inquiry into the dogma of woman's inferiority to man." She was married Jan. 10, 1867, to James Gamble, a lawyer, and had three children: Kate, who died in infancy; Helen Burt, who married Dr. William C. Martin, of Detroit, and William Burt Gamble, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chief of the technical and scientific departments of the New York public library. Mrs. Gamble died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17, 1920.

SLATER, William Albert, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 25, 1857, son of John Fox and Marianna Lanman (Hubbard) Slater. His first paternal American ancestor was John Slater who came to this country from Belper, England, and settled in Rhode Island. Our subject was a nephew of Samuel Slater, who introduced the manufacture of cotton into the United States and has been called "the father of American manufactures." He was also a lineal descendant of Matthew Griswold and Roger Wolcott, colonial governor of Woodstock, Conn. (Harvard, 1763), and of James Lanman (Yale, 1788), U. S. senator from Connecticut. John Fox Slater (q.v.), father of our subject, was a man of rare business aptitude and greatly developed the mill property which he inherited from his father, besides becoming identified with other large manufacturing corporations. In April, 1882, he gave $1,000,000 to found the John F. Slater fund for the industrial education of the negroes, and he was also chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the Free Academy at Norwich. William A. Slater studied in Germany, was prepared for college at Norwich Free Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1881. Having learned cotton manufacturing in his father's mill at Jewett city, he assisted the latter in his various enterprises, and after the death of his father presented to the Norwich Free Academy the Slater Memorial Hall, erected to his father's memory at a cost of $160,000, to which he added an art collection at an additional cost of $80,000. From 1909 until the close of his life he was president of the John F. Slater fund and to it made large additions. He gave $375,000 for the foundation of the Backus Hospital at Norwich and $15,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. He established the Slater Museum of casts and photographs and in connection with the museum founded and for a number of year supported the Norwich Art School. Throughout his life Mr. Slater was continually giving large sums to important charities and public works so quietly that there is usually no record of them. He left valuable bequests to the Norwich Free Academy, the Backus Hospital, and to the Slater Library of Jewett City, Conn., which he had built, equipped and supported until his death. A lover of art, he possessed a large collection of paintings of great value, among them a notable Rembrandt, and many works of the Barbizon school. In collaboration with Arthur Mahler and Carlos Blacker, he wrote "The Paintings of the Louvre" (1905). He was a candidate for presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1872. He had a magnetic personality and a richly cultivated mind, was a brilliant conversationalist. His interest in art, literature and religion, his gentleness and strength, his thoughtfulness of others, his fine courtesy and his uncomplaining endurance of suffering—these challenged the admiration of all who knew him. At different times he was a member of the Somerset, Tavern, Puritan and Eastern Yacht clubs of Boston; a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union, Harvard and New York Yacht clubs of New York; the Norwich, Arcanum and Chelsea Boat of Norwich; the Cosmos, Metropolitan, University and Chevy Chase of Washington, D. C., and the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass. His favorite diversion was yachting, and he owned successively the steam yachts Talisman, Sagamore and Eleanor, cruised in Canadian, West Indian and Mediterranean waters in the Sagamore, and around the world in the Eleanor. He was married, June 11, 1885, to Ellen B., daughter of Frederich Peck of Norwich, Conn., and had two children, William Albert Slater and Eleanor Slater, wife of Halsey Malone of New York city. He died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1919.

EMERSON, Lowe, manufacturer and banker, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 14, 1837, son of Samuel and Nancy (Wilson) Emerson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Michael Emerson, who came from England and was in Haverhill, Mass., as early as 1655; his wife was Hannah Webster, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife Hannah Day; their son John and his wife Abigail Stevens; their son John and his wife Anne Hazeltine, and their son Daniel and his wife Mary Knight, who were the grandparents of Lowe Emerson. His father was a farmer. The son attended the public schools, and was graduated at New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1855. The ensuing years were spent in Massachusetts, Ohio and Kansas, dealing in real estate, and in 1862 he went to Trenton, N. J., where he organized the 11th N. J. Vol Inf., and laid out Camp Perrine. He then went to Flemington, organized the 15th N. J. regiment with which he served during the remainder of the war in the commissary department of the 6th corps, Army of the Potomac, with rank of colonel. In 1872 he established the Emerson & Fisher Co., Cincinnati, and soon became known as the "father of the carriage trade," because he was the first to build buggies by machinery. Many of the methods of manufacture instituted by him at that day are still employed in the trade. For years he was an active worker and dominant factor in the National Carriage Makers' Association. Aside from his manufacturing interests he served as president of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, and of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, and was the owner of several splendid farms. In 1904 he retired from active business cares and took up his residence at Clearwater, Fla. For years he was a trustee of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and of Farmers' College. He was a 32d degree Mason, and member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Queen City Club, Cincinnati. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and active in charity and religious welfare work. He found his chief recreation in travel, also in collecting books and etchings. He was interested in all matters relative to the welfare of Cincinnati and wherever substantial aid would further

public progress it was freely given; nor did any good work done in the name of charity or religion appeal to him in vain. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his vigorous, compelling nature and his keen practical mind assured the success of every undertaking to which he gave his vitalizing energy. He was married Sept. 19, 1866, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of William Knight, a banker, of Jamestown, N. Y.; she died in 1899. There were five children, two of whom survive: Harrison Dexter and Laura, wife of Herbert Pinkerton Aiken. He died at College Hill, Cincinnati, O., June 2, 1916.

COLONY, Horatio, capitalist, was born at Keene, N. H., Nov. 14, 1835, son of Josiah and Hannah (Taylor) Colony. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Colony, who came from Kilkenney, Ireland in 1747, and settled at Wrentham, Mass. His wife was Meletiah Fisher. Their son Timothy and his wife Sarah Dwinell were the grandparents of Horatio Colony. John Colony (I) served through the French and Indian war, as a member of the famous Putnam and Rogers rangers. He settled in Keene, N. H., in 1761. Josiah Colony, father of the subject and a native of Keene, was a successful woolen manufacturer and business man. Horatio Colony received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Keene Academy. He studied law under the preceptorship of Levi Chamberlain, at Keene, and was graduated at Albany (N. Y.) Law School in 1860 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of New York as well as of New Hampshire, and, beginning the practice of his profession at Keene, continued in active general practice there until 1867. From that year he devoted himself chiefly to textile manufacturing. He had acquired an interest in the firm of Faulkner & Colony, and upon the incorporation of this firm he became its president. Afterwards he became interested in the Cheshire Mills, Harrisville, N. H., and was president and treasurer of that concern until his death. He was also president of the Keene Steam Power Co., and was a director in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. of Manchester, N. H., Cheshire National Bank, Ashuelot National Bank, and Citizens' National Bank, Keene, and the Winchester (N. H.) National Bank. When, in 1874, Keene became a city, he was elected mayor, and served a second term by reëlection. He was a member of the state board of labor statistics under Gov. Weston; was delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868; representative to the state legislature in 1877, serving on the judiciary committee. He was president of the board of trustees of the Thayer Public Library; incorporator and president Cheshire County Humane Society, a Mason and Knight Templar. He was a communicant of the Unitarian church. He found his chief recreation in the care of farm and woodlands, of which he was a large holder, and in driving. His social and home life were ideal. He was a student of men and affairs, with a strong, comprehensive and tenacious mind, and his interest in life, in men and their doings was keen; his views were notable for their saneness, and his judgment seldom at fault. He was married at Keene, N. H., Dec. 10, 1863, to Emeline Eames, daughter of Elias Joslin, a resident of Keene; she died in 1907. Mrs. Colony's unusual attainments and charming personality were appreciated and recognized in social matters, and she was prominent in club, charitable and philanthropic work at Keene; there are three surviving children: **John J.,** and **Charles T.,** woolen manufacturers, of Keene, and Kate, who married Gen. James A. Frye, Boston. Horatio Colony died at Keene, N. H., Nov. 11, 1917.

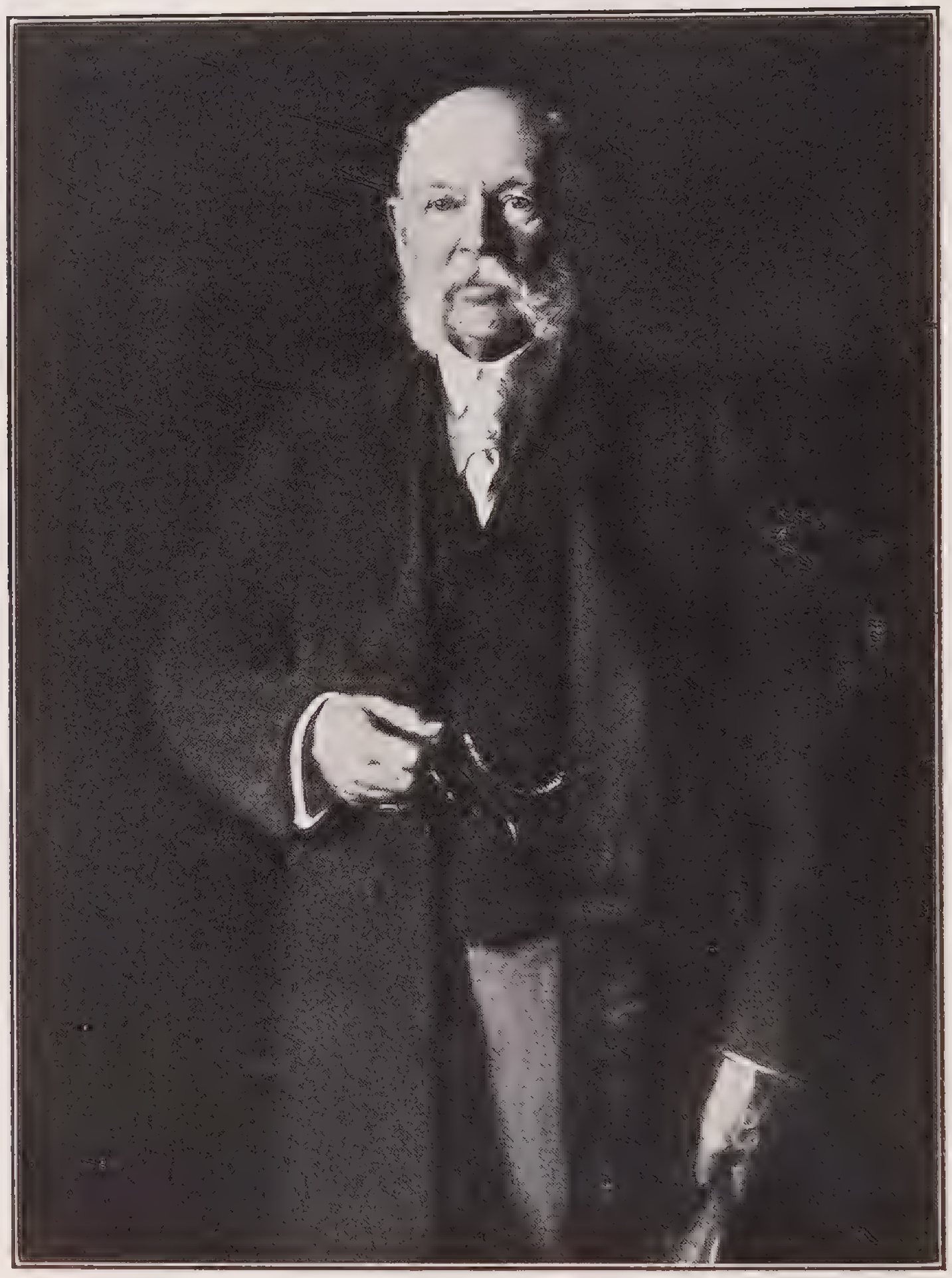
HEYWOOD, Henry, manufacturer, was born in Gardner, Mass., June 25, 1836, son of Seth and Emily (Wright) Heywood, and a descendant of John Heywood, who was a resident of Concord as early as 1650. From him and his wife Rebecca Atkinson, the line of descent is through their son John and his wife Sarah Simonds; their son Phineas and his wife Elizabeth Moore, their son Seth and his wife Martha Temple; and their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Whitney, who were the grandparents of Henry Heywood. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the academies in Westminster and Shelburne Falls. He began his business career in the store of Abel S. Wood of Gardner, a year later entering the employ of his father's firm, the Heywood Chair Manufacturing Co., becoming foreman of the factory and continuing thus until 1868, when he became a member of the firm. In 1897 Heywood Bros. & Co. consolidated with the Wakefield Rattan Co. and Henry Heywood was made president of the corporation. At the time of his death the concern, which was known as the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., had in its employ more than 5,000 hands, and factories in Gardner, Wakefield, Chicago and San Francisco; it also had warehouses in New York, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Liverpool and London, England. He also had great lumber camps in Kentucky and Michigan and its products are sold in almost every country of the world. Under Henry Heywood the business witnessed its most marvelous development. He devoted his skill and energy to the enlargement of the enterprise, which became one of the greatest of its kind in the United States. He was also a trustee of the Gardner Savings Bank and a director in the First National Bank. His interest in the First Congregational Church was deeply manifest and there are many connected with that society who are cognizant of his numerous acts of kindness and thoughtfulness. He was a member of Hope Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Gardner Boat Club from its inception, and the use of the land on which its clubhouse at the lake now stands was presented to the club by him. He was married Nov. 12, 1857, to Martha, daughter of Seth Temple, and they had three children, one of whom survives; Helen Rebecca Heywood. He died in Gardner, Mass., May 5, 1904.

HEYWOOD, George Henry, manufacturer, was born in Gardner, Mass., July 28, 1862, son of Henry (above) and Martha (Temple) Heywood, and a descendant of John Heywood, who was in Concord, Mass., as early as 1650; from him and his wife, Rebecca Atkinson, the descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Sarah Simonds; their son Phineas and his wife, Elizabeth Moore; their son Seth and his wife, Martha Temple; their son Benjamin and his wife, Mary Whitney; and their son Seth and his wife, Emily Wright, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. George H. Heywood was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the course in mining engineering in 1884. He then entered the office of Heywood Bros. & Co., furniture manufacturers, of which his father was president, and the following year

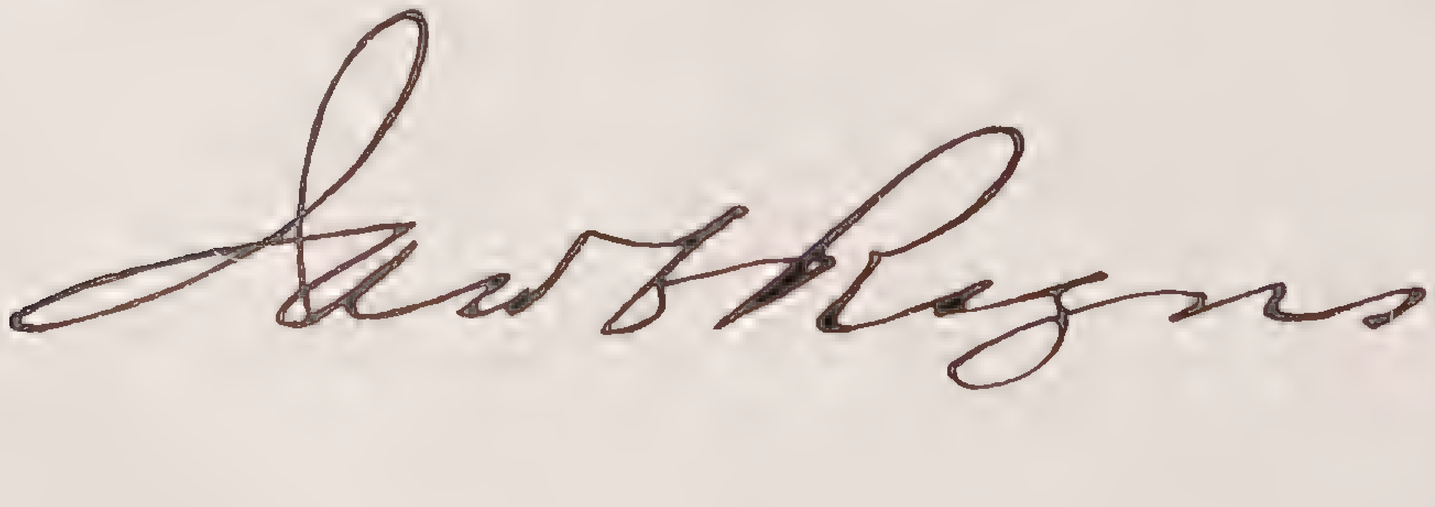


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Edwin Haywood



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Geo H. Heywood

opened a branch store in Boston, over which he had charge. Subsequently he returned to make his home in Gardner, while still retaining his management of the Boston business. A year later he superintended the erection of the large factory of the Heywood & Morrill Rattan Co. and the retail store in Chicago. After residing three years in Chicago he again returned to Gardner, and there became, next to his father, the leading spirit in the business. In 1897, when Heywood Bros. & Co. consolidated their interests with the Wakefield Rattan Co., thereby becoming one of the largest manufacturers of furniture in the world, Mr. Heywood became a director of the new company, and also its treasurer, continuing thus during the remainder of his life. He evinced much interest in the affairs of his native town and for six years served on the school committee, of which he was chairman for three years, and was directly instrumental in the advanced measures for the welfare of the schools. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and he contributed freely to every worthy cause. At one time he was a trustee of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham. He was a member of Hope lodge, F. & A. M. North Star chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe commandery, Knights Templar; and Massachusetts consistory, having attained the 32d degree in Free Masonry; he was also a director of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, and president of the Gardner Boat Club. He was married, Oct. 27, 1886, to Harriet G., daughter of John D. Edgell, of Gardner, Mass., and their surviving children are: Seth, John and George Henry Heywood. Mr. Heywood died at Haines Landing, Rangeley Lake, Me., May 17, 1898.

ROGERS, Jacob, banker, was born in Exeter, N. H., June 29, 1829, son of John and Martha Poor (Cram) Rogers. His immigrant ancestor, Rev. John Rogers, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636 and was the first minister of the church at Ipswich; his son, Rev. John Rogers (q.v.), was graduated at Harvard College and later became its president. Another ancestor of Mr. Rogers was Gen. Enoch Poor, who commanded the first brigade of New Hampshire troops in the revolutionary war, and later served with distinction upon the staff of Gen. Lafayette. Jacob Rogers was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and upon leaving school spent three years before the mast, making long voyages to India and China. When twenty years of age he engaged in the hardware business with his brother, John F. Rogers, in Lowell, Mass., where he lived for the remainder of his long life. He was president and director of the Railroad National Bank of Lowell from 1875 to 1890, and was trustee of the J. C. Ayer Estate from about 1870 until his death. He was treasurer and later president of the Lowell Gas Light Company, treasurer and later president of the Stony Brook Railroad, and president and director of the Tremont and Suffolk Mills, the J. C. Ayer Company and the Kitson Machine Company. He was also a director or trustee of the National Hide and Leather Bank and the State National Bank, both of Boston; the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the Bigelow Carpet Company, the Middlesex Company, the Atlantic Cotton Mills, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, the Appleton Company, the Traders and Mechanics Insurance Company, and the Mechanics Savings Bank in Lowell. He was vice-president of the Lowell Textile School from its organization until his death, and for many years was president of the Lowell General Hospital and honorary director of the Lowell (Corporation) Hospital. Believing that faith without works is dead, he carried out his religion in his daily living, making his politics serve the interests of humanity and his humanitarianism the kingdom of God. His deeds of charity were numerous and far-reaching. He was connected as an officer with the Old Ladies' Home, the People's Club and the Ayer Home for Young Women and Children, charitable institutions of Lowell, and he was one of the most generous donors to the Lowell Y. M. C. A. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and in politics a Republican. He served in the state legislature in 1864–65 and was an alderman of the city of Lowell in 1875–76. He was married Sept. 28, 1868, to Mary Howard, daughter of James G. Carney, of Lowell, Mass., and their children were: Mary, wife of Frank Emerson Dunbar; Alice Poor, wife of Frederick Arthur Flather, and John Jacob Rogers, a representative in congress from the Fifth Massachusetts district. Jacob Rogers died in Lowell, Mass., June 8, 1914.

GLENDINNING, John, actor, was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, Nov. 30, 1857, the son of Charles Glendinning, who was at first a Methodist minister, and later became a free-thinker and a woolen merchant of Whitehaven. John Gendinning early decided upon his career, and during his school days, which were passed in Yorkshire, he indulged at every opportunity in amateur theatricals. Going to Manchester after completing his studies, he was for five years a stenographer there and during spare moments learned what he could of the acting profession. When seventeen he made his first theatrical appearance at Edinburgh, Scotland, as Iago to the Othello of Daniel Bandmann. This was scarcely a regular performance and his debut was not accounted until a year later when he appeared at St. Clair in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Theatre Royal of Greenock, Scotland. Following this engagement he played in light comedy and juveniles in traveling companies in support of many of the leading actors in England. His first important engagement was as leading man with Walter Bently, who was a son of a celebrated Scotch divine. Later he played in "The Merchant of Venice," "Lady of Lyons, "Corsican Brothers" and other plays which were touring England. He then became leading man in the Rotunda Theatre, Liverpool, and later at the Prince of Wales Theatre, that city, and subsequently won considerable praise as Tom Potter, the artist in "The Silver Shield." He later played in "Hands Across the Sea" and the "Silver King." In 1889 he was engaged by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kendall to play George Desmond in "The White Lie" at the Court Theatre, London. He made his American debut in 1890 with the Kendalls in "The Ironmaster" at the Fifth Ave. Theatre, New York city. In 1894 he was the leading man for Clara Morris and the following year created the rôle of the Laird in "Trilby." He thereafter played many leading rôles in America and supported Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in 1899–1900; he was Nance O'Neil's leading man on a tour of Australia. His last appearance in America was in the all star cast of "Rosedale" in New York city in May, 1913. After that he returned to England to play in his own production of the American melodrama "The Rosary." Early in 1916, however, he retired from the stage and took up his residence at Cheltenham. Some of the other plays in which Mr. Glendinning had leading rôles in this country were "The Girl and the

Judge,'' ''Mice and Men,'' ''Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots,'' ''The Man from Home'' and ''Divorce.'' He had also appeared in the support of Annie Russell; was the author of a one-act play ''A Pantomime Prince,'' published several short stories and was a contributor to magazines. He was a member of the Savage Club of London and the Lambs Club of New York city, having resigned from both before his death. Mr. Glendinning was a man of the out-of-doors and passed much of his time off the stage at quiet summering places and in reading and writing. His dominating characteristics were his physical and moral strength and his absolute frankness and honesty. He made friends among people in all parts of the world and at his death was one of the best known actors. Mr. Glendinning was twice married (1) in 1883, to Clara Louise, an actress, daughter of Frederick Braithwaite of London, England. She died in 1904, and he was married (2) in February, 1907, to Jessie Millward, with whom he was appearing in ''The Hypocrites.'' There were two children of the first union: Ernest John and Jessie Frederica Glendinning, both known on the American stage. Mr. Glendinning died at Cheltenham, Eng., July 17, 1916.

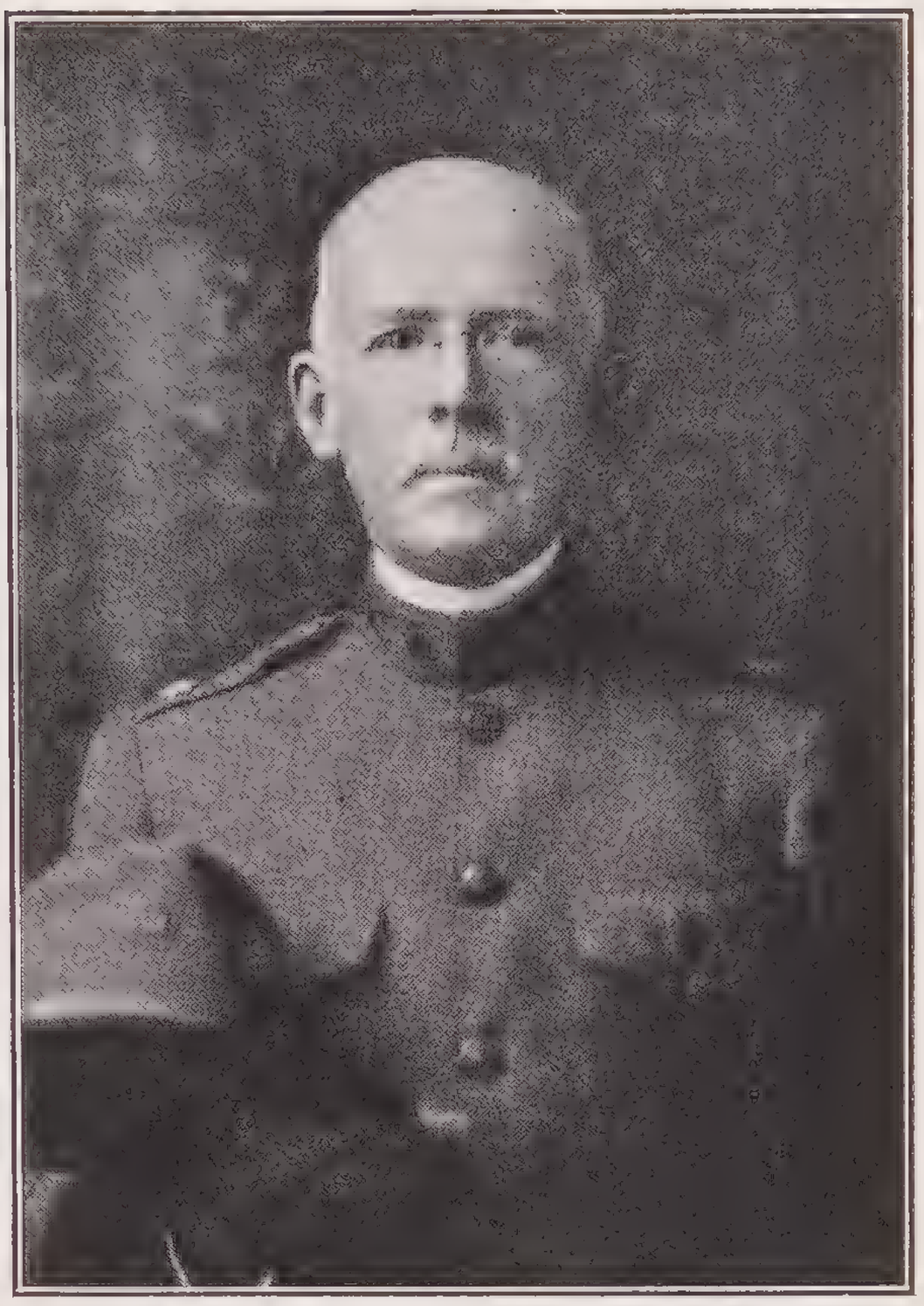
BULLITT, Joshua Fry, lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., July 24, 1856, son of Joshua Fry and Elizabeth Roland (Smith) Bullitt, and a descendant of Benjamin Bullitt, a Huguenot, who emigrated from France in 1665 and settled in Charles county, Md., near Port Tobacco. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished member of the bar of Louisville, Ky., chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, and reviser and editor of Bullitt's ''Codes of Practice'' and ''The General Statutes of Kentucky.'' The son was educated in the public schools of Louisville, Rugby Grammar School, and Washington and Lee University. He studied law under his father and Attorney-General James Speed and at two summer sessions of Prof. John B. Minor at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and joined his father in the practice of law in Louisville. In 1887 he moved to Big Stone Gap, Va., (the center of the Virginia coal fields) and formed a partnership with Henry Clay McDowell, of Lexington, Ky. This partnership was dissolved in 1894, and in the following year he became associated with Joseph L. Kelly, now judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, in the firm of Bullitt & Kelly, which was succeeded by Bullitt & Chalkley, his associate being John W. Chalkley. In 1918 Mr. Bullitt established a law office in Philadelphia, while continuing the firm of Bullitt & Chalkley at Big Stone Gap. He has always engaged in a general practice, making a specialty of corporation, land and mining law. He has always been interested in the military preparedness of the United States and became 2d lieutenant of Crescent Hill Cavalry in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1878; captain of Co. E. (cavalry) of the Louisville Legion in 1880, and was an organizer and first captain of the Police Guard of Big Stone Gap in 1880 (see ''The Trail of the Lonesome Pine,'' by John Fox); captain of Co. H., 2d Va. Infantry, National Guard, in 1913. He served with his regiment eight months on the Mexican border (1916–17) during the troubles of that period. His regiment was again mobilized Mar. 26, 1917, and mustered into federal service for the war with Germany. He was appointed major April 21, 1917, and served with his command in southwest Virginia and at Camp McClellan, Ala., until his honorable discharge on account of age, January 15, 1918. In politics a Democrat, Major Bullitt was one of the Cleveland electors in 1884; a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1885–86, and was a candidate for congress in 1896, but withdrew when the Chicago convention adopted a free-silver platform. He is fond of all outdoor sports and games of skill, especially hunting, riding and golf. He was president of the Virginia State Bar Association in 1911-12, and is a member of the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs of Richmond, Va., the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, and Pine Valley and Racquet Club of Philadelphia. Major Bullitt was married March 5, 1885, to Mrs. Maggie Talbott Churchill, only daughter of Jeremiah J. Talbott, an Episcopal minister of Louisville, Ky., and has seven children: Mary Cummins, who married R. W. Durrett; Mattie Belle, who married J. K. Taggart; Virginia, who married R. E. Taggart; Margaret, who married James L. Camblos; Joshua Fry; Henry McDowell; and Julia, who married Capt. W. R. Slaughter.

VAN SCHAICK, Guy, lawyer, was born at Gilroy, Santa Clara co., Calif., Dec. 6, 1876, son of Holmes David and Mary Alabama (Wright) Van Schaick, grandson of Josiah and Mary (Bellinger) Van Schaick, and a descendant of Goosen Gerritsen Van Schaick, who came from Holland prior to 1652 and settled at Beverwyck (Albany), N. Y. His father, native of Manlius, N. Y., joined the gold rush to California, later engaging in agricultural and mercantile pursuits in that state. The son was graduated at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1898, with the degree B.L., and at the University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill., in 1909, with the degree J.D. During 1899–1901 he taught in high schools at Hollister and Marysville, Calif., and after a year of teaching in the Philippine Islands, served four years more as division superintendent of schools. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1909, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Chicago. Since 1917 he has been of the firm of Rathje, Wesemann & Van Schaick, engaged in civil practice, his partners being Frank C. Rathje and Adolph H. Wesemann. He is a member of the Illinois State and Chicago Bar associations, Lawyers' Association of Chicago, Chicago Association of Commerce, California Society of Illinois, Sociedad Hispaño Americana, of various Masonic bodies, and the City Club, Chicago. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, P. I., Sept. 6, 1905, to Esther, daughter of Frank A. Knapp, printer and publisher of Jamestown, N. Y. They have one child: Harold Guy Van Schaick.

ADAMSON, William Charles, congressman, was born at Bowdon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1854, son of John Whitfield and Mary Ann (McDaniel) Adamson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Basil Adamson. who came from London, England, in 1691, located first in Pennsylvania, and subsequently settled in Montgomery county, Md. William C. Adamson was graduated at Bowdon (Ga.) College in 1874, received his A.M. degree from that institution in 1883, and the degree of LL.D. in 1915. His father desired that he should become a lawyer; to that end he studied at Carrollton, Ga., gained admission to the bar in 1876, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Carrollton, building up a large clientele in the circuit, supreme and federal courts. He took keen interest in politics but held no office, until 1885, when he became judge of the city court of Carrollton, serv-



JOHN GLENDINNING
ACTOR



JOSHUA F. BULLITT
LAWYER



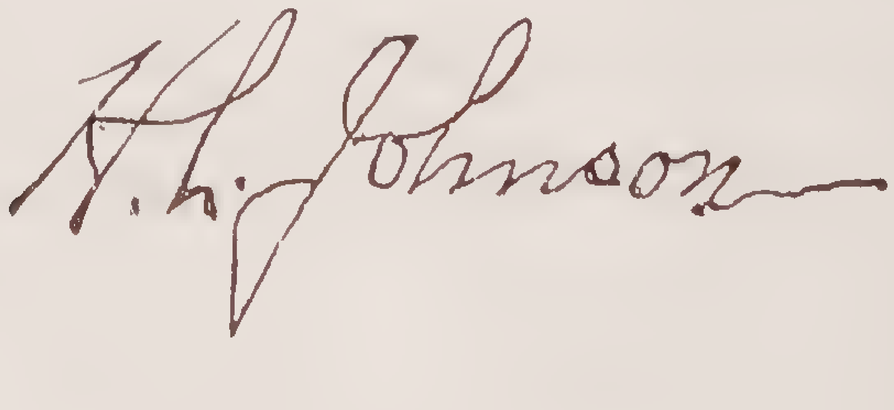
GUY VAN SCHAICK
LAWYER



WILLIAM C. ADAMSON
CONGRESSMAN



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ing until 1889. He also served for a number of years as city attorney, and was presidential elector in 1892. In 1896 he was elected to the 55th congress from the 4th Georgia district, and held his seat by successive reëlection without interruption until the 65th congress (1919). He resigned his seat in the house in December, 1919, upon appointment as U. S. general appraiser by Pres. Wilson. As a lawyer he had averaged a case a day for twenty years and gained most of them. His record in congress was equally brilliant. On his election to that body he relinquished his law practice altogether, giving his whole time to the public service. He was at once assigned to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and although a minority member, aided in shaping important national legislation. He continued as a member of this committee throughout all of his eleven terms; was its chairman for a considerable period, and was vice-chairman of the joint sub-committee on transportation in the 64th and 65th congresses. For ten years he labored to secure aid from congress to protect the seaboard against yellow fever, and this effort was rewarded by the enactment of a Federal quarantine law by the 59th congress. He resisted the extreme features of proposed pure food legislation, assisting in defeating most of the obnoxious provisions of the bill before it became a law. He was active in providing light-houses, light-ships, revenue cutters, marine hospitals, railroad and highway bridges, and aided in the development of water power and navigation. After eight years he secured the enactment of a measure for the development of both the navigation and water power of the navigable shoal rivers of the South, by permitting the land owners to develop and utilize the water power, the government reserving the right to put locks in the dams when built; so that when the shoals have all been improved the government can secure slack water navigation at small cost on all rivers. He secured numerous pensions for Indian and Mexican soldiers and their widows. In the 55th congress he suggested to the author amendments to the Hepburn bill which enabled advocates of canal legislation to unite on and report a satisfactory measure; he is regarded as the father of Panama canal legislation. He championed the Pacific cable, making minority reports in three congresses, once against a subsidy and twice against government construction and ownership, and eventually he made the fight resulting in its construction. He was a member of the sub-committee which prepared the bill creating the departments of labor and commerce. He succeeded in restoring the labor name and feature after they had once been eliminated in committee, his party having demanded a department of labor but not of commerce. He had the Chattahoochee river cleared of obstructions and thus gave cotton to the mills of Columbus several weeks sooner than they otherwise would have received it. Sen. Bacon pronounced his speech against the Dingley tariff the best maiden speech ever made in the house. His district has one of the model rural mail delivery systems of the country. He worked to abolish the liquor traffic in public drinking places and to secure just freight and passenger rates. Always strongly interested in railroad employes of the country he lent his power and aid in the adoption by congress of the safety appliance acts. He was author of the Adamson eight-hour act, the uniform bill-of-lading act, the priority of shipments act, increasing the number of members on the interstate commerce commission, and other acts relating to the amendments of the interstate commerce act, and put through the war-risk insurance act, which gave allowances, compensation and insurance to the soldiers and sailors of the world war. Due to his skill, his ability and his knowledge of the subject, those great measures were passed through the committee, the house, and through congress, and they constitute for him a fitting monument of which any member might be proud. Resolutions of regret were passed by his committee, and read in the house, when he tendered his resignation, and it was stated that "because of his activity in matters of legislation, because of his efficient service in the house, because of his ability, his genial character, we all profoundly regret his separation from this House." He was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Protestant church in 1880, 1900, 1904 and 1908; was delegate to the Ecumenical Council of Methodism, London, 1901, and in 1908 he was one of the commissioners authorized by the general conference to consider the union of the Methodist Protestant church with certain other denominations. He was the writer of the minority report. He is a 32nd degree Mason, and member also of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Good Templars and various clubs. He helped to locate a fish hatchery at Bullochville, Ga. He was married, Jan. 29, 1885, to Minna, daughter of A. C. Reese, a clergyman and educator, of Carrollton, Ga.; she died in 1912, and he was married (2) at Newnan, Ga., Jan. 1, 1917, to Ellen (Zellars) Camp, daughter of Thomas E. Zellars, merchant and banker of Grantville, Ga. There were three children by the first union: Charles, with the American Express Co.; Cristobel, C.Z.; Reese in the automobile business, Birmingham, Ala., and Ernie Adamson, a lawyer of New York city.

JOHNSON, Henderson Lafayette, mining operator, was born in Noble co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861, son of Uriah and Mary (Frye) Johnson. He was educated in the schools of Noble co., Ohio, and for several years he taught school there. In 1890 he began prospecting in Sierra co., Calif.; became interested in the Golden King mine at Alleghany, and placed a plant on the property. Subsequently he accepted a position as manager of the Oriental mine on Kanaka creek, and under his personal direction the long tunnel was run into the property. While connected with the Oriental he also took hold of the Tightner mine, situated in the heart of the town of Alleghany, which had been dormant for many years. With but little capital he prospected that property and ran into bonanza ore, the richness of which startled the mining world. From that time he devoted his entire time to the Tightner, and the property became celebrated as one of California's great gold mines. Prior to that time Alleghany was considered of little importance as a mining camp, but the Tightner discovery started the town on the up-grade until it became the liveliest mining center in Sierra county. He showed his confidence in the community by erecting there a splendid residence; providing the town with modern water works, and otherwise displaying a fine sense of civic duty. After he had taken approximately half a million dollars from the Tightner, he bonded the property, together with the Red Star mine, for a sum in excess of $500,000. The mine continued to be a producer and the purchasing company made final payment in 1917, having ex-

tracted the entire amount from the property. He had also been foreman of the Gaston mine, in California, and was interested in several other mines in the Alleghany district. A skilled and a shrewd mining operator, his advice was widely sought; it was always given freely and always carried weight. After bonding the Tightner he settled at Berkeley, Cal., where he built another splendid home, and participated in all of the activities of the beautiful college town. He was a director from its organization in the Union Publishing Co., publishers of the "Morning Union," Grass Valley and Nevada City, Cal., and he aided materially in financing a new hotel at Grass Valley. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Lutheran church. He had a lovable personality and charm of manner and was a hard worker, and an accomplished and cultivated gentleman. He was married at Alleghany, Cal., Sept. 4, 1893, to Katherine Murta. They had four children: Lester, Verna, Edna, and Hazel K. Johnson. He died at Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 5, 1918.

KINGSBURY, Nathan Corning, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Mentor, Lake co., O., July 29, 1866, son of Selden B. and Huldah (Corning) Kingsbury. His first American ancestor was Henry Kingsbury, who came with Winthrop in 1630, settling first at Ipswich, and later at Haverhill, Mass. From Henry Kingsbury and his wife, Susannah, the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph, who married Love Ayer; their son Nathaniel, who married Hannah Dennison; their son Phineas, who married Hannah Hutchins; their son Lemuel, who married Lovica Hutchins; their son Charles B., who married Betsey Tennant, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, Selden B. Kingsbury, practiced law in Constantine, Mich., went to Idaho in 1880, and was a prominent attorney in that state. In 1901 he went to Hawaii and was judge of the second district for Hawaii about six years, retiring in 1914. Nathan C. Kingsbury was educated in the public and high schools of Constantine, Mich., and entered Oberlin College, class of 1892, but did not graduate. An honorary degree of A.M. was given him by the college in 1914. He took a special course in the law school of the Ohio State University, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, O., in 1896. Mr. Kingsbury served as assistant general manager of the Marinette Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., during 1890-96, and as general counsel for the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. of Columbus during 1896-1906. He became identified with the telephone business in 1906, when he was made vice-president of the Michigan State Telephone Co., which position he held for one year, and in 1907 was elected president of the company. In January, 1911, he went to New York city to become vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which office he now holds. Since 1911 he has been president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., and he is a director of the Michigan State Telephone Co., the Southern Bell Telephone Co., and the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., of which he was vice-president in 1910-11. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Telephone Society, the Telephone Pioneers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Ohio Society, the Japan Society and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He also belongs to the Metropolitan, Union League, Railroad, Whitehall, New York Press and Greenwich Country clubs, the Union League of Chicago, the Detroit Club, the Caledon Mountain Trout Club, the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club, and the Automobile Club of America. Mr. Kingsbury was married in Duluth, Minn., June 6, 1893, to Lillian B., daughter of De Witt Clinton Prescott, and has one daughter, Eleanor Kingsbury.

BARTLETT, David, lawyer, was born in Lamoine, Me., Oct. 23, 1855, son of Hiram Simpson and Phebe King (Whittaker) Bartlett. He is descended from John Bartlett, who with his wife Sarah was living in Weymouth, Mass., in 1666, moved to Mendon, Mass., in 1671, and to that part of Rehoboth, Mass., which later became Rhode Island in 1682. The line of descent is traced through their son Jacob, and his wife Sarah; their son Jacob; their son David, who married Esther Deshon; and their son David, who married Elizabeth Wilbur, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father was a man of intelligence and note; he taught school in connection with farming, serving his town as selectman and superintendent of schools, and represented his state in both branches of the legislature. The son was educated at Castine (Maine) Normal School, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1877. After taking the law course in his Alma Mater he opened a law office in Boulder, Colo., but soon after removed to Cooperstown, N. D., where he acquired a large and successful practice, and became identified with the growth and development of the new state. His practice was general and he was particularly successful with jury cases. In Cooperstown he became interested, like his father, in the progress of education, and later served as chairman of the North Dakota University board of regents. He was the originator of the educational system adopted in Cooperstown, serving as president of the board of education for eighteen years. He was a director of the State Bank of Cooperstown and was president of the Griggs County Telephone Co. He served as county attorney for several terms, was elected to the state senate, and was lieutenant-governor for three terms, 1901-07. He worked energetically to secure the admission of North Dakota as a state, was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1889, and was a dominating force among those influences in the convention which gave constitutional prohibition to the state. Mr. Bartlett possessed those qualities of heart and mind which characterized the empire builder. He was a man of firm convictions, strictly conscientious and fearless in the performance of his duty and in upholding what he believed to be right. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a charter member of the Masonic Club. He was married Feb. 5, 1894, to Ella Mabel, daughter of Levi Trundy, of Searsport, Me., for many years collector of customs at that port. He died at Newton, Mass., Oct. 17, 1913.

GLEASON, Charles Whitney, manufacturer, was born at North Andover, Mass., Apr. 9, 1841, son of Benjamin Whitney Gleason, a manufacturer of woolens. He was educated in the public and private schools of Gleasondale; at Riverside Institute, Auburndale, Mass.; Eaton's Commercial College, Worcester, Mass., and at Lancaster (Mass.) Institute. During vacations he worked in his father's mill, becoming bookkeeper and shipping clerk at the age of nineteen, and overseer of the



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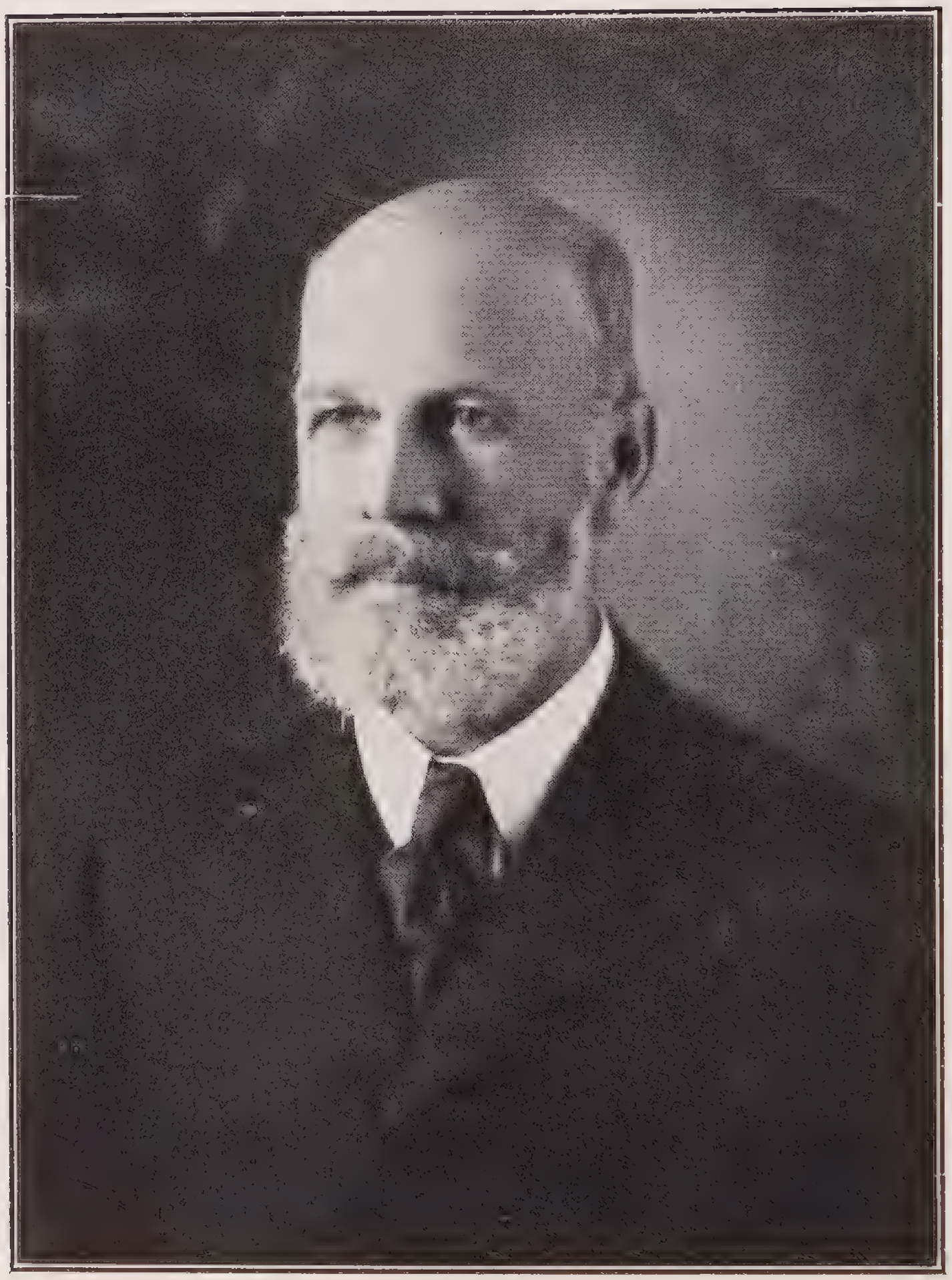
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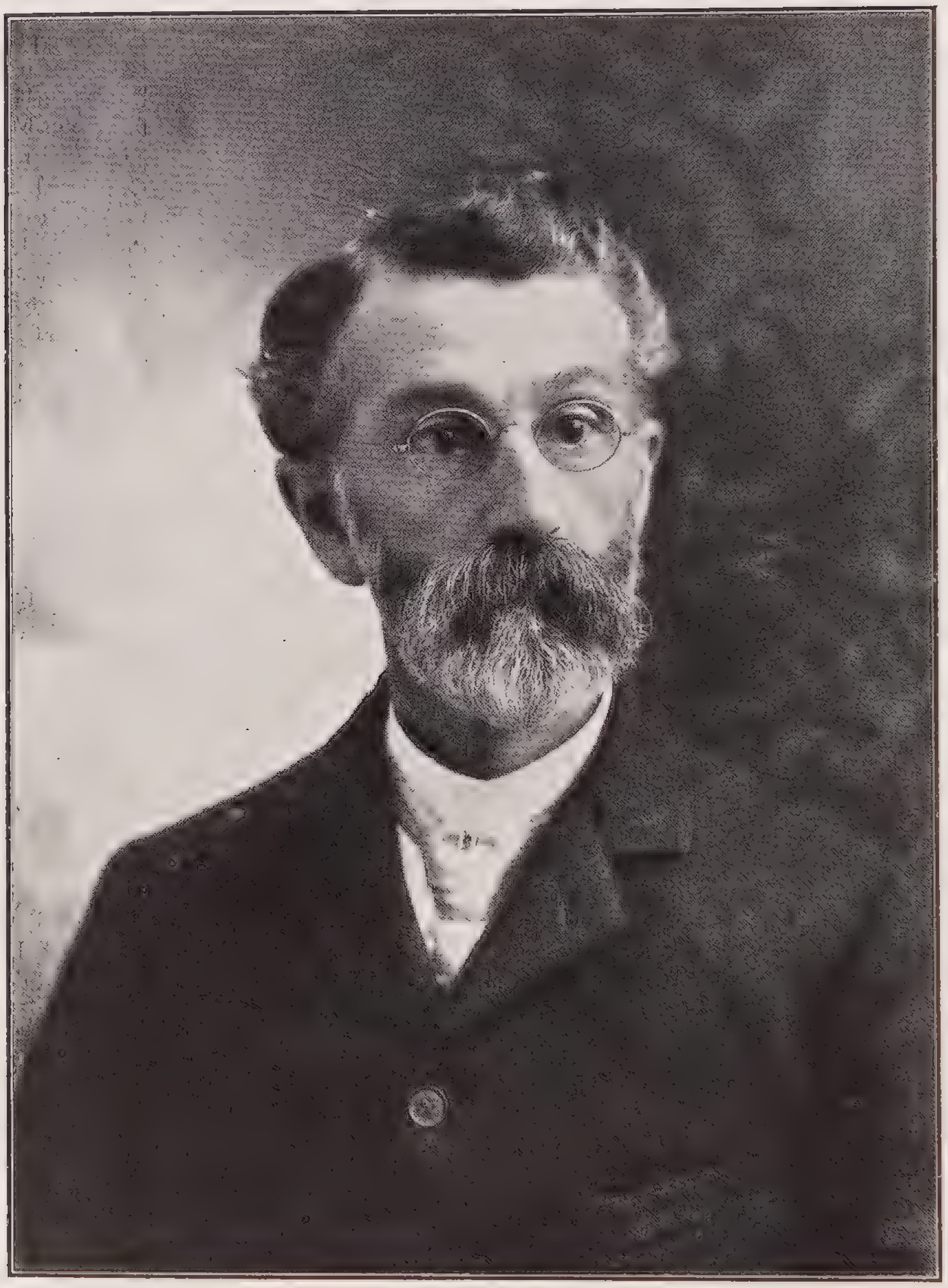
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David Dartlett



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Geo. Pope



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CHARLES W. GLEASON

spinning and weaving rooms in 1862. Meanwhile his father had sent him to Europe for a period of travel. At twenty-two he was appointed superintendent, on trial, and filled the post with such intelligence and fidelity that within a few months the position was made permanent. He was made a partner in the business in 1872, under the firm name of B. W. Gleason & Sons, the members including his brothers, Stillman Augustus and Alfred Dwight Gleason. Upon the death of his father, in 1884, he became the head of the business which continued under the old name until the retirement of Stillman A. Gleason, in 1887, when the name was changed to C. W. & A. D. Gleason. He did much to promote the prosperity of the mills, increasing the output of 800,000 yards to 1,200,000 yards of flannel a year, while keeping the quality of the Gleason flannels up to the high standard previously established. For a period of fifteen years he purchased all the wool used, one year going West and buying direct from the farmers. Mr. Gleason enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his employes, some of whom had worked for the company for more than three decades. He was a prominent and active factor in every movement that tended to the advancement and progress of Gleasondale, and had long been prominent in the councils of the Republican party. He was president of the Rock Bottom Library Association, trustee of Hale high school, and treasurer of Gleasondale Methodist Church. He died at Gleasondale, Mass., July 5, 1914.

KNAPP, Charles Welbourne, journalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1848, son of Col. John and Virginia (Wright) Knapp. He received his early education in the public schools and was graduated A.B. at the St. Louis University. After two years' study in the law schools of Columbia University, New York, and the University of Kentucky, he received the degree of LL.B. from the latter in March, 1867, and that of A.M. from St. Louis University in the following June. He then entered the journalistic field as a member of the staff of his father's paper, "The Missouri Republican," which afterward became "The St. Louis Republic," serving in various capacities in both business and editorial departments, including the paper's bureau at the national capital, of which he had charge for a number of years. In November, 1887, he became president of the Republic Co., and as general manager had charge of all of its departments, being both editor and publisher of the paper. One of the most notable achievements of "The Republic" under the administration of Mr. Knapp grew from its course toward the Pacific railroads. The campaign, which it carried on single-handed for some time, began in 1894, the failure of the Union and Central Pacific to keep contracts with the government being exposed. The government gained more than $10,000,000 as a result of this investigation and agitation. After having been with this paper for forty-eight years, he resigned in December, 1915, to become treasurer of the "New York Times." His career was honest, reputable, honorable and dignified. He exemplified self-control and a singular abstemiousness during years when those virtues were rarer, and maintained with much greater difficulty than now in the circles in which he moved. His clubs were St. Louis, Noonday, St. Louis Country, Round Table, Commercial, and Log Cabin of St. Louis and Gridiron of Washington, D. C. He was also a director of the Associated Press since 1891, and during 1895-99 was president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. In 1896-97 he served on the board of directors of the St. Louis public library. He was appointed a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and was an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker for the St. Louis world's fair. He was married April 22, 1875, to Frances, daughter of Richard C. Shakelford, of St. Louis, and they had one child, Genevieve, wife of N. Guthrie McConnell, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Knapp died at his desk in the office of the "New York Times," New York city, Jan. 6, 1916.

POPE, George, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1844, son of William and Mary (Bogman) Pope, and a descendant of John Pope, who came to this country from England and settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1632. His father was a manufacturer of crockery. He was reared and educated in Brookline, Mass., and at the age of sixteen began his business career in the wholesale dry goods house of Wilson, Hamilton & Co., of Boston. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 44th Mass. infantry, was commissioned captain in 1863, major in 1864 and lieutenant-colonel in 1865. He saw active service in the assault on Fort Wagner in Charleston harbor, during which he was severely wounded, and was in the battle of Olustee, Fla. After the war he engaged in the lumber business with Hall & Co. of Montreal, Canada, where he remained most of the time until 1890. In that year he became connected with the Pope Manufacturing Co., as president of the Hartford Cycle Co., which was owned by Col. Pope's cousin, Albert A. Pope (q.v.), and was treasurer of the Pope Manufacturing Co. from 1895 until 1899, when the company was absorbed by the American Bicycle Co. He was second vice-president and afterwards treasurer of the latter until it was reorganized as the Pope Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., of which he was treasurer until the company was dissolved in 1913. When, in 1896, the Pope Manufacturing Company began the manufacture of automobiles, he devoted considerable attention to the details of the new business, with the exception of six years when he resided in Orange, N. J. He spent the last years of his life in Hartford. He was honorary president of the Connecticut State Manufacturers' Association, treasurer of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States from 1913 until his death. As head of the latter he exerted a salutary influence in promoting the welfare of the leading industries of the companies comprising the organization. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Americanism, he wrote a letter to Pres. Wilson in 1916, placing the National Association of Manufacturers at the service of the Council of National Defense in its efforts to mobilize the resources of the country for war, and the offer was repeated after a state of war was declared to exist between this country and Germany. Always an earnest advocate of coöperation between employer and employee, he inaugurated a national industrial conservation movement which should emphasize the need for greater industrial harmony through the medium of the press, the forum and the screen. Col. Pope was a member of the Albany Burgess Corps, Sons of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; he was also a charter member of Farmington Country Club; member of Hartford Club, Twentieth Century Club, Engineers' Club of New York, St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; was a Knight Templar and a member of

the Sphinx Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was married, Nov. 24, 1873, to Annie Atwood, daughter of Lathley Rich, of Watertown, Mass., and had one daughter, Marion, wife of C. Howard Gillette. He died in Hartford, Conn., April 19, 1918.

ATKINSON, Wilmer, publisher, was born at Warwick, Bucks co., Pa., June 13, 1840, son of Thomas and Hannah Good (Quinby) Atkinson, and a descendant of John Atkinson, who emigrated from England in 1699 and settled in Bucks county, Pa. He was graduated at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), Collegeville, Pa., in 1858, and for four years alternately farmed and taught school. In partnership with Howard M. Jenkins, he bought the Norristown (Pa.) "Republican" in 1862 and issued it at intervals when he was not in the army. Removing to Wilmington, Del., in 1866, the two partners established the "Daily Commercial," the first daily paper in that state (now the "Every Evening"), and conducted it for eleven years. In 1877 Mr. Atkinson founded "The Farm Journal" in Philadelphia, Pa., and was its editor for forty years, retiring from active editorial work in 1917. Under his direction "The Farm Journal" became a powerful instrument for improving the conditions of farm life, and a vehicle for voicing the complaints, views and ideals of the farmer. Having more than a million subscribers, it went into farm houses in every agricultural district of the United States, and in them it was regarded as a trusted counsellor and friend. He made his newspaper much more than a business, and its editing much more than a profession. He made it a potent influence in the whole agricultural life of the nation. Such was his hold on the farming community, that at the time of his death he had two hundred and nineteen namesakes. In addition to his regular editorial work, his writings included an autobiography, published in 1920, various pamphlets on postal matters, and "Poor Richard's Almanac Revived." He was an active supporter of woman suffrage and was president (1915) of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage. He belonged to the Society of Friends and was president of the Quaker City Roque Club. He was married Nov. 28, 1866, to Anna, daughter of Samuel Allen, a broker of Philadelphia, and had three children: Elizabeth Allen, Emily Quinby, wife of Thomas Biddle Ellis, and Gertrude Atkinson. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1920.

MOYER, Albert Weer, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1, 1873, son of Jonah W. and Fannie (Wilson) Moyer. His father was proprietor of J. W. Moyer & Co., manufacturers of overhead tracking and switches. The son received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's shop as a day laborer. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, he was chief of the company's staff of traveling salesmen for several years, and upon the death of his father became sole executive head of the company. In 1913 he sold the business and became general sales manager of the Rockwell Furnace Co., and subsequently manager of the New York sales office of the Quigley Furnace & Foundry Co. of Springfield, Mass. In 1914, with David Newhall of Philadelphia, he organized the Newhall Engineering Co., manufacturers of furnaces for annealing steel for big guns and shrapnel, he himself taking charge of the New York main office. He also represented as sales manager in the eastern territory Tate, Jones & Co. of Pittsburgh, and Mirco Fuel Oil Co. of Lancaster, Pa. In the following year the Newhall Engineering Co. became the A. W. Moyer Co., and Mr. Moyer was actively engaged until his death in superintending the work in the plants at New York, Philadelphia and Plainfield, N. J. He invented the Moyer tram rail and switch and three types of annealing furnaces. He was a member of the Machinery and the Automobile Engineers' clubs of New York, the Century Club of Philadelphia, the Belmar Forum, and the Inlet Terrace clubs of Belmar, N. J., and vice-commodore of the Belmar Yacht Club. Mr. Moyer was a man of exceptional ability and business acumen; public spirited and generous in his charities, he gave much time to promoting the interests of his community. He was married Apr. 26, 1911, to Camille R., daughter of George Oesterle, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and died at Belmar, N. J., Mar. 23, 1919.

SMITH, Walter George, lawyer, was born in Mackochee, Logan co., O., Nov. 24, 1854, son of Gen. Thomas Kilby and Elizabeth Budd (McCullough) Smith; grandson of George and Eliza Bicker (Walter) Smith, and great-grandson of Dr. Godfried Christian Schmidt, a German physician, who settled in Newburyport, Mass., about the middle of the eighteenth century. His father (q.v.) was a famous major general of volunteers in the civil war. The son went with his father and family to Philadelphia as a boy of eleven years in 1865, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. Later he began the study of the law in that department of the same institution, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1876 and that of LL.B. in the following year. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1877 and acquired a large general practice and attained a prominent place at the Philadelphia bar. He has given much time to the public work of the Roman Catholic church, of which he is a member. He was president of the American Catholic Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Federation of Catholic Societies, trustee of the Catholic University of America, the University of Pennsylvania and the Drexel Institute, a manager of the Beneficial Saving Fund of Philadelphia, and a director of the Philadelphia Contributionship. Mr. Smith has been most active in divorce reform. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the National Divorce Congress. He was president of the National Commission on Uniform State Laws and president of the American Bar Association (1917–18); a commissioner for relief of the Near East (1919), and a member of the Phil-Armenian League at Geneva (1920). He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is the author of "The Life and Letters of Thomas Kilby Smith, Brevet Major General of United States Volunteers" (1898). Mr. Smith was married Jan. 7, 1890, to Elizabeth Langstroth, daughter of Francis A. Drexel, of Philadelphia; she died in the same year.

MILLER, Darius, railroad president, was born in Princeton, Ill., Apr. 3, 1859, son of John S. and Elizabeth (Schock) Miller. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in 1877, began his railway service as a stenographer in the general freight office of the Michigan Central Railway. From the first he displayed unusual ability and his ready grasp



Albert W Morgen



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of railroad matters brought him early to the notice of the higher officials and won him a series of rapid and important promotions in the space of a very few years. In 1880 he was appointed clerk in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad; a little later he became chief clerk to the general manager of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and in 1883 was made general freight and ticket agent of the same road, now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system. In 1887 he left that road to become general freight and passenger agent of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, now a part of the St. Louis & Southwestern. In 1889 he was promoted to the position of traffic manager of that road, and a year later became traffic manager of the Queen & Crescent route. In 1893 he was advanced to the position of traffc manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and was elected vice-president of that road in 1896. In 1898 he became a second vice-president of the Great Northern Railroad with headquarters at St. Paul, which office he held until 1902, when as first vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad he took up his headquarters at Chicago and assumed a leading place among the small group of men recognized as powerful factors in railroad affairs. On Feb. 1, 1910, Mr. Miller was elected president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system and of the Colorado & Southern Railroad Co. The years following Mr. Miller's advancement to his new position constitute the most difficult period in the history of the railroad world. Notwithstanding this, the results of his management of the Burlington afforded signal proof of the wisdom of James J. Hill in selecting him as its chief executive. With expenses rapidly increasing to meet the growing demand for luxury in traveling, and with unsettled and declining business conditions throughout the country, the genius and ability of its president enabled the Burlington road to meet all its problems, to close each fiscal year in excellent circumstances and with a record of faithful and efficient service to the public. Aside from the habit of industry and natural aptitude for a particular calling, Mr. Miller's most marked, and perhaps most valuable characteristic was his ability to adapt himself and his measures to the changing relations between the public and the railroads—in other words the psychology of transportation. He was hearty in his coöperation in any good effort that was put forth to secure the best results for both the railroads and the public; his broad-minded policies and attempts to harmonize the perplexed modern relations of the railroads and the shippers challenged wide recognition. Patrons and competitors alike agree as to his tactful, fair and judicial handling of any question that came within his jurisdiction. At the time of his death James J. Hill said of him: "Mr. Miller made himself valued and kept himself valuable by the old-fashioned methods of thoroughness, diligence and devotion to duty. At the time of his death, no railroad president in the country knew better the complete internal workings of his system. That was his aim from the beginning in whatever he undertook; he set out with the idea that he did not know it all, that he must master it completely, and that to this end no labor could be too great. He achieved it by intense and continued application. He was a fine operating officer; he had a keen and intelligent conception of the whole business field as it was related to his work, but his greatest strength lay in his personal familiarity with all the facts and conditions with which he had to deal. These are some of the business qualities that made him so highly esteemed while living, and his death so great a loss." Mr. Miller contributed to various periodicals thoughtful articles regarding railroad conditions and the interests involved. While his main concern centered in the great railway system of which he was the chief official, Mr. Miller was connected as director with a number of financial institutions. Among these were the National Commercial Bank, the Commercial National Safe Deposit Co., Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the Union Trust Co. He was a member of the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Saddle and Cycle, South Shore Country, Old Elm, Onwentsia, Exmoor Country clubs of Chicago; the St. Louis of St. Louis; and the Minnesota of St. Paul. He was married Oct. 19, 1882, to Susanna C., daughter of John Brown, of Morris, Ill., and died without issue at Glacier Park, Mont., Aug. 23, 1914.

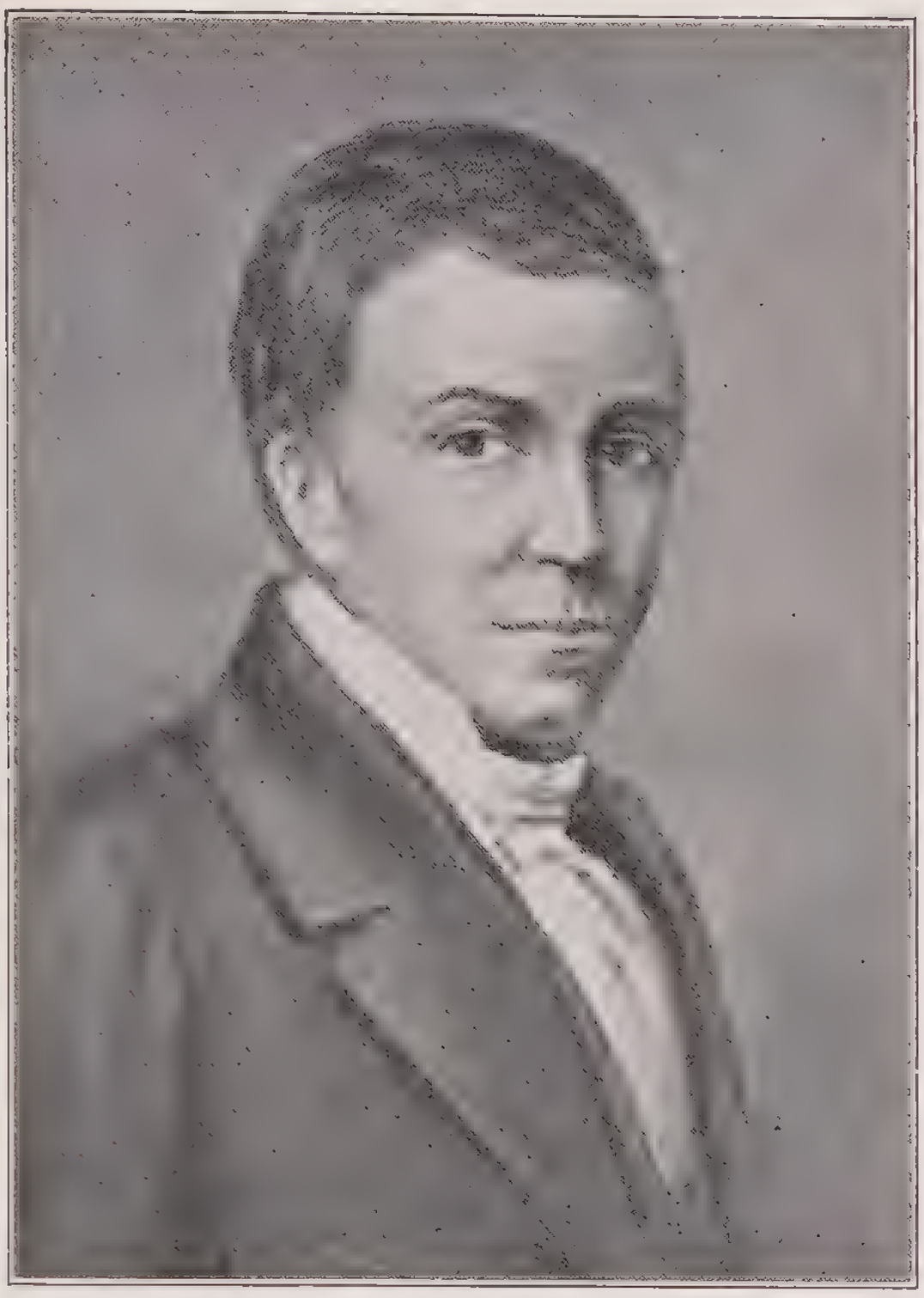
McCOY, Isaac, missionary to the Indians, was born near Uniontown, Fayette co, Pa., June 13, 1784, son of William McCoy, and grandson of James McCoy, who came to this country from Ireland in 1760, married Ann Bruce, and settled at South Union, Pa. His father, a Baptist minister, moved to Kentucky in 1789, where the boyhood of our subject was spent. Early in life he decided to follow his father's profession, and in 1804 he went to Vincennes, Ind., in response to what he considered a divine call. He was licensed to preach Aug. 13, 1808, by the old Silver Creek Baptist church in Clarke county, Ind., and shortly afterwards purchased land on Maria creek, Knox county, eight miles from Vincennes, and followed the trade of wheelwright. In 1809 the Maria Creek Baptist church was founded with McCoy as pastor. His main support, however, was from his own labor, and he made numerous missionary trips at his own expense. Having conceived a determination "to do something for the Indians," as he expressed it, he secured an appointment, Oct. 17, 1817, from the board of managers of the Baptist Missionary Convention for the United States as missionary to the Indians in a number of counties in Indiana and Illinois. It was the first work of the kind undertaken by the Baptist church, and the beginning of a movement to which McCoy was to devote the remainder of his life. In pursuance of his work he established a mission on Raccoon creek, near Montezuma, Ind., where he opened, on Jan. 1, 1819, a school for Indian children. A year later he moved the mission to Fort Wayne, Ind., and in January, 1822, he again transferred it to a point near the present site of Niles, Mich. There it was called the Carey Mission, after the great English missionary of that name. McCoy and his wife carried on their work with the greatest zeal and strength of faith in the face of the most trying vicissitudes, exposures and sorrows. He traveled in every direction seeking aid. He rode hundreds of miles through the wilderness, swimming swollen streams, sleeping on the wet ground at night, and suffering other hardships for the sake of his mission. Five of his children (he lost ten in all) died while he was absent from home. To add to his difficulties, he had to contend with the sale of whisky to the Indians by white men.

In time this led him to the conclusion that the only sure hope for the Christianization and civilization of the Red Men was to secure for them territory into which the white men could not carry the whisky traffic, and to conceive a plan for their colonization, which he lived to see adopted. In 1826 he gave up personal superintendence of the Carey Mission and, having secured the approval of John C. Calhoun, then secretary of war, of his colonization scheme, went West to carry it into effect. With headquarters at Shawnee Mission, in what is now Oklahoma, he spent ten years making surveys for Indian reservations, in preaching, in establishing schools and missions for the Indians, and in otherwise ministering to their spiritual and material needs. In 1827 he published "Remarks on Indian Reform" which succinctly set forth his colonization scheme and which was widely circulated and read, and made a number of trips to Washington to lay his plans before the congress. As a result of his efforts the congress in 1830 established what was then called the "Indian Country," and later "Indian Territory." In 1840 he published "History of Baptist Indian Missions," which is one of the most thrilling narratives in the early literature of the West. In 1842 he took up his residence at Louisville, Ky., as secretary of the American Indian Mission Association which he had founded, and in this work he spent his declining years. McCoy was one of the first to demonstrate to a skeptical people that the Indian could be civilized and converted into a creditable citizen. He devoted nearly thirty years of his life to the civil and religious improvement of the aborigines of America, and the colonization scheme which he founded and which has been followed by the government for nearly a century in an imperishable monument to his wisdom and benevolence. His life and his labors were a connecting link between barbarism and civilization over a large portion of the West. He was married in 1803 to Christiana Polke, daughter of Capt. Polke, a Kentucky pioneer. He died at Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1846.

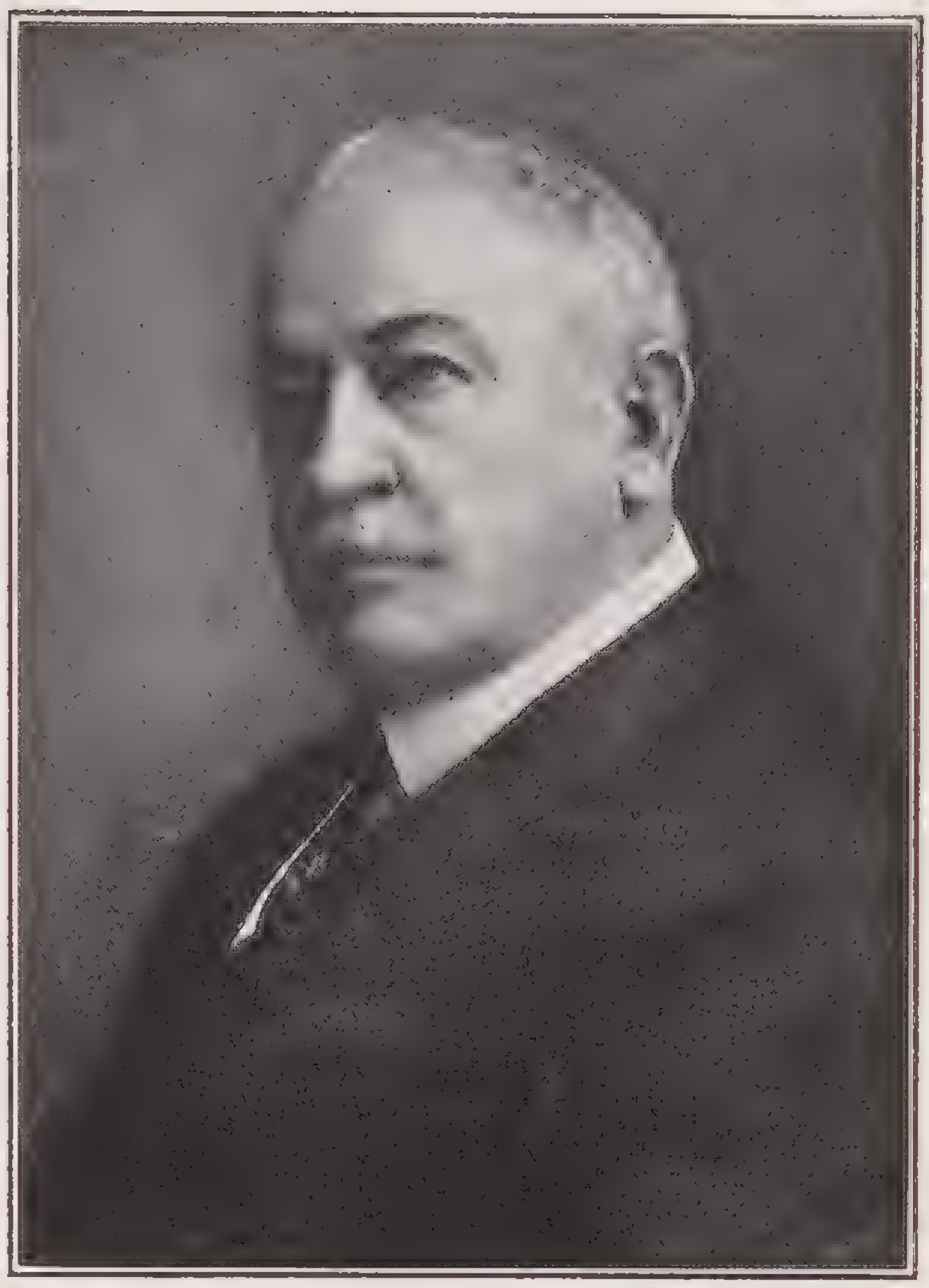
HEARN, James William, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Zanesville, O., Apr. 14, 1852, son of John T. and Mary (Quailey) Hearn, natives of Ireland. He received his education at the public schools and began his business career as office boy in his home town. Later he went to New Orleans and became connected with the firm of Delgado & Co. After nineteen years' association, he severed his connection and organized the New Orleans Coffee Co.—the pioneer coffee-roasting company of the South. He was president of the concern at the time of his death. He had extensive and many interests in various financial enterprises north, east and west. Mr. Hearn was affiliated with many civic organizations; was a member of the Boston Club, Yacht Club and the leading carnival societies. He was a great wit and always an addition as a "raconteur" at the dinner table. New Orleans never had a better citizen than James W. Hearn and few men were so long and so worthily identified with its growth and general development. Mr. Hearn was endowed in an exceptional degree with the qualities that command business success. He was industrious, prudent, methodical, affable and courteous. He was married at Leavenworth, Kan., June 5, 1889, to Angie B., daughter of Judge Henry T. Green, a lawyer of Leavenworth, Kan. She survives him with one daughter, Bessie Hearn, wife of Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, Charlottsville, Va. Mr. Hearn died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 22, 1919.

AXTELL, Delos, agriculturist and banker, was born at Barbourville, Delaware co., N. Y., Mar. 22, 1855, son of Henry and Rebecca (Neff) Axtell, and a descendant of Thomas Axtell, who came from Buckhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, in 1641, and settled at Sudbury, Mass.; the line running through Thomas' son Henry and the latter's wife, Hannah Merriam; their son Thomas and his wife, Sarah Barker; their son Joseph and his wife, Abigail Hayden; their son Daniel and his wife, Elizabeth Whittemore; their son Moses and his wife, Bethsheba Peake; and their son George Axtell and his wife, Barbara Benedict, who were the grandparents of Delos Axtell. He was engaged in farming and dairying until 1906, when he removed to the village of Deposit. He was a director of the Farmers' National Bank from its organization. During all his mature years he was prominent in town affairs and politics. For years he served the town of Deposit as supervisor, and several times was chairman of the board of supervisors of Delaware county. For ten years he was a member of the Republican county committee, of which he was chairman at the time of his death. During 1897–1901 he was a member of the New York state assembly, within that period serving on the committees on railroads, excise, unfinished business, privileges and elections, and for two years was chairman of the forest, fish and game commission of the state. He was a communicant of the Baptist church; past worthy patron and assistant grand lecturer, Order of the Eastern Star; a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine; Order of Foresters and the Orange. He was married, Oct. 27, 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Axtell, a farmer, of Barbourville, N. Y., and had six children: Florence E.; Sarah Inez, wife of John M. Briggs, Jr.; William J.; Clifford W.; Clayton; and Paul H. Axtell. He died at Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1919.

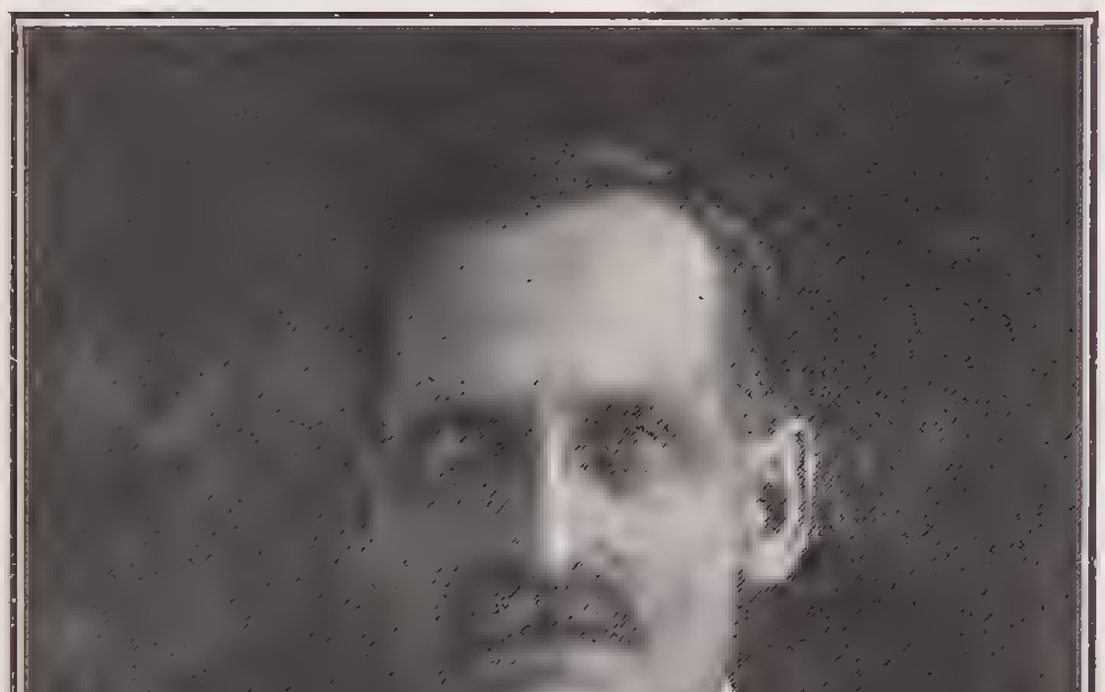
CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, lawyer, was born in Licking county, O., Dec. 17, 1829, son of John and Margaret (Brown) Callahan, and a descendant of ancestors who participated in the war of the revolution. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, purchased a quarter section of virgin forest land in Ohio, and there established his farm home. The son received a meagre education in the district school, and outside of school zealously studied the few books obtainable in that day. At twenty he joined the tide of emigration which had set in from his county to Crawford county, Ill. He was employed splitting rails and building fence; tried farming with a brother for a brief period, and for two years taught school. After being employed for a year by Preston Bros., merchants and packers, Hutsonville, Ill., in 1850 he became editor and publisher of "The Wabash Sentinal" of that place, continuing that connection until 1854, when he became editor of the Marshall (Ill.) "Telegraph." He returned to Hutsonville in 1856 and was elected justice of the peace; was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1859; and in 1861 established himself in practice at Robinson. He soon became the acknowledged leader of the local bar, and was a dominant factor in every public enterprise of his community. Through his energy and efforts the "Big Four" railroad was induced to build its line through Robinson. He was the pioneer in the county in advocating good roads; was a constant student



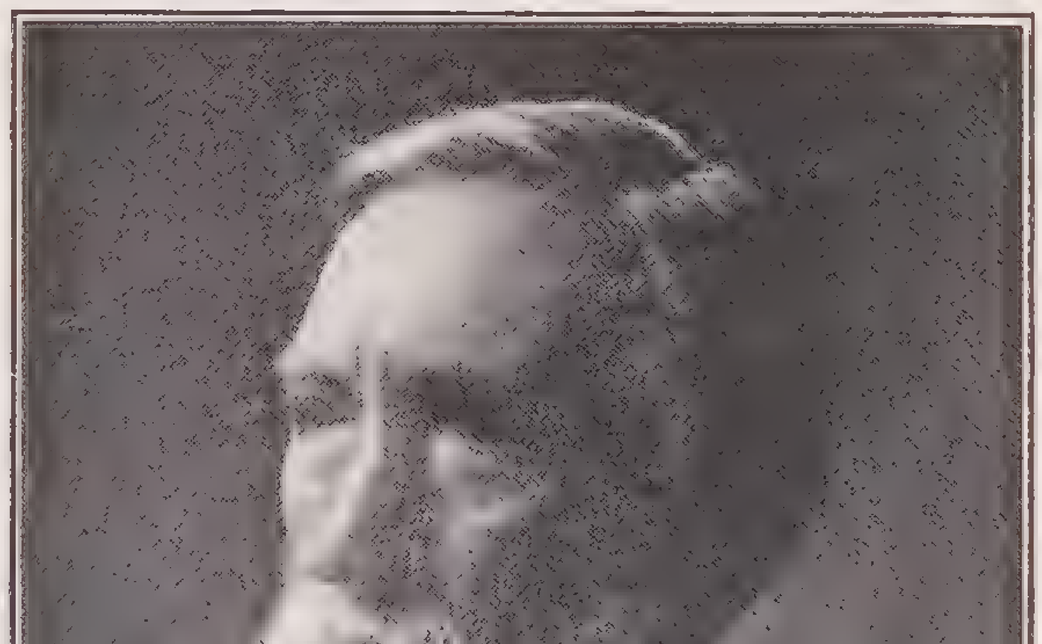
ISAAC McCOY
MISSIONARY



JAMES W. HEARN
MERCHANT



DELOS AXTELL
AGRICULTURIST



ETHELBERT CALLAHAN
LAWYER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Chas. H. Barry

of scientific farming and stock-raising, using both his voice and pen in their promotion, and he guided with strong resourcefulness many private enterprises with which he identified himself. He was a member of the American Bar Association; Illinois State Bar Association, and its president in 1889; Crawford County Bar Association; member of 29th, 37th, 38th and 39th general assemblies and author of much constructive legislation therein. He was also author of "The Lawyers of the Bible." Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Methodist church. He found his chief recreation in literature and politics. Inured to toil and adversity by his early life, accustomed to the clear atmosphere of rural surroundings, he developed habits of clear and vigorous thinking. He was a profound student of the law and he held a high ideal of a lawyer which finds its best service in settling disputes according to the law of justice. He discovered legal flaws quickly and in condemning sham and hypocrisy his methods were rapid and decisive. His dignified bearing, kindly face, and charm of manner marked him a cultured gentleman. To the needy who came to him for counsel and guidance he was kind and charitable, and many are those who speak of his deeds of benevolence. He was married at Hutsonville, Ill., June 27, 1854, to Mary (Barlow) Jones, daughter of Joel Barlow, of revolutionary stock. They had one child: Mary, wife of Laurence G. Mercer. He died at Robinson, Ill., June 20, 1918.

BARRY, Charles Hart, insurance official, was born at Alton, Ill., Nov. 15, 1857, son of Amasa Stetson and Catherine (Riley) Barry, grandson of John and Mary (Blake) Barry, and great-grandson of Charles Barry, who came from Ireland between 1700–1730 and settled at Williamsburg, Va. He was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1877 with the degree A.B., and in that year began his career as an underwriter as manager of a local agency at Alton. The next year he went to Chicago as chief clerk in the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Co. In 1880 he accepted a field position with the old general agency of Schenk & Hobbs, Chicago, and shortly thereafter became special agent for the Phoenix of London for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. had its western department at Erie, Pa., under general agent J. F. Downing, who also represented the Insurance Co. of North America, and in 1884, the subject entered Downing's service as special agent and adjuster for these two companies for the state of Illinois, and afterward for Michigan. In 1890 he went to Erie as a member of the firm of J. F. Downing & Co. Later the Pennsylvania Fire decided to open its department in Chicago and he was appointed manager, in 1894, continuing in that relation until his election, in 1915, as president of the company. During his career as manager in Chicago the premium income of the Pennsylvania Fire increased two and one-half times and made a trade profit of $1,900,000. During his twenty years' administration with the western department he made a consistent profit on the business each year. He had been active in various underwriting organizations, serving as chairman of the governing committee of the Western Union for two years, and he was instrumental in advancing Union affairs in many ways. For years he was chairman of the Wisconsin committee and he had much to do with defeating the proposed state insurance amendments which came up there in 1914. He was a leading member of the first joint conference committee that shaped the Union and Western Insurance Bureau working agreement. The Pennsylvania Fire, having been taken over by the North British & Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., received his resignation, to take effect five days from the time of his death. He had planned to return from Philadelphia to Evanston, Ill., where for years he had made his home, and where he had become a dominant factor in community life. He was a member of the committee of laws of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; president of the Country Club, Evanston, and member Huntington Valley Country Club, Abington, Pa.; also Glenview Golf Club, Union League and University clubs of Chicago, Ill. He was a Unitarian and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in golf. He was married at Alton, Ill., July 30, 1884, to Ida May, daughter of Hiram M. Bateman, a business man of Alton; she survived him with one child: Lucile, now Mrs. E. Warner Coburn. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 11, 1918.

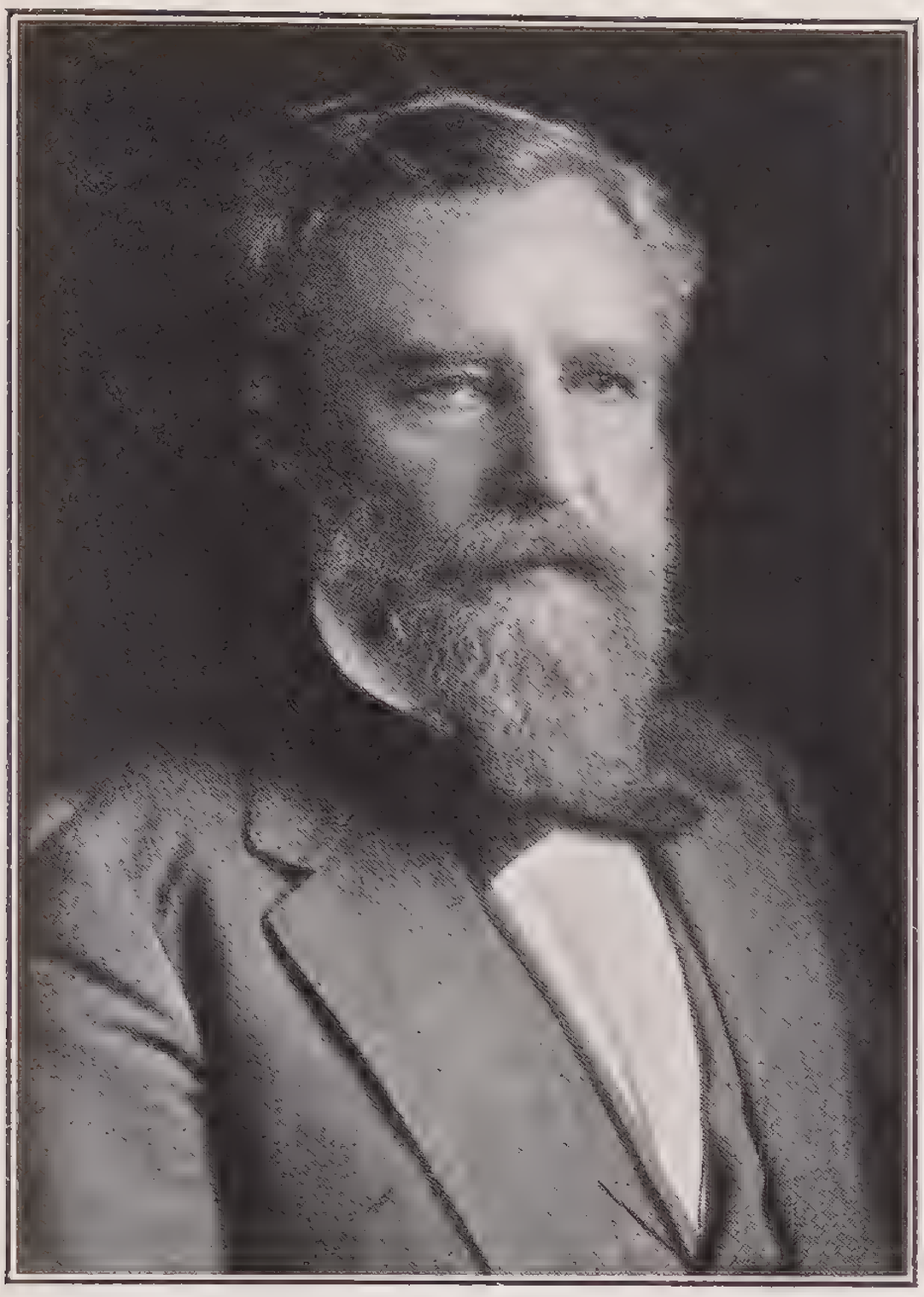
WEGG, David Spencer, lawyer, was born at St. Thomas, Ont., Can., Dec. 16, 1847, son of John and Jerusha (Duncombe) Wegg. He entered the University of Toronto, but was not graduated. He began the study of law in Canada, but in 1872 went to Madison, Wis., to live with an uncle, Chief Justice William Penn Lyon (q.v.), and he was graduated at the college of law of the University of Wisconsin in 1873 with the degree LL.B. He began his practice in Racine, Wis., but soon thereafter became a member of the firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes of Milwaukee, Wis., the head of which was Judge Luther S. Dixon (q.v.). Their work was largely in corporation law and the firm was one of the most brilliant in the Northwest. In 1880 he was made assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., and in 1885 took charge of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. He was instrumental in securing the properties and franchise necessary to extend the railroad to Chicago, purchasing the right of way, conducting condemnation proceedings, negotiating bonds and erecting the terminal buildings, all with the skill of a trained expert and the prudence and sagacity of a great lawyer. When this was accomplished he became president of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Co. He was closely associated with Henry Villard and Thomas F. Oakes of the Northern Pacific, of which he was a director. He held many other responsible corporation positions and served as counsel in important suits in New York and other eastern cities, his New York business associations including such firms as Evarts, Choate & Beaman; William Nelson Cromwell; and Colby, Abbott & Hoyt. In 1893 he resigned his railroad connections and entered upon a private practice which was largely as advisory counsel in corporation matters. Later he formed the firm of Wegg & Wegg, with his son, Donald R. Wegg. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Wisconsin and Illinois state bar associations, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute, the Historical Society of Chicago, the Chicago Art Institute, the Chicago Literary, the Twentieth Century, and Union League clubs of Chicago and the Union League club of New York. He excelled in the presentation of cases to juries, while before the court his mastery

of legal principles, familiarity with precedents, and power of logical and forcible argument made him almost invincible. He was married at Oconomowoc, Wis., May 16, 1878, to Eva, daughter of Andrew Russell, of Oconomowoc, and left two children: Donald R., a lawyer, and David Spencer Wegg, Jr., a mechanical engineer, both of Chicago. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1919.

WEINGARTEN, David, manufacturer, was born at Felsberg, Germany, July 14, 1855, son of Meyer and Jeanette Weingarten. Coming to the United States at the age of seventeen he began selling furs and women's apparel. In 1875 he and his brother, Lee, opened a small store at Troy, N. Y., under the firm style of L. & D. Weingarten. Their entire stock was destroyed by fire in 1879 leaving the brothers practically penniless, and removing to New York, David Weingarten became a salesman for the E. & L. Post Co., manufacturers of belting oil. Subsequently he was in the employ of A. & S. Trier, paper and card-board manufacturers. Meanwhile his brothers, Lee and Oscar, engaged in the selling of corsets, and in 1888 were able to purchase the factory of the Colton Corset & Clasp Co., New York city. Thus was formed the firm of Weingarten Bros., corset manufacturers. David joined his brothers in 1890 and in 1905 the business was incorporated as Weingarten Bros., Inc., with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and he was president until his death. He was a man of determination and unusual foresight; and under his influence the business steadily grew and prospered. In 1896 a factory in Newark, N. J., occupying a square block was put in operation, and another established at Worcester, Mass., in 1918. In 1905 a factory at Portsmouth, England was inaugurated, the latter becoming one of the foremost corset establishments in the United Kingdom. Weingarten Bros., Inc., was the first American corset house to introduce their commodity in Australia, Africa and Asia, and today their celebrated "W.B." and La Vida" corsets are known the world over. With headquarters in New York, the corporation maintains branches in Chicago, San Francisco and London. Mr. Weingarten was a member of the Metropolis Club (New York) and the Automobile Club of America and was treasurer of the Corset Manufacturers Association from its inception until his death. A man of extraordinary acumen, of keen and quick conception, of dominating will and tireless energy, of exact method and irreproachable honesty, he was an outstanding figure in the corset trade and his counsel was sought by industrial and financial institutions among whose directories his name never appeared. He was married in 1889, to Anna, daughter of Jacob Straus, a banker of Ligonier, Ind., and left three children: Melville D., and R. Paul Weingarten, both associated with Weingarten Bros., Inc.; and Florence, wife of Ralph Samuel. He died in New York city, Nov. 29, 1919.

HARBERT, William Soesbe, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 17, 1842, son of Soloman and Amandine (Watson) Harbert, and a descendant of Moesby Harbert who came to this country from England before the revolutionary war and settled at Philadelphia, Pa. He received his preliminary education at Bloomington, Ind., afterward attended Wabash College, and was a student at the University of Michigan when the civil war began. Enlisting as a private in the 85th Indiana volunteer infantry, he was soon promoted to lieutenant and captain, served on the staffs of Gens. Benjamin Harrison and Ward, was captured and sent to Libby prison. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. After the war he returned to the University of Michigan, and was graduated in law in 1867. He practiced his profession at Des Moines, Ia., for five years, and then removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1872, where he practiced for nearly thirty years, most of the time as a member of the firm of Harbert & Daley. He took an active part in philanthropic work in Chicago, and for eight years was president of the board of managers of the "Forward Movement," a social settlement organization. He was also president of the Esoteric Association of Chicago. In 1906 he removed to Pasadena, Cal., where he was prominent in civic affairs. In his law practice he manifested unusual clearness of perception and of reasoning, and thoroughness in the preparation of his cases. To the opposing side he was always fair, seeking and taking no undue advantage and relying only on what he believed to be the law and the facts. He was married Oct. 18, 1870, at Crawfordsville, Ind., to Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Boynton, of Nashua, N. H. Mrs. Harbert was prominently identified with the woman suffrage campaign, having been for twelve years president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, was editor of the "Woman's Kingdom" for eight years, is the author of a number of books, a lecturer of note and a composer of songs and music. There were three children of this union: Arthur Boynton, Corinne Boynton, and Boynton Elizabeth Harbert. Mr. Harbert died at Pasadena, Cal., Mar. 24, 1919.

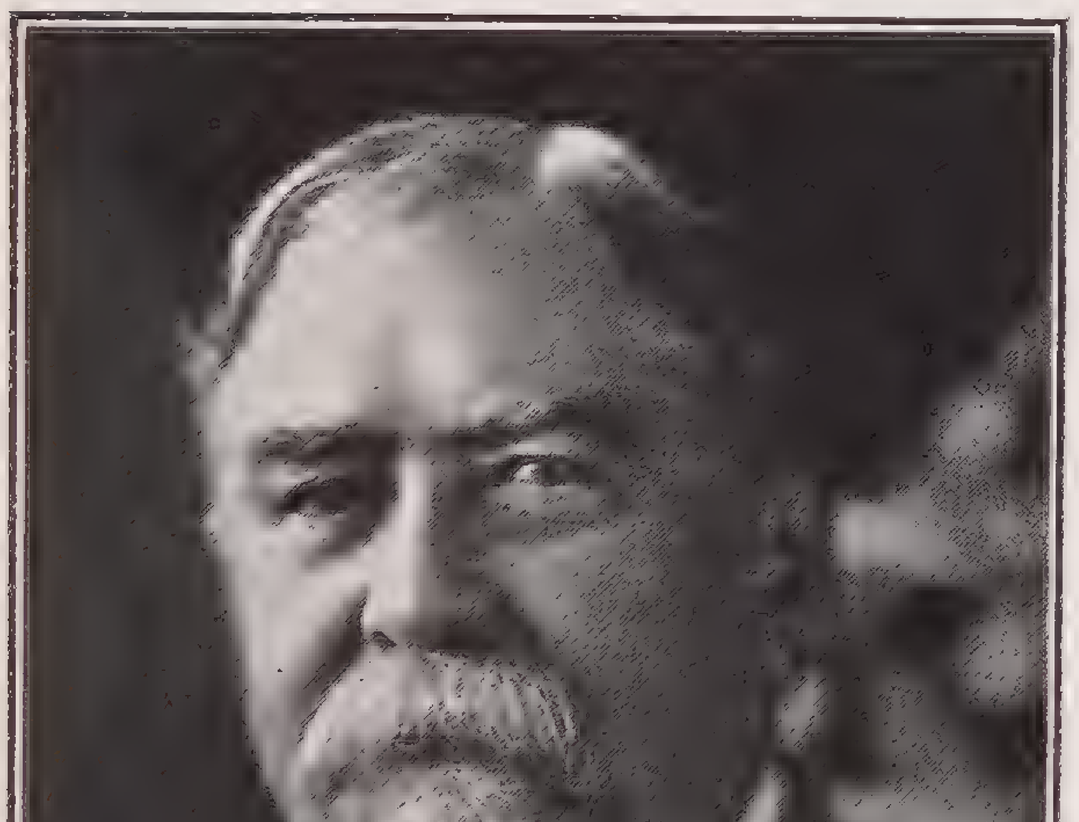
NELSON, Julius, biologist, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Mar. 6, 1858, son of Christian and Julia Marie Pauline (Jergensen) Nelson, and came with them to the United States in 1863, settling on a Wisconsin farm. He received his primary education in public schools, and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1881 with the degree B.S., receiving the degree M.S. from that institution in 1883. He took postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree Ph.D. in 1888. From the latter year until his death he was professor of biology at Rutgers College, and biologist and chief biologist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. In point of service he was one of the oldest members of Rutgers College faculty. In 1888 a special act of the New Jersey legislature provided funds for studying oyster culture under the New Jersey Experiment Station, and he was likewise in charge of this work until the time of his death. During 1893-1901 he served as state biologist in connection with bovine tuberculosis investigations, and during 1894–95 he was biologist of the New Jersey State Tuberculosis Commission. He was also biologist under a special act of the state legislature in 1901, renewed in 1907, in connection with dairy bacteriology. From 1911–15 he coöperated with the chief of the bureau of shell fisheries of New Jersey. During 1910–11 he was vice-president and consulting adviser of the Lederle Laboratories, New York city. At Highland Park, his home town, he served three terms as a member of the board of education, and otherwise entered into civic and municipal activities. He was president (1896) of the New Jersey State Microscopical Society, and member of the Nature Study Society of America, National Association of Shell Fish Commissioners, New Jersey State Science Teachers' Association, and Phi Beta Kappa society. He was a



DAVID S. WEGG
LAWYER



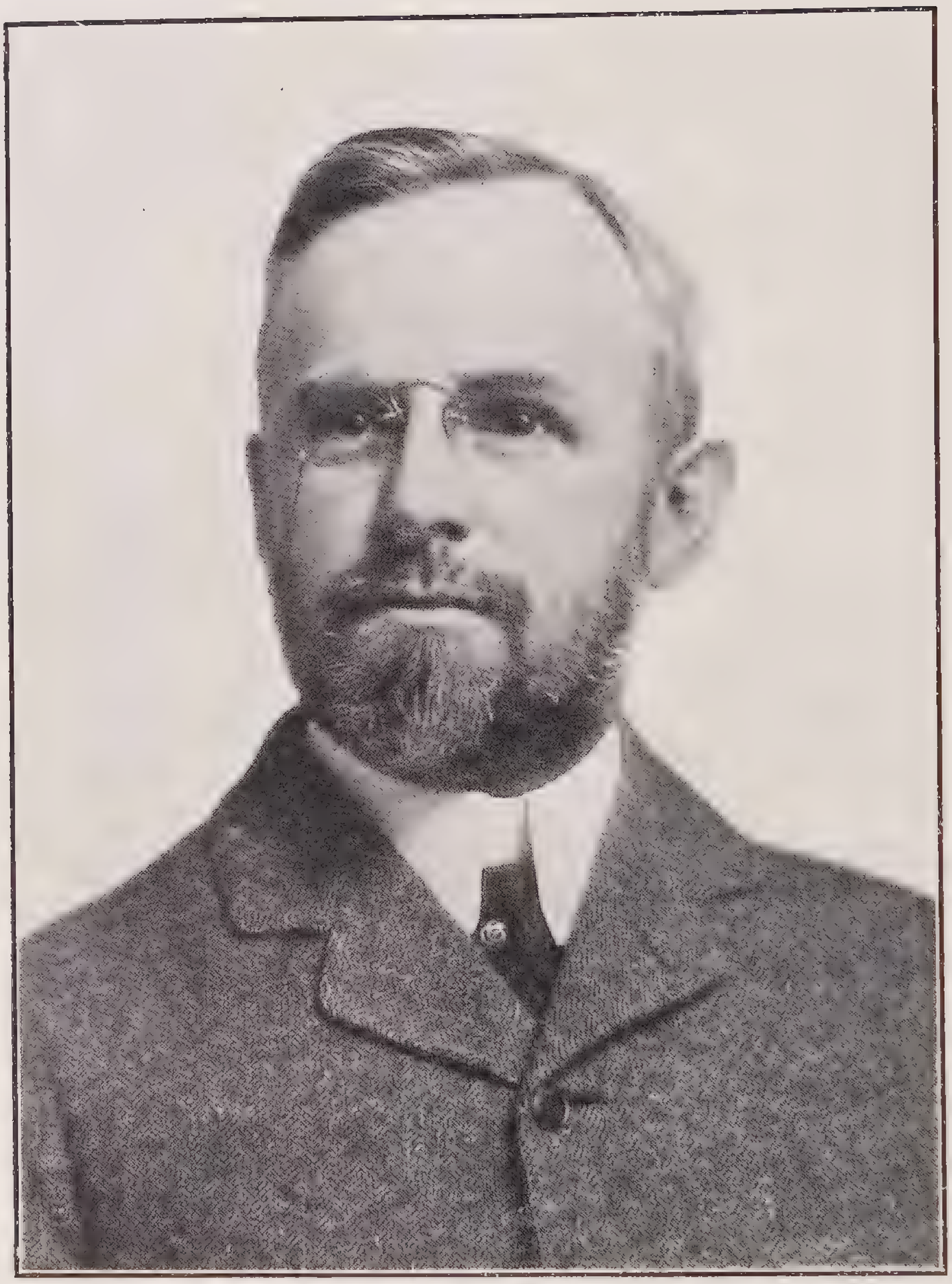
DAVID WEINGARTEN
MANUFACTURER



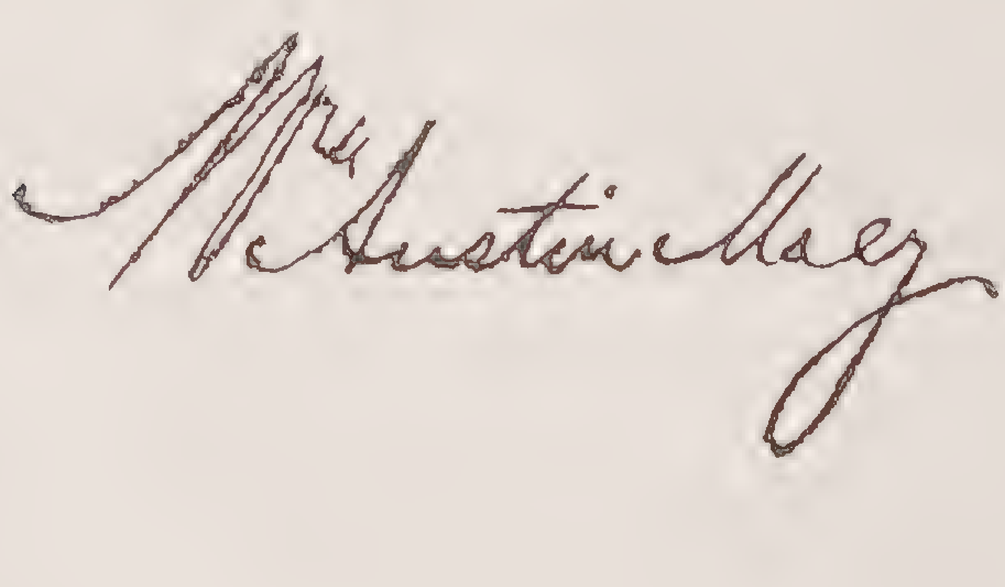
WILLIAM S. HARBERT
LAWYER



JULIUS NELSON
BIOLOGIST



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



contributor to "Chandler's Cyclopedia, "Bailey's Encyclopedia of Agriculture," and author of many reports and articles in various scientific bulletins and journals. The great number of these writings precludes even their nominal brief mention. He wrote several brochures on sex-heredity and dreams, which appeared in the "American Naturalist" and "American Journal of Psychology"; he has contributed extensively to the annual reports of the Department of Biology of the New Jersey Agricultural Station, dealing with the diagnosis and prevention of bovine tuberculosis and abortion, and with egg production in fowls and the culture of oysters; and with the imprimatur of this same department he has published reports on lactic fermentation and on the rural disposal of sewage, looking toward the prevention of intestinal parasitic diseases. In the summer of 1914, at the invitation of the Commission of Conservation of Canada, Mr. Nelson also gave a number of lectures in Prince Edward Island, in which he covered scientific and practical phases of oyster culture; while the following year he spent a month in that region, conducting a survey of the oyster bearing zones. He found his chief recreation in his summer work in experimental oyster culture on the New Jersey coast, and in music. Experts in the field of biology and bacteriology found him not only able to discuss their problems intelligently, but went frequently to consult him, and to get the benefit of a fresh point of view. Intensely occupied as Prof. Nelson was with biology, his interests were not circumscribed within its bounds. He concerned himself in the general affairs of the university, frequently taking part in the student activities. He was a warm friend, a sound scholar, and an inspiring colleague. He was married at Madison, Wis., Aug. 9, 1888, to Nellie Cynthia (B.L., M.L., University of Wisconsin), daughter of Samuel L. Chase and Helen M. Chase, of Madison; she survived him, with six children: Samuel Maxmillion; Thurlow C.; Theodora C.; Ingrid; Marguerite; and Julius Richards Nelson. Dr. Nelson died at Highland Park, N. J., Feb. 16, 1916.

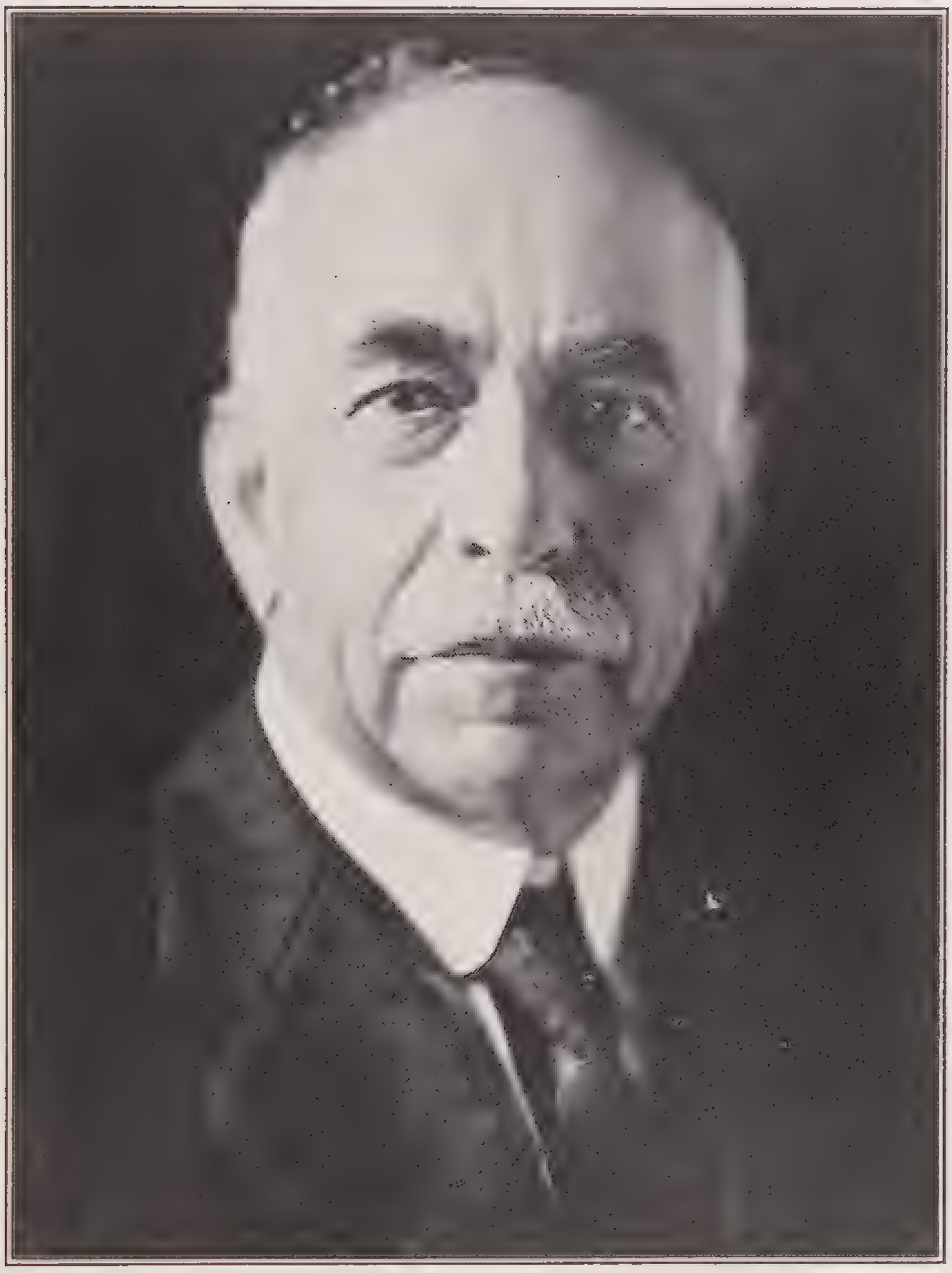
TUCKER, Richard Hawley, astronomer, was born at Wiscasset, Me., Oct. 29, 1859, son of Richard Holbrook and Mary Geraldine (Armstrong) Tucker; grandson of Richard Hawley and Mary (Mellus) Tucker, and great-grandson of Richard and Johanna (Cunningham) Tucker. His great-grandfather, grandfather and father were sea captains. He was graduated at Lehigh University in 1879 with the degree C.E. He was assistant in astronomy at the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., during 1879–83, after which he was for a year instructor in mathematics and astronomy in Lehigh University. He was assistant in the Cordoba (Argentine) National Observatory during 1884–93, and then became astronomer at the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal. In 1908 he was appointed director of the San Luis Observatory, Carnegie Institution, Argentine, South America, and three years later returned to the Lick Observatory as astronomer, a position he still holds. He practically built the San Luis Observatory, and later dismantled it and transferred the equipment back to the Dudley Observatory. His principal research work has been on the positions of the stars, fundamental measures and differential measures, stellar magnitudes, latitude variation, diurnal variation of refraction, distribution of the stars, and longitude of the moon. He has made meridian circle observations and Durchmusterung observations of star positions, motions and magnitudes. With more than forty years of astronomical study he is rated as an American authority on everything pertaining to the science, and he has been first astronomer at the Lick Observatory since 1900. He observed the transit of Venus in 1882. He is a member of the Albany Institute, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow), Astronomische Gesellschaft, American Philosophical Society, Mexican Astronomical Society, and the Santa Clara Club of San Jose, Cal. He is author of Vols. IV (1900), VI (1903), and X (1907) of the Lick observatory publications, which contain the results of observations up to 1904, and he is a contributor to current astronomical journals. He finds his chief recreation in riding, shooting, tennis and golf. He was married at San Jose, Cal., Apr. 29, 1914, to Ruth, daughter of William J. Standen, a Baptist minister of Canada; they have two children: Mary Ronald and Jane Standen Tucker.

MACY, William Austin, physician, was born at Harrison, N. Y., July 4, 1862, son of Josiah and Jennie (Carpenter) Macy. On the paternal side he was descended from the French family of De Maci and from the English family Stanton. On the maternal side he was a descendent of the colonial family of Carpenter, members of which settled in the island of Jamaica as well as in America, Samuel Carpenter having been associated with William Penn in the settlement of Philadelphia. William A. Macy received his early education at the Park Academy, Rye, N. Y., attended the school of mines at Columbia College for a time, then entered the college of physicians and surgeons at Columbia, where he was graduated M.D. in 1885. In June, 1886, after a competitive examination, in which he stood second in a class of thirty, he was appointed interne at the hospital on Blackwell's Island; from there he was transferred to Hart's Island and later to the New York City Hospital for the Insane at Ward's Island in 1890. Here he was promoted to the position of medical superintendent, and so continued until 1896, when he was appointed to the same position in the Willard State Hospital, Seneca county, N. Y. In June, 1904, he was again transferred as medical superintendent to Kings Park State Hospital for the Insane, at Kings Park, Long Island, N. Y., and continued there during the remainder of his life. Dr. Macy was a man of exceptional ability in his profession, and was possessed of genial manners and a philanthropic temperament. He was deeply interested in his historical and genealogical matters and devoted much of his leisure time to collecting and compiling genealogical notes, particularly regarding his ancestral lines; this work was nearly ready for publication, when it was interrupted by his death. It is the purpose of the board of managers to erect a suitable tablet to Dr. Macy's memory, in the office at Kings Park State Hospital, the great institution over which he so long presided. Dr. Macy was characterized by intense physical and mental activity and was noted for the high standard which he exacted of himself and others in carrying on the duties required of him in his official and personal relations. This intense activity and lofty standard which he applied to himself contributed to his early death. He was married Sept. 3, 1889, to Marion, daughter of Charles Wright, of New Rochelle, N. Y.; the living children of this union

are: Marion Marjorie; Anna Kathryn; William Charles; William Alec; Alan Dent; and Malcolm Dunbar Macy. Dr. Macy died at Kings Park, Long Island, N. Y., May 21, 1918.

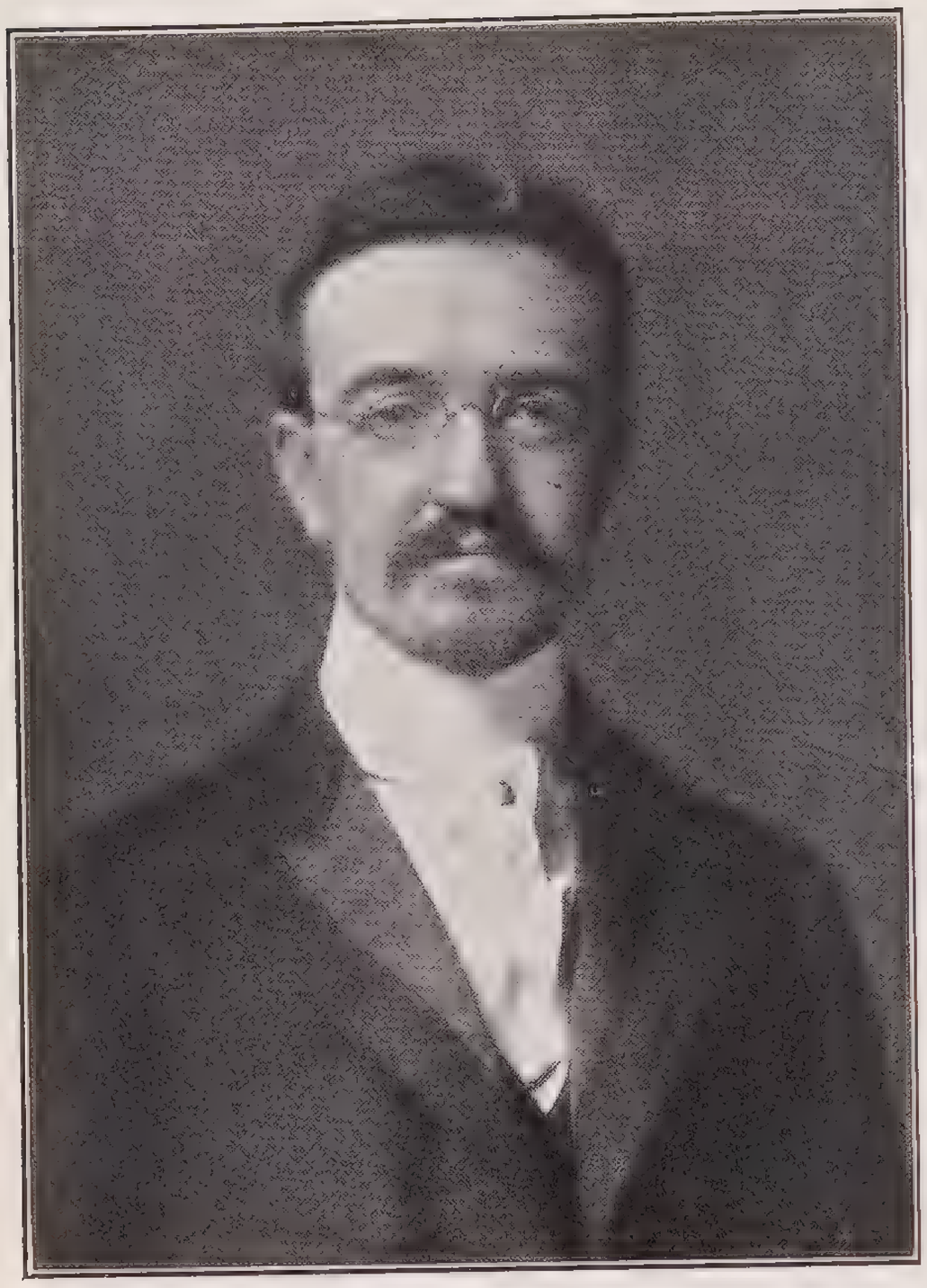
LAKE, Richard Conover, was born in Derry township, Moutour co., Pa., July 20, 1846, son of James and Hannah (Dye) Lake. His first emigrant ancestor was John Lake, who came from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Gravesend, Long Island, N. Y., in 1643. His father was judge of the courts of Columbia county, Pa. Mr. Lake began his business career in the employ of Fowler & Creveling at Espy, Pa., but in 1864 removed to Colorado, and at Central City became associated with the firm of Roworth Bros., to which he was afterward admitted under the name of Roworth & Lake. In 1877 he removed to Deadwood, S. D., and engaged first in the mercantile and later in the banking business. In 1879 he became president of the First National Bank of Deadwood; in 1884 assisted in organizing and became the first president of the First National Bank of Rapid City, S. D. Organized the bank of Shadron, Neb., and became its president. In 1888 established the Bank of Hot Springs, at Hot Springs, S. D. Removing to Evanston, Ill., in 1893 he became vice-president of the Union National Bank of Chicago. Having resigned that position in 1896 he became president and general manager of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association in Chicago. He retired from this position two years later to make an extended journey through foreign lands. During his banking career he was interested in stock raising under the corporate name of Lake, Tomb & Co. Large holdings were conducted in Texas, Montana, North and South Dakota. The latter at one time included a lease of land covering a considerable part of the Standing Rock Indian reservation consisting of eight hundred and eighty-six thousand acres of land. The aggregate ownership of cattle at one time exceeded forty thousand head. This business was finally closed in 1905. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Diamond Rubber Co. of Akron, O., until its consolidation with the B. F. Goodrich Co. He was a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago and of the State Bank of Evanston. He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, Country Club of Evanston, Art Institute of Chicago, Evanston Club, and Glenview Golf Club. He served with unselfish devotion on school and hospital boards and was for many years president of the board of directors of the Evanston public library. "He belongs to that class of men who have laid the foundation for success amid the stable environment of the East and have then directed their efforts to the improvement of the limitless possibilities offered in the growing West where, as early factors in business development and progress they have been writers of history, leaving their impress in unmistakable terms upon the upbuilding of the great western empire." With very limited early advantages for education in the public schools, Mr. Lake afterward, by diligent private study, became a man of broad education. He had a thorough knowledge of several languages. He had the art of giving wisely and unobtrusively; a man of keen discernment and large business affairs. His own experiences made him especially ready to help others less fortunate than himself. Mr. Lake was twice married: (1) at Central City, Colo., Sept. 14, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Judge John R. Randolph of Providence, R. I. She died in 1894 and he was married (2) at Evanston, Ill., Feb. 9, 1899, to Helen, daughter of William Kitchell, first state geologist of New Jersey. He left six children: Jessie, wife of Francis Marion Wigmore; Amy, wife of Walter G. Pietsch; Richard Randolph; Margaret, wife of Roger L. Foote; George Ernest; and Gertrude, wife of Clinton Merrick. He died in Evanston, July 10, 1919.

DUNSCOMB, Samuel Whitney, Jr., lawyer, was born in Dunscomb Place, New York city, Jan. 11, 1868, son of Samuel W. and Mary Matilda (Smith) Dunscomb. Samuel Dunscomb, his first American ancestor, came from Bermuda to New York city in the middle of the seventeenth century. Samuel had a son, Daniel, whose son Daniel, married Helena Swan; their son Daniel married Mary Aartze; their son Daniel married for his second wife Gertrude Thurman; their son William married Mary Elizabeth Bethia Graham; and their son William married Rhoda Emma Smith, and was the grandfather of Samuel W. Dunscomb. He was graduated with honors at the College of the City of New York in 1888, having won during his college course nineteen medals for scholarship. In 1889 he was admitted to advanced standing in Harvard University, but entered Columbia University instead, and was graduated in both the school of law and the school of political science in 1893, with the degrees of Ph.D. and LL.B., having received from Columbia the degree of M.A. in 1891. During 1891–93 he was Seligman Prize Fellow in political science at Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and has been engaged in general practice in New York city. In 1899 he was an attorney in the law department of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Mr. Dunscomb is the author of: "Bankruptcy, a Study in Comparative Legislation" (1893), in which he shows the inadequacy of the state bankruptcy laws, and the need of a federal bankruptcy law. By a comparative study of the laws of other countries and previous legislation in our own country he shows the general principles underlying bankruptcy, and the method of procedure best adapted to carry them into effect. Among his important law cases may be mentioned that of Cargill vs. Duffy, establishing the principle that under the municipal ordinances of the city of New York, the owner of a licensed cab is responsible for any damage that the driver of the cab may inflict through negligence or carelessness, even though the driver has rented or hired the cab and horse from the owner for the day. This case reversed the previous practice in this state. In 1895 Mr. Dunscomb defended some directors of a corporation who were being sued directly by creditors of the corporation for the corporation's debts because of the omission on the part of its officers to file the annual report required by the stock corporation law, on the ground that the directors' liability being only secondary and penal, and not primary and contractual, the creditors should have exhausted all their remedies against the corporation before attempting to collect its debts from the directors. He obtained a favorable decision in the supreme court in one department, and an unfavorable one in the supreme court in another department. The question was never passed upon directly by the court of appeals, but in 1901, the stock corporation law was amended by the legislature and the directors' liability abolished altogether. Mr. Dunscomb's dominating personal characteristics are: self-denial, perseverance, moral courage,

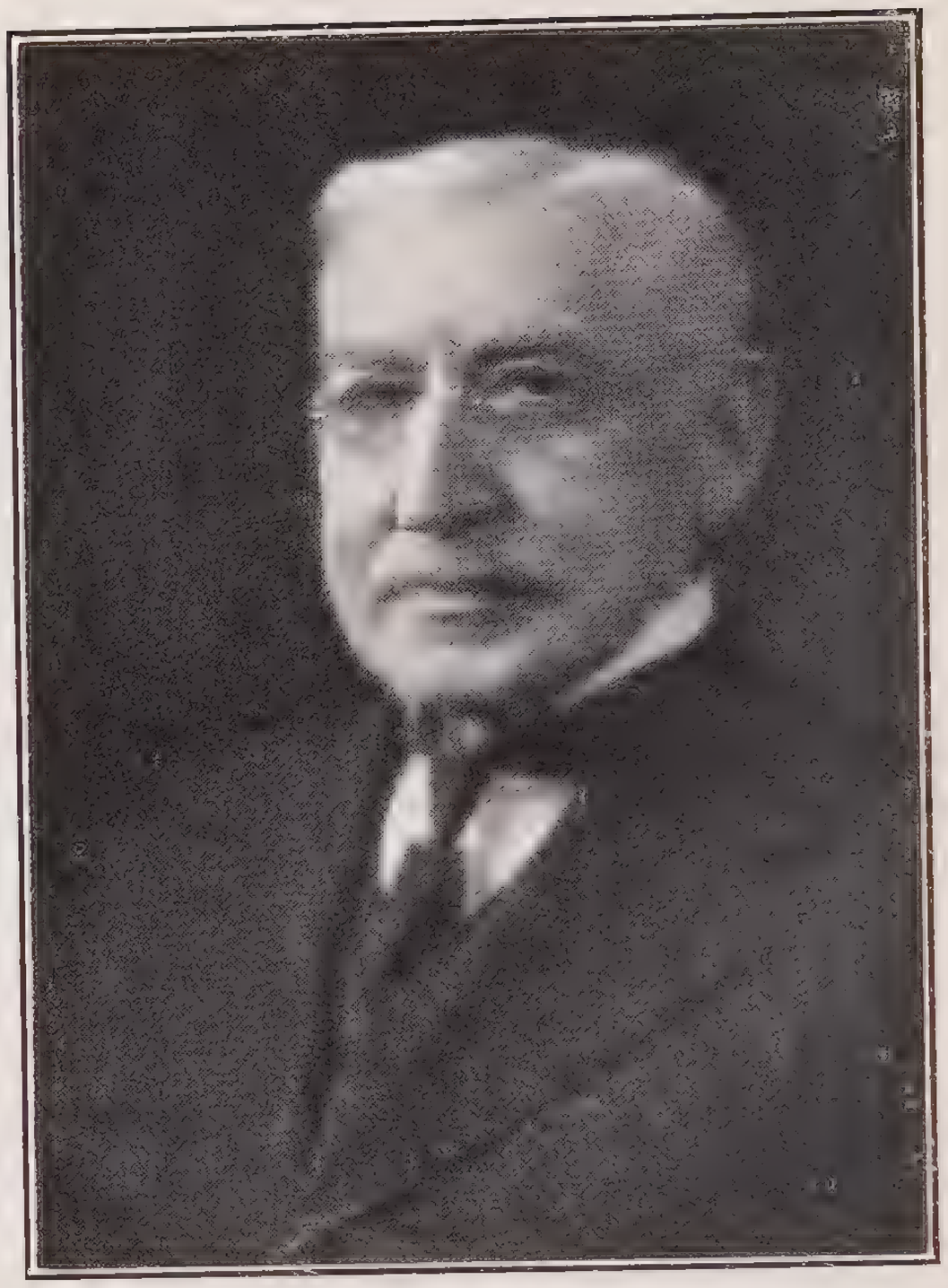


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Richard Olney



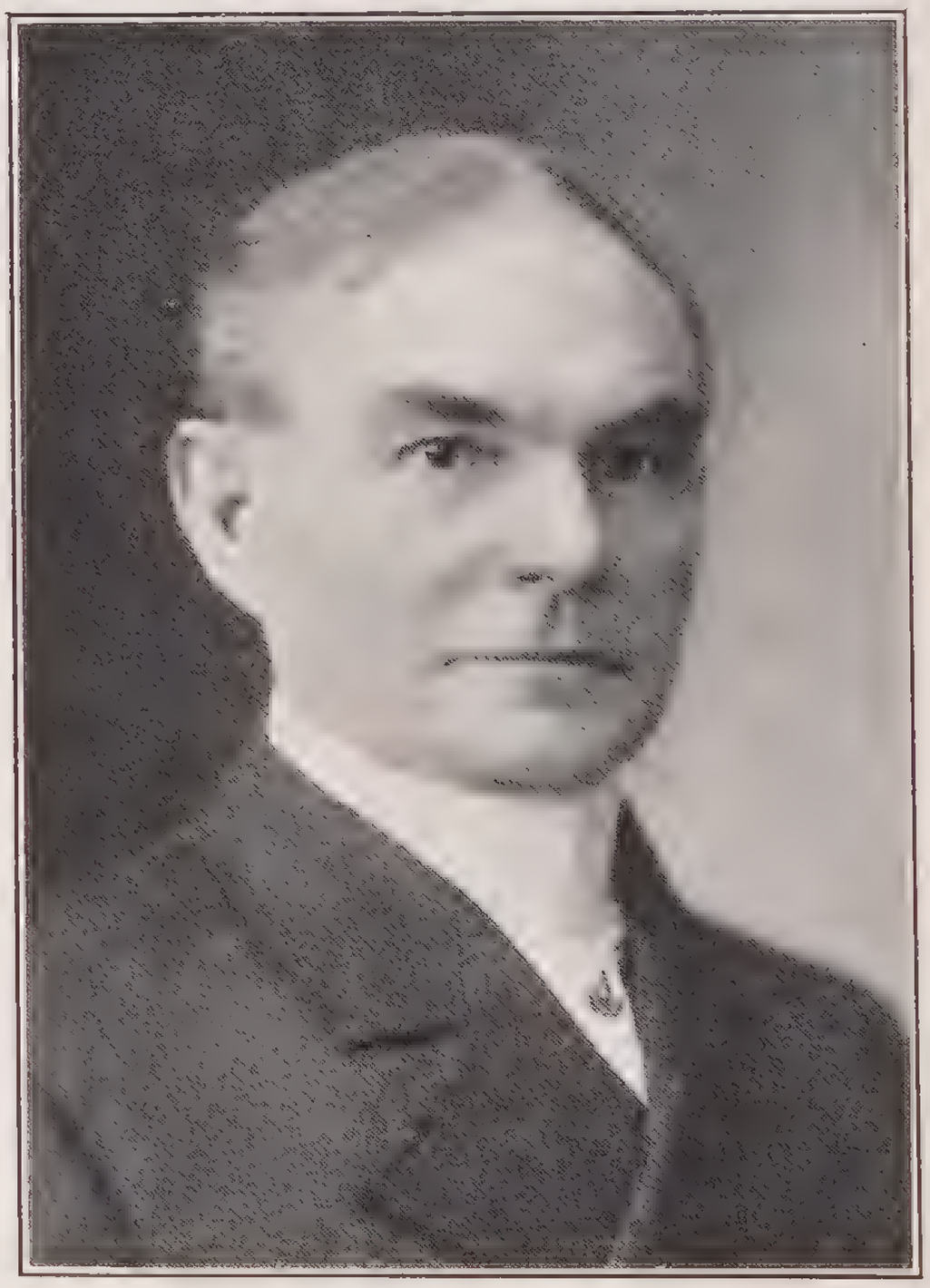
SAMUEL W. DUNSCOMB, JR.
LAWYER



FRANCIS M. LILLIBRIDGE
LUMBERMAN



WILLIAM H. JOHNS
ADVERTISING



GEORGE W. COOK
MINING OPERATOR

self-reliance, sound judgment and wit. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion is affiliated with the Episcopal church. He is a member of the American, New York State and New York City bar associations; Academy of Political Science; American Numismatic and Archeological Society; American Geographical Society; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Botanical Garden; Torrey Botanical Club; Scientific Alliance of New York; American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; University Glee Club; Phi Beta Kappa Alumni; Phi Delta Theta fraternity; Alumni of the College of the City of New York; Alumni of Columbia College; and National Council of the National Economic League, Royal Society of Arts of London, England; Life Fellow and member of the Honorary Council of the North British Academy of Arts, and Authors' Club (London). He is unmarried.

LILLIBRIDGE, Francis Marion, lumberman, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1848, son of Ira and Saphronia Lillibridge. After a public school education, he began his business career in the lumber trade with his cousin, Benjamin Waterman, who operated two lumber mills at Taberg, N. Y. He settled in Detroit, Mich., in 1874, and there entered the service of John Beers, as lumber buyer and inspector, in the lumber camps of northern Michigan. In 1880 he became identified with the Dwight Lumber Co. and for a quarter of a century held various responsible positions in the service of that corporation. In 1905 he opened a retail yard in Detroit under the title of the F. M. Lillibridge Lumber Co., and conducted it until his death. He was not only a pioneer in lumbering operations in Michigan, but was rated one of the best judges of lumber in the country. From time to time he was connected with various other lumber and timber land interests. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Lumber Board of Trade, and the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in music. Always interested in public affairs he never sought political preferment but his rigid standard of business honor and integrity, his sound judgment and unfailing common sense was so recognized, that he was frequently asked to fill various positions of trust and responsibility. He was married Jan. 1, 1879, to Ruby E., daughter of Gardner McMillan, of Chelsea, Mich., and left one daughter: Ruby Birdsall, wife of Albert E. Peters, of Detroit. He died in Detroit, Apr. 14, 1916.

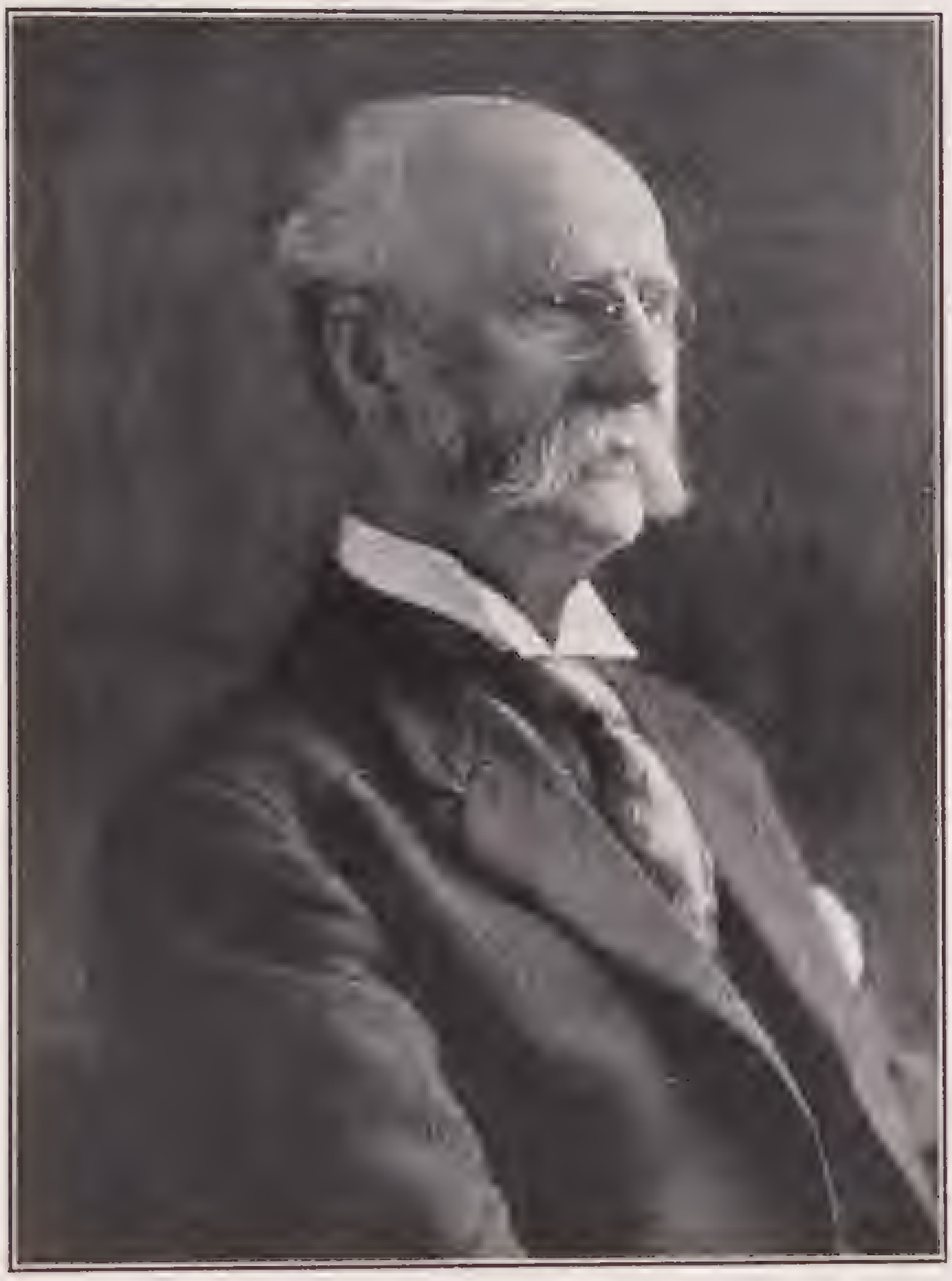
JOHNS, William Hingston, advertising executive, was born at Redruth, Cornwall, Eng., Feb. 10, 1868, son of John and Mary (Hingston) Johns, and came with them to the United States in 1873. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1887 with the degree B.S. In that year he began his business career with the New York publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls Co. He was a clerk with Blair & Co., bankers, during 1890–91, and since 1892 has been connected with the George Batten Company, advertising, New York city. This company was organized by George Batten in 1892, with three employees. It is now one of the largest in the advertising industry, employing 300, and with a volume of business approximating many millions of dollars a year. Upon the death of the founder, in 1918, Mr. Johns succeeded to the presidency of the corporation. He was a founder, in 1918, of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and was its president for two terms, 1918–19. During the world war he was appointed by Pres. Wilson as chairman of the Division of Advertising, Committee on Public Information, serving throughout his country's participation in the war. He is past secretary (1903–15, 1918–21) and commodore (1916–17) Bayside Yacht Club, and member also New York Yacht Club, Union League, New York Advertising, National Arts and Manhattan clubs, New York, and Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in yachting. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married in New York city, June 20, 1894, to Ella, daughter of G. Waldo Smith, of Smith & Sills, New York; she died in 1895, and he was married (2) in New York city, May 3, 1899, to Florence May, daughter of Alonzo D. Wilcox, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., a merchant. He has four living children: Ella Smith, who married Forrest Andrews, Knoxville, Tenn.; John; Talbot; and Elizabeth Wilcox Johns. Two children, William Hingston, Jr., and Janet Johns, died in their early childhood.

COOK, George Washington, mining operator, was born at Bedford, Ind., Nov. 10, 1851, son of Samuel and Agnes (Dodson) Cook, grandson of William Cook, and great-grandson of Lieut. George W. Cook, who served in the revolutionary war from North Carolina. His grandfather was a major in the war of 1812 and his father served with the 13th Indiana volunteer cavalry in the civil war, dying of wounds received in action. At the age of eleven George W. Cook went to the front as a drummer boy in the 15th Indiana infantry, subsequently being transferred to the 145th Indiana regiment. He served during the final eight months of the civil war as chief regimental clerk, being the youngest non-commissioned officer in the Federal army. He received his education in the public schools, at Bedford Academy, and at the State University of Indiana. He began his business life railroading in Chicago in 1872. He was made general agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway, known as the Monon system, in 1880. Seven years later he went to Leadville, Col., as division superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, also becoming joint agent of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & South Park (Union Pacific) roads. The Denver & Rio Grande had encountered almost insurmountable obstacles in keeping open its mountain division in winter, and the ingenuity and aggressiveness of Gen. Cook were called upon to obviate this condition. During an unusually severe winter, when a terrific snowslide entombed one hundred miners in the shaft of the Homestake mine near Leadville, Gen. Cook suspended all railroad operation and mustered the employees together with the equipment of the railroad in a successful effort to rescue them. On another occasion when Leadville was completely snowed in and faced famine, he met the emergency by pressing into service 1000 miners, who by working night and day cleared the tracks, and averted the threatened famine. Throughout the eight years he spent at Leadville, he was the idol of the public, being twice elected mayor, serving during 1885–87, and declining a nomination by ac-

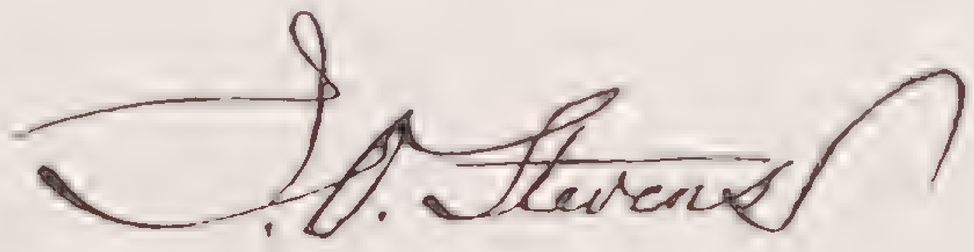
clamation offered him for a third term. In 1888 he settled in Denver as general sales agent for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., five years later becoming an independent mining operator. He was elected Republican congressman-at-large from Colorado, and made an enviable record in Washington. He managed the national encampment of the G. A. R. in Denver in 1905, and was elected senior vice-commander with the title of major general. Cook's Drum Corps, a Denver musical organization of national renown, was organized by him. A man of great keenness and breadth of mind, persistent, unflinching, thorough, Gen. Cook early distinguished himself as a public-spirited citizen who could be depended upon to discharge his civic duty with energy and conscientious zeal. His fearless stand in public matters, his honesty and outspoken convictions, gained him marked respect and commendation. He was married at Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 30, 1891, to Nina Florence, daughter of John Boyle, a merchant of Canada, and had one son: George Eddy Cook, first lieutenant, 43rd infantry, U.S.A. He died at Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 15, 1916.

WADE, Frank Edward, mine operator, was born at Whitehall, Wis., Mar. 6, 1862, son of Edward F. and Amelia T. (Sherwood) Wade. His father was a captain in the 13th Wis. volunteer infantry during the civil war, and was a justice of the peace at Fairmont, Minn. The son was employed in engineering work on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. After a course at Curtis Business College, St. Paul, Minn., he joined the engineering firm of George W. Sherwood & Co., and was engaged in building bridges along the Mississippi river, later being similarly employed by Sherwood, Sutherland & Fitz, of St. Paul, with whom he became superintendent of construction. Subsequently he was engaged as general builder and contractor in O'Brien county, Ia., and for twelve years was county surveyor. He then became general salesman with Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, and while thus employed assisted in perfecting engines manufactured by the corporation. He obtained an interest in the Home Stake mine and the Globe Gold mine, of the Black Hills mining district, during 1902–96, and acquired a considerable fortune. Upon his return to Fairmount he reorganized and became manager of the local water and light commission with which he was connected until his death. In the same year he established the Fairmont National Bank, of which he was president until his death, and he organized and became president of the Fairmont Gas Engine & Railway Motor Car Co., manufacturers of the "Fairmont" gas engine, which he improved by his own inventions. At the time of his death this corporation supplied approximately 500 important railways and their subsidiary lines with all the gas engines required for the different departments of the service. He was also president of the Fairmont Boat Co.; secretary Southern Florida Land Co., and vice-president of the Tabasco Plantation Co., of Mexico. He was a member of the Christian Science church, and politically was a Republican, serving as chairman of the state central committee from 1905 to 1915. He was mayor of Fairmont from 1915 until his death, bringing about many notable public improvements. He was vice-president of the Minnesota State Federation of Commercial Clubs; member of the Fairmont Commercial Club, Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and United Commercial Travelers. Mr. Wade was industrious, prudent, methodical and couteous; and personally was the most lovable of men, combining in a marked degree the gentleness and affability that marks the true gentleman. He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 2, 1888, to Georgiana, daughter of Adam St. John, a farmer of Welcome, Minn., and had three children: Harold E., manager of the Fairmont Gas Engine & Railway Motor Car Co.; Fern O.; and Helene G. Wade. He died at Fairmont, Minn., Mar. 3, 1919.

STEVENS, John Oscar, telegraph official, was born in New York city, June 19, 1840, son of John and Emmeline (Megie) Stevens. His father, a merchant tailor of New York city, was the founder of the town of Mount Vernon, N. Y., in 1851, and ten years later served as the village president; he was one of the earliest members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. John O. Stevens received his preliminary education under private tutors, in the public schools, and at Christomathic Institute, Rye, N. Y. In 1858 he entered the offices of Coudert Bros., New York city, where he read law for about four years, afterward continuing his study with Judge William J. Osborne, district attorney of Kings county, and with Platt, Gerard & Buckley. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and for a few years practiced his profession in New York city. In 1868 he became private secretary to William M. Courtney, then president of the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad Co., and remained in that position until the road changed hands some years later. Mr. Stevens was a notable penman and for many years enjoyed the reputation of being the best engrosser in New York city. About 1874 Mr. Stevens became associated with Horace B. Tebbitts, of Louisiana, whose early efforts in laying a cable across the Atlantic to Greenland paved the way for the success so widely attributed to Cyrus W. Field. Thus began Mr. Stevens' interest in transatlantic communication. Through Mr. Tebbitts, Mr. Stevens became interested also in Atlantic deeper waterways, especially in the construction of a canal to connect Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and to this end was instrumental in organizing the Maryland & Delaware Ship Canal Co. For nearly forty years he devoted time and money, as well as personal influence in interesting prominent men in the furtherance of such a development. He was also interested in the development of printing from aluminum plates to supplant the lithographic stones, and in the magnetic control of various marine devices. In 1883 he entered the service of the Postal Telegraph Co., then newly organized by John W. Mackay, and was made assistant secretary in 1886, and secretary in 1891, holding the latter office until his death. In that position his legal training was an asset in value second only to his personality, which was ever one to inspire confidence. In 1889 Mr. Stevens became assistant secretary of the Commercial Cable Co., and two years later secretary; and he held the secretaryship in other subsidiary companies. As a result of overwork on account of the European war, he suffered a slight stroke in 1915, from which he never entirely recovered. His whole life was one of faithful and conscientious service, and no other official in the history of the Postal Telegraph Co. enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of his business associates, and none

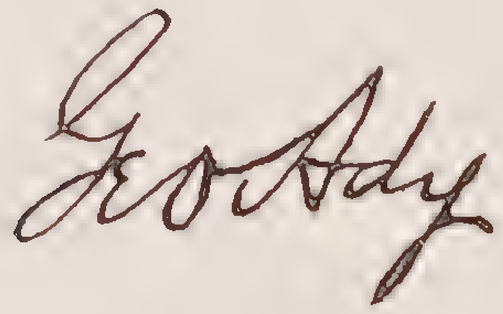


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



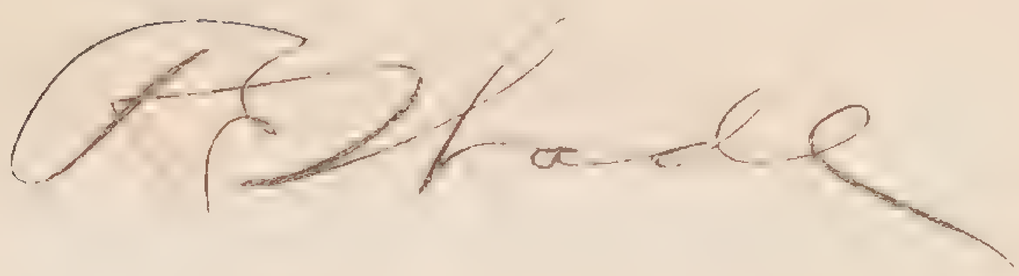


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

M. Stowell

was held in higher respect. As a member of the Democratic party, he was alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1912, and for many years a member of the Plainfield Democratic Club, of which he was in turn secretary, treasurer and president. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married June 19, 1865, to Katherine Alida, daughter of Pardon D. Davis, and had two children: Florence Alida and George Oscar Stevens. He died in Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 14, 1919.

ADY, George, railway manager, was born at Harrisville, Harrison co., O., Oct. 20, 1842, son of Joshua Woodward Ady and Rachel (Hall) Ady. When the civil war began he was a student at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. He entered the federal service as private in Co. G, 2d Ia. cavalry, and participated in actions, skirmishes, engagements and battles at New Madrid, Mo., Fort Pillow, Tenn., Birmingham, Glendale, Farmington, Corinth, Boonville, Rienzi, Cold Water, Holly Springs, Tallahatchie river, and Coffeeville, at which latter he was wounded and captured, reported dead and dropped from the rolls. He was prisoner of war in a hospital at New Orleans, was exchanged, sent to a hospital in New York for 10 months and rejoining his regiment, served in the actions around Memphis, the pursuit of Forrest and the subsequent campaign in Mississippi. He was appointed and commissioned first lieutenant 4th U. S. colored heavy artillery in July, 1864; was detached as ordnance officer at Fort Mallack, Ky.; was provost marshal at Columbus, Ky.; assistant inspector general, district of Western Kentucky; post adjutant at Columbus, and acting assistant adjutant general and provost marshal at Pine Bluffs, Ark. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in 1866, and in 1867 became bookkeeper in a commercial establishment at St. Joseph, Mo. Two years later he entered the railroad service as clerk with the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Co. In 1881 he became general ticket agent in Denver for the Denver & South Park Railroad Co., from that time until his retirement in 1912 holding a similar position with some branch of the Union Pacific system and occupying a prominent place in the railroad life of the West. A loyal friend of Denver throughout his thirty-five years of service as a city ticket agent, he was zealous in all that would secure the city's high interests, while his great geniality and comradeship made him one of the most popular men in Denver. Upon his retirement he took up his residence at Seattle, Wash., where he was engaged in writing his memoirs, especially as they pertained to his part in the civil war. During 1887–88 he was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the department of Colorado and Wyoming, which department he organized; served as commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was a member also of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the Denver Commercial Club. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1877, to Jessie Alexandra, daughter of James Cooper, a clergyman of London, Ont.; there are two children of this union: George, Jr., and Mabel Gray Ady, wife of Douglas Huntington, both of Seattle. He died at Seattle, Wash., June 3, 1919.

STOSKOPF, Michael, lawyer and legislator, was born at Freeport, Stephenson, co., Ill., June 7, 1845, son of Valentine Stoskopf, a blacksmith, farrier and farmer, who came from Alsace, France, in 1835, and settled in northwestern Illinois, near Freeport. The son, Michael, received a public school education, and after five years in the insurance business, studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1873. He served four years as justice of the peace in Freeport, and twelve years as master in chancery for Stephenson county. In 1889 he was elected to the Illinois state assembly, and was twice reëlected, serving on the committees on judiciary, civil service reform, revenue, appropriations, elections, federal relations, libraries, charitable institutions, rights of minority, and joint committee on joint rules, serving again on many of these committees in 1897, and on those pertaining to railroads and judicial apportionment. Aside from his professional activities he was for nearly a quarter of a century president of the Freeport Water Co. Politically he was a Democrat. He held the 33d degree in Masonry, and was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Freeport Chamber of Commerce, Freeport County Club, of which he had been president, and the national, state and county bar associations. He was unmarried and died at Freeport, Oct. 9, 1919.

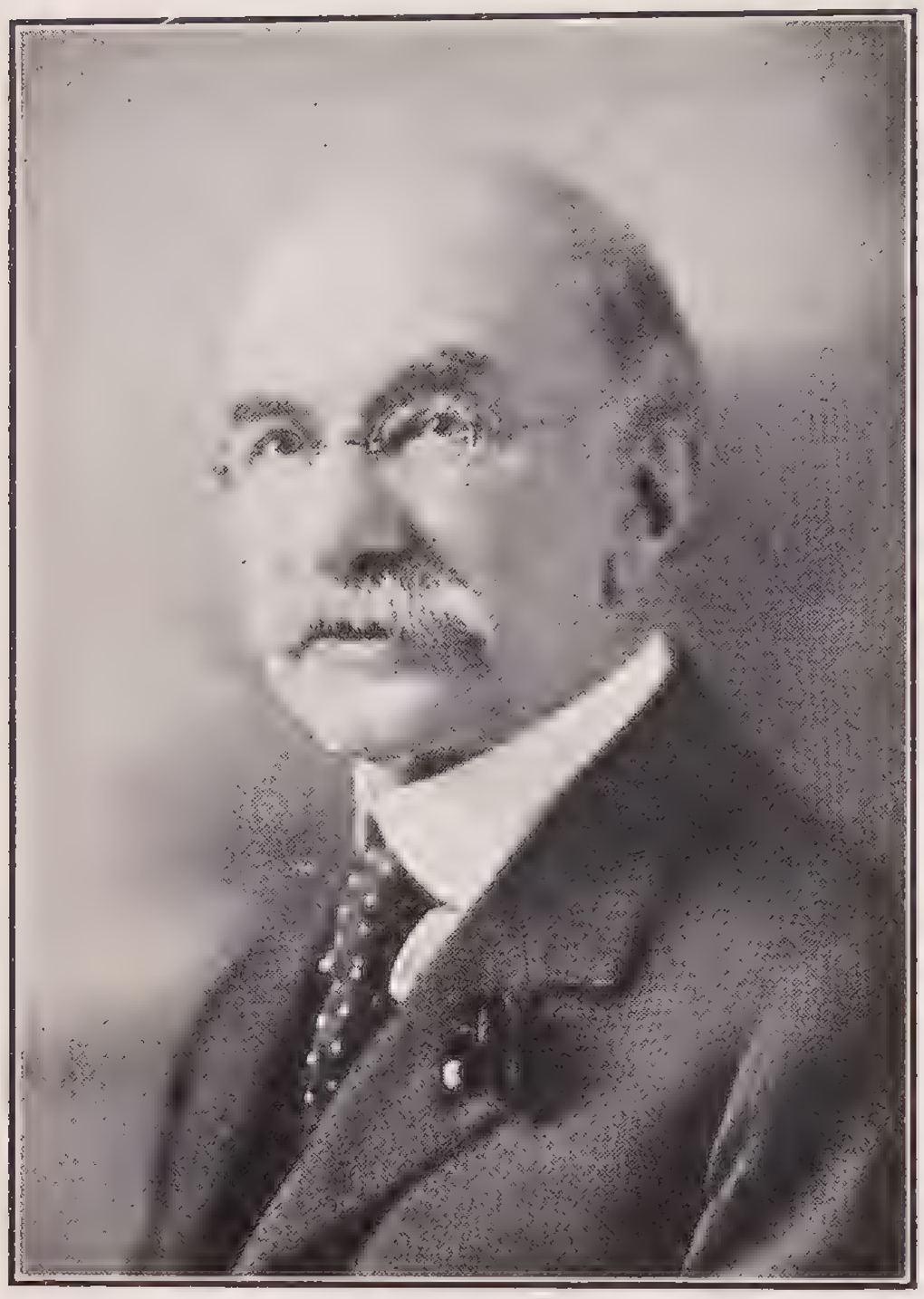
RICE, Jeannie Durant, ceramic artist, born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1862, daughter of Edward P. and Jeannie (Terry) Durant. Her family traces its descent from George Durant who came to this country from Malden, England, and settled at Middletown, Conn., in 1663; the line running through his son, Edward, the latter's son Edward and his wife, Judith Waldo; their son Edward and his wife, Mary Allen; their son Allen and his wife, Parthenia Holdredge; and their son George W. and his wife, Mary L. Harrington, who were the grandparents of Mrs. Rice. She was educated at private schools in Albany and New York city. After her marriage and when her children had grown up, she sought a field wherein she might find means for the expression of her artistic ability. Thus it was that after exhaustive study of ceramic art, in the works of Volkmar at Metuchen, N. J., she founded the Durant Kilns at her country place at Bedford village, N. Y., and the production of pottery became her life interest. The experiments she inaugurated at Bedford were undertaken with no commercial end in view, but purely for the sake of reviving the art that had flourished in the Orient for centuries. Nothing of the quality of the Durant pottery has been produced in Europe or the United States in its particular field since the masterpieces of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mrs. Rice's devotion to her art resulted in the production of something unprecedentedly rare and beautiful. Each individual object made at the Durant kilns, whether a vase, bowl, candlestick, lamp base, fruit dish, garden jar or tile, received her personal attention and those pieces which failed to reach the highest standard of beauty and quality were discarded. The principal glazes include white Italian majolica, which is modeled in relief decorations in the spirit of the Renaissance; Persian blue, Egyptian blue, aubergine, jade green and yellow, and contrary to the custom of most pottery works in the United States, there was no attempt to copy ancient designs. Each piece was an expression of her individual sense of beauty, and it was because of thus treating her work as an art rather than as a craft that she won her great prestige. Mrs. Rice was a member of the Cosmopolitan Club. She was married in September, 1882, to Dr. Clarence C. Rice, a throat specialist of New

York city. They had three children: Gladys, wife of John L. Saltonstall; Marjory Reeves, wife of William Gordon Means, of Boston; and Durant Rice. She died in New York city, Feb. 23, 1919.

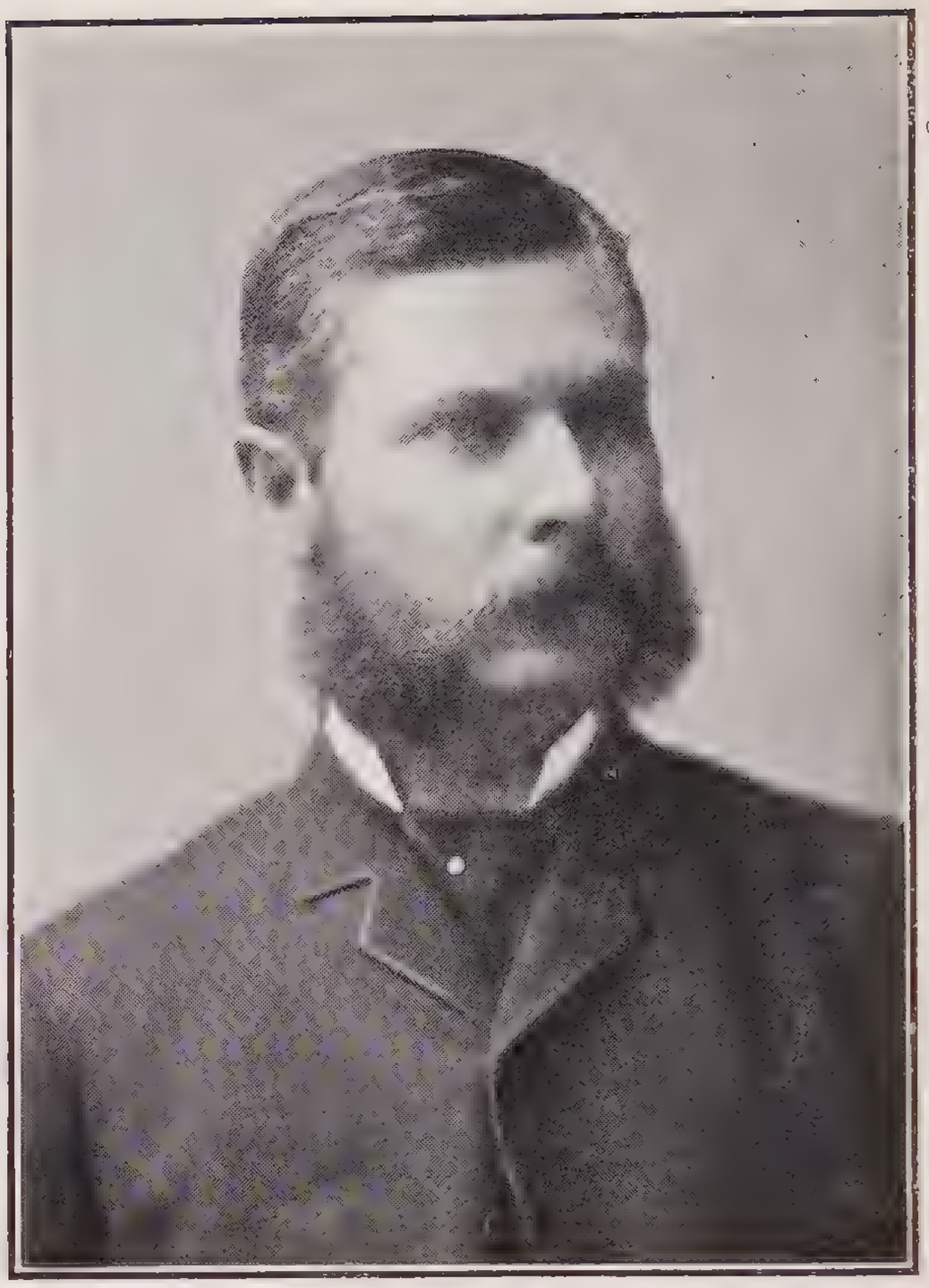
HOGGSON, Noble Foster, builder, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 27, 1865, son of Samuel J. and Lucy (McLean) Hoggson. His father, who came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland, was an expert engraver and die maker, the founder and for many years president of the Hoggson-Pettis Manufacturing Co. of New Haven. The son was graduated at Yale University with the degree of Ph.B. in 1888. After spending considerable time in Europe studying the work of the masters in architecture and building, he returned to America and established the firm of N. F. Hoggson & Co. Shortly thereafter he was joined by his brother, William J. Hoggson, and the present firm of Hoggson Brothers was organized. The concern was incorporated in 1907. Hoggson Brothers, whose activities cover the entire country, are the originators of the single contract method of building, a complete building operation being carried out under one contract by one comprehensive organization. This single contract includes the architectural designing, constructing, decorating, furnishing and equipment of the building ready for occupancy, guarantees in advance the outside limit of cost and sets a limit on the profit that may accrue to Hoggson Brothers. This method of building exemplifies one of the few forms of pure business coöperation followed in this country. Hoggson Brothers have constructed many notable buildings in every part of the United States, among them banks, combination bank and office buildings, industrial buildings, public libraries, churches, clubhouses and town and country residences. Mr. Hoggson is an advocate of profit-sharing—the kind of profit-sharing that promotes close coöperation between employer and employee and brings each group to a realization of its common interests in effective effort and honest production. In 1916 he was a member of the American Industrial Commission to France, consisting of representative leaders in various industries, whose mission was the study of industrial conditions in France with a view to determining what part the United States could take in reconstruction. The commission traversed France from end to end and made an exhaustive study of the industrial, economic and social problems likely to affect the trade relations of America and Europe after the resumption of peace. The commission's report of its conclusions has since proved of great value in the development of Franco-American trade. Mr. Hoggson was one of the founders and is a director of the Associated General Contractors of America, a national body organized for the purpose, among others, of maintaining high professional standards in the conduct of work, combating unfair practices and encouraging sound business methods in the construction field. Mr. Hoggson possesses in a marked degree the scholarly and artistic tastes of the professional architect and artist. He has devoted much study to the problems of labor, international trade and industrial relations and has written considerably on these and other subjects. He is the author of "Just Behind the Front in France" (1918), a narrative of his trip through the war zone in France. He is president of Hoggson Brothers, and vice-president of the Hatasatah Realty Co. of New York and the Mutual Realty Co. of New Haven, Conn. He is a member of the University, Yale and Cherry Valley clubs and of the New England Society. He was married Oct. 5, 1895, to Harriet Ella, daughter of Edward Wallace Dewey, of New York city, and has two sons, Noble and Donald Hoggson.

WILLIAMS, Edward Thomas, clergyman, was born in Columbus, O., Oct. 17, 1854, son of William and Dinah Louisa (Hughes) Williams, and grandson of Thomas Philip Williams, who came from Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1837, and settled on a farm near Granville, O. He was graduated A.B. at Bethany (W. Va.) College in 1875, receiving from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1893 and LL.D. in 1915. In 1875 he was ordained to the ministry of the Christian (Disciples of Christ) church. He held pastorates at Springfield, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O. He was then for nine years (1887–96) missionary in China and acquired a knowledge of the Chinese language and the Chinese people which was to be very useful to him in later years. During 1896–98 he was interpreter to the American consulate in Shanghai, was translator to the Chinese government in Shanghai during 1898–1900 and Chinese secretary of the American legation in Peking during 1901–08, after which he was for a year and a half consul-general at Tientsin. In 1909 he became assistant chief of the division of far eastern affairs, department of state, Washington. He was for two years secretary of the American legation in Peking, chief of the division of far eastern affairs, 1914–18, and in the latter year was appointed Agassiz professor of Oriental languages and literature in the University of California. He was a technical delegate to the Peace Conference, Paris, 1919. Politically he is a Republican. He is a corresponding member of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was secretary during 1896–1901; is a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member also of the American Oriental Society, the American Anthropological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Anthropological Association and the American Historical Society. He is the author of "Recent Chinese Legislation" (1904), and "The State Religion of China Under the Manchus" (1913). At Shanghai as translator to the Chinese government he compiled a brief history of the United States in Chinese, and translated a number of scientific works into Chinese. He has written many papers on Oriental topics. Prof. Williams was married (1) Aug. 12, 1884, to Caroline D., daughter of Charles L. Loos (q.v.), president of Kentucky University. She died in 1892, leaving two children: Edward Thrasher and Charles L. Loos Williams, both in the employ of the Chinese government. He married (2) Jan. 8, 1894, at Chinkiang, China, Rose, daughter of Dennis Sickler, of Pittston, Pa., by whom he had two children: Alice Sickler, wife of Thomas M. Pinch; and Gwladys Louise Williams.

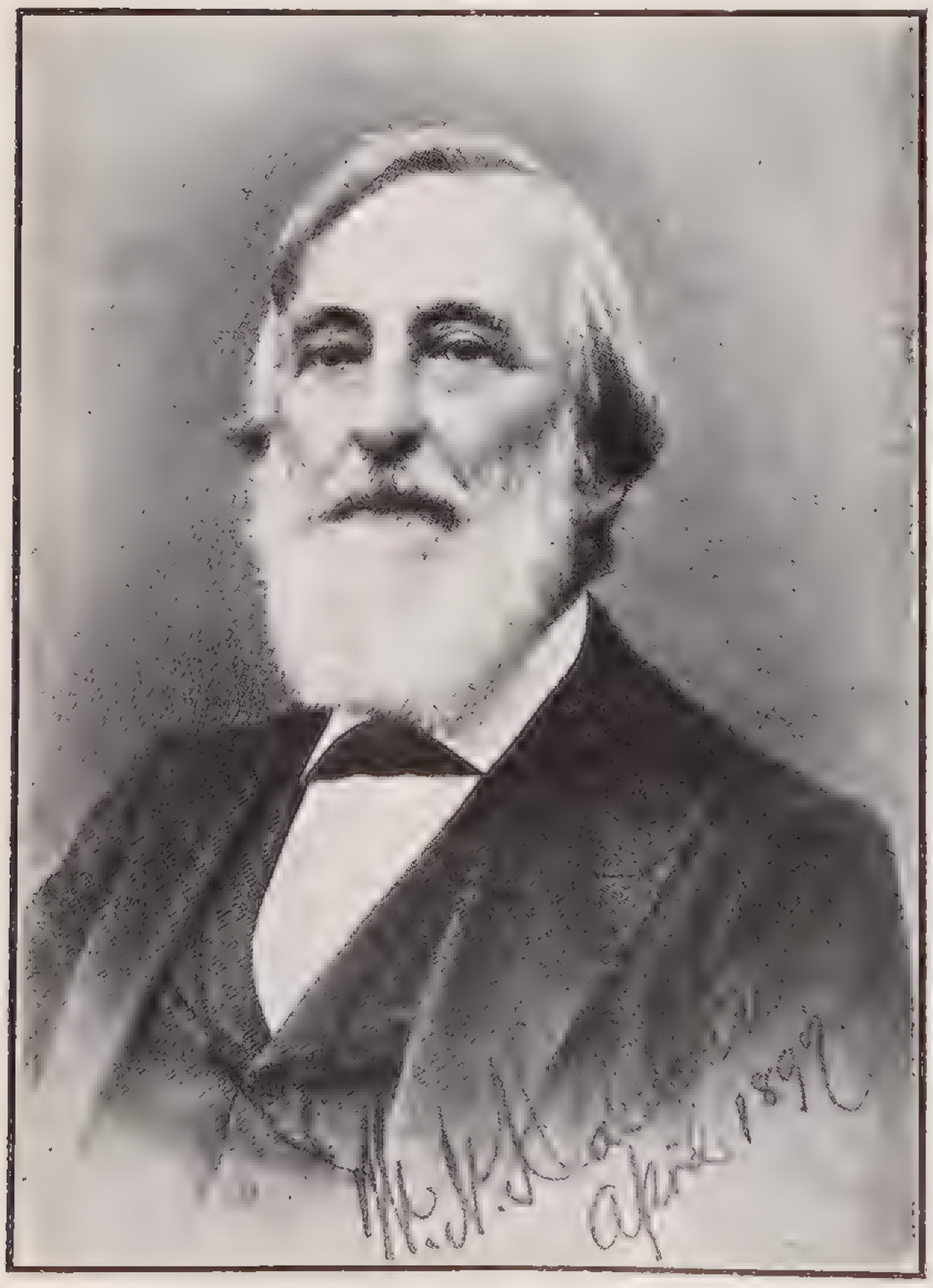
HEAVENRICH, Max, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Lichtenfels, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 28, 1845, son of Abram and Sarah (Brull) Heavenrich. He was educated in the schools of his native country. In 1857 he came to the United States. As a mere youth he became a merchant in Kansas; later located at St. Johns, Mich. In 1878 he and his brother, Carl, associated themselves in the clothing business with Jacob



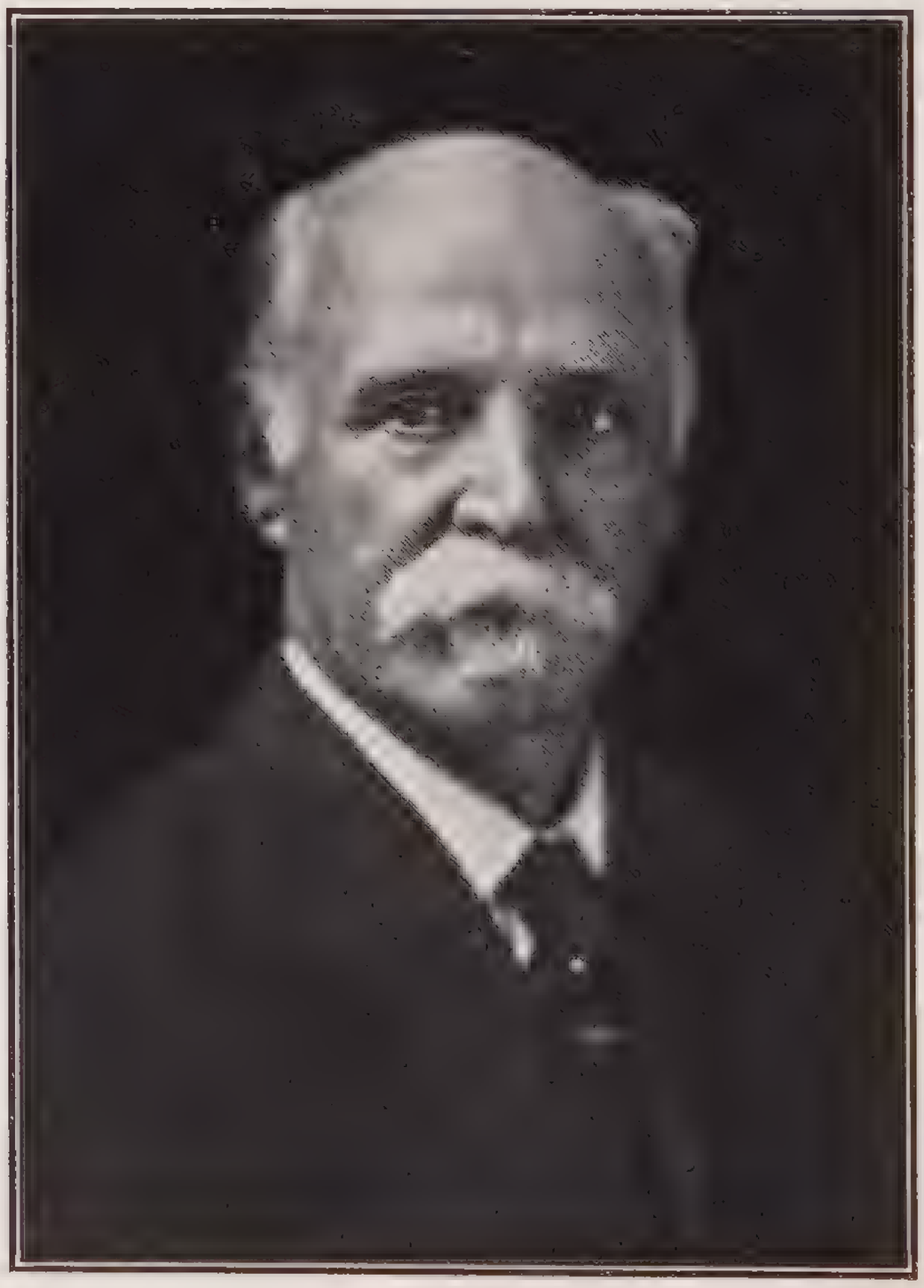
MAX HEAVENRICH
MERCHANT AND PHILANTHROPIST



ROBERT CATLIN
SOLDIER AND LAWYER



WALTER N. HALDEMAN
PUBLISHER



WILLIAM B. HALDEMAN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Seligman, Saginaw, Mich., and two years later the brothers purchased Seligman's interest in the business, forming the firm of Heavenrich Bros. & Co., of which the subject became sole proprietor upon the death of his brother in 1895. Under his personal direction the business was guided to front rank in the city's commercial life. He was a director in the Bank of Saginaw, and was a large owner of Saginaw real estate. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Lincoln Society, and the Saginaw City, Saginaw Country and Saginaw Canoe clubs (Saginaw). He was at various times president of both the old board of trade and of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, and from its reorganization was a director in the Saginaw Board of Commerce. He was president of Temple Beth El, and an active leader in the affairs of that congregation. He was an organizer and at his death president of the Saginaw Associated Charities, and a director in the Saginaw Welfare League and in the Jewish Orphans' and Old Folks' Home, Cleveland, O. He found his chief recreation in charity. A public spirited and benevolent citizen, no one ever accomplished more widespread good in so many different ways for Saginaw and its people than he did. He did much to give his city prominence in the business world of Michigan, and he created many of the best traditions of business in the city. Each year he gave a Thanksgiving Day dinner to the poor children of Saginaw. Politically he was a Republican. He was married Apr. 22, 1873, to Esther, daughter of Rabbi Max Lilienthal, a minister of Cincinnati, O.; they had two children: Max P. and Pepi M. Heavenrich. He died at Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 31, 1920.

CATLIN, Robert, soldier and lawyer, was born at Belleville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1840, son of Seth and Agnes (Redpath) Catlin, and grandson of Jonathan Catlin. His father was the one-time law partner of Stephen A. Douglas. The son was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1863, entering the service as second lieutenant in the 5th artillery. He served through the civil war with the Army of the Potomac; was at Warrenton, in the Rapidan campaign, capture of Rappahannock Station, operations at Mine Run. Richmond campaign, and the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, and the assault on the Weldon railroad, where he was breveted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services. Losing a foot in action he was retired from active service for disability. In 1866 he was detailed to the United States Military Academy as assistant professor of geography, history and ethics, with the rank of captain; he was treasurer of the academy during 1867–70. He was graduated LL.B. at the college of law of the University of Wisconsin in 1872, and for a short period practiced in Wisconsin and Oregon. He was commissary of cadets at the military academy during 1872–76, and deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, during 1885–91. Assisted by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell he contributed "Relations of Pain to Weather" in the "Journal of Medical Science" in 1877 and 1883, and he was the compiler at the Toronto (Can.) Observatory of some interesting records on "Terrestrial Magnetism and Meteorology" (1877–78). Both in and out of the service he was known for his bravery, honesty, simplicity and loyalty of character. He was married Sept. 23, 1873, to Mary Lansing, daughter of Edward Satterlee, of Albany, N. Y., and sister of Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, and had three children: Jane Anna; Robert; and Mary Lansing, who was married to Edward Cussler. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1903.

HALDEMAN, Walter Newman, publisher, was born at Maysville, Ky., Apr. 27, 1821, son of John and Elizabeth (Newman) Haldeman, and a descendant of Jacob Haldeman, Sr., a native of Switzerland, who settled in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1750, and died there in 1783. He was educated at Maysville Seminary and Transylvania University and at the age of sixteen settled with his father's family in Louisville, Ky., where he became a clerk in a commission house. In 1840 he entered the office of the "Louisville Journal," then published by Prentice & Weissinger, its editor being George D. Prentice (q.v.) then in the midst of a successful career. Here young Haldeman acquired a thorough knowledge of the printing business and journalism. Subsequently he became the proprietor of the first book and periodical store opened in Louisville, and also purchased a small newspaper then appearing under the title of the "Daily Dime," finally disposing of the book store to devote all his energy to his newspaper. On June 3, 1844, the "Daily Dime" appeared in an enlarged form and a new dress under the name of the "Morning Courier." In 1845 he formed a partnership with Judge Edwin Bryant, who had previously been associated with the press at Lexington, Ky. But at the end of the first year of the partnership the "Courier" was so involved that the propriety of suspending was considered. Mr. Haldeman's fine business and executive ability enabled him not only to tide over the crisis, but to lay the foundations of a great newspaper and place it on a paying basis. In January, 1852, he sold a small interest in the "Courier" to Francis B. French, which he subsequently repurchased, and later sold a half interest to William D. Gallagher. In 1859 it was incorporated as The Louisville Courier Printing Co. At the beginning of the civil war the "Courier" was suppressed by the Federal authorities, and in order to avoid arrest Mr. Haldeman fled to the Confederate headquarters at Bowling Green, Ky., and resumed its publication, it being set up and printed at Nashville, Tenn. It was as brilliant a success as the annals of journalism afford, being a favorite of the Confederate armies and the southern people, with a circulation limited only by the mechanical ability to supply the demand. In December, 1865, at the close of the war, the "Courier" again appeared in Louisville and in less than six months was prosperous and firmly established. In November, 1868, the consolidation of the "Louisville Courier" and the "Louisville Journal" was effected, Mr. Haldeman becoming the president of the new company and so continuing until his death. Henry Watterson (q.v.) was editor-in-chief. In May, 1884, Mr. Haldeman organized and equipped the "Louisville Times" as an evening paper. It also became a prosperous and influential journal, a monument to the business tact and foresight of its projector. Mr. Haldeman held but one public office, surveyor of the port of Louisville, from 1857 to 1861. He was a Whig in politics and the devoted friend of Henry Clay, but in 1844 joined the American party and in the campaign resulting in the election of Mr. Buchanan he supported the Democratic policy, to which he thereafter adhered. He had a most courteous and pleasing personality and was

broadminded in his views, and filled with a spirit of public progress. In religion he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married Oct. 30, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Metcalf of Cincinnati, O.; the children of this union were: Gen. William B.; John A.; Lizzie; Bruce and Isabel Haldeman. He died in Louisville, Ky., May 13, 1902.

HALDEMAN, William Birch, editor and publisher, was born in Louisville, Ky., July 27, 1846, son of Walter Newman and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Haldeman. His father (above) was publisher of the Louisville "Courier" and later the "Courier-Journal." He was a student at Forest Academy, O'Bannon, Ky., and early in 1862 ran away from that school and enlisted in company G, 9th Kentucky regiment of the Confederate army in the civil war. He was wounded at Chickamauga; served as midshipman in the Confederate navy in 1864 and after the battle of Drury's Bluff returned to the 9th Kentucky regiment; he was paroled at Washington, Ga., in May, 1865. The following year he began newspaper work with the Louisville "Courier," and through successive promotions held every position in the editorial and business departments. Meanwhile, he was graduated at Kentucky Military Institute, Frankfort, in 1869, with the degree A.B., and received the degree A.M. from that institution in 1871. As newspaper editor Gen. Haldeman has a splendid record of achievement. During the troublous times in Kentucky in 1896–97 he was the general manager of the "Courier-Journal" and the Louisville "Times." He became editor-in-chief of the "Times" in 1902 and made it the most successful afternoon newspaper in the South. Early in 1917 he was named by the directors the chairman of the executive committee of the Louisville Times Co. and the Louisville Courier-Journal Co. and remained as such in charge of the interests of the two papers until he, Henry Watterson and Isabel Haldeman disposed of their interests in these newspaper properties in August, 1918. He was a delegate from the 5th Kentucky district to the national Democratic conventions of 1892, 1896 and 1912; delegate-at-large to the conventions of 1904 and 1908; served as national committeeman for Kentucky of the Gold Democratic party in 1896, and was Democratic national committeeman for Kentucky in 1916–20. He served as colonel, 1st infantry regiment, Kentucky national guard, during 1906–09; was major general commanding the Kentucky division, United Confederate Veterans, during 1910–15; adjutant general of Kentucky during 1911–12, and in 1915 was elected commander for life of the Veterans' Association of the Orphan Brigade, C.S.A. He was a member of the Kentucky state racing commission, 1914–19; is now a member of the board of visitors Kentucky Military Institute; was president, 1910, of the Kentucky State Press Association. Is a member of the Louisville Country Club. He was married Nov. 30, 1876, to Lizzie Robards, daughter of Henry Y. Offutt, a farmer of Shelbyville, Ky., and they have two children living: Clara Bruce, wife of Lieut. J. Frazier Bonnie, and Anne, wife of Lieut. Col. Frank K. Espenhain, both U.S.A., during the European war. (Portrait opposite page 239.)

PENROSE, Clement Andariese, physician and surgeon, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1874, son of Charles Howard Bingham and Clara (Andariese) Penrose, and a descendant of a family dating from Lithney, Cornwall, England, in an early century. His first paternal American ancestor was Bartholomew Penrose, a ship-builder of Bristol, England, who came to Philadelphia in 1700; from him and his wife Esther Leech, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Coats; their son James and his wife Sarah Biddle; their son Clement Biddle and his wife Anne Howard Bingham and their son Charles Bingham Penrose and his wife Valeria Fullerton Biddle, who were the grandparents of Clement A. Penrose. Bartholomew Penrose (1) built the ship "Diligence," which he operated in partnership with William Penn, Jr., James Logan and William Trent. A granddaughter of Bartholomew became the wife of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne. Clement Biddle Penrose (IV) was one of the youthful standard bearers in one of the first Philadelphia companies raised for the war of the revolution, and though a mere child he shared the suffering at Valley Forge. In 1805 Pres. Jefferson appointed him one of the land commissioners for Louisiana Territory, and he took up his residence in St. Louis, then the capitol of the territory. Charles Bingham Penrose (V) served as a volunteer in a St. Louis company in the war of 1812, later removing to Philadelphia, and in 1833 became a member of the Pennsylvania senate, in which he served eight years, four as speaker. In 1841 Pres. Harrison appointed him solicitor to the treasury, and in 1849 he became assistant secretary of the treasury. He assisted in the compilation of "Penrose and Watt's Digest of the Supreme Court Decisions of Pennsylvania" (3 vols., 1831–32). Maj. James Wilkinson Penrose, his son, was killed in the battle of Gerro border. Tecumseh Sherman saw his first military service under Maj. Penrose. Other members of the family attained high places in the army, navy and in various professional walks. Bois Penrose (q.v.), member of the U. S. senate, and Clement Andariese Penrose were first cousins. Charles Howard Bingham Penrose, father of our subject, entered the civil war as a captain in the commissary department of the volunteer army, became major of volunteers in 1865, and was one of but two officers of the subsistence department appointed to the regular army, he attaining rank as major in 1889. Clement A. Penrose received his preparatory education at Leavenworth (Kan.) high school and at Diechman's Preparatory School, Baltimore, and was graduated A.B. at Johns Hopkins University in 1893, and M.D. at the college of medicine of Johns Hopkins University in 1897, being the youngest member of his class. After serving a period as interne in Johns Hopkins Hospital he began the practice of his profession in Baltimore. His medical skill attracted wide notice and he built up a large and important clientele. He became a member of the visiting staff of the Church Home and Infirmary; was for years chief examiner in Baltimore for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and in 1903 served as vice-director and surgeon of the Bahama expedition. In 1899 he invented an apparatus for holding patients in the knee-chest position, and he also devised a method for treating bad burns and old, unhealed wounds. During the European war he served as chairman of the food economy commission of Baltimore. He became a major in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army and served with the A. E. F.; and was also attached to the British 1st army while on special sanitation inspection duty authorized by Surg. Gen. Gorgas. While in charge of a casualty clearing station at Gondricourt, France,



Samuel A. Peeples



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he contracted septic bronchitis, an infection resulting which eventually caused his death. As a general practitioner he specialized in preventative medicine and diagnosis. He was author of many medical articles, and of a moving picture scenario entitled "Fighting at Home," which was used by the government during the war to stimulate food enonomy. He was president of the Baltimore chapter, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and member of the Alumni Association of Johns Hopkins University, Johns Hopkins Medical School Alumni Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Baltimore, Maryland State Medical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Bachelors' Cotillion, Baltimore Country, Baltimore Whist, and Baltimore Athletic clubs. His chief diversions were music and athletics. He had been devoted to baseball and was captain of his 'Varsity team at Johns Hopkins. He also played tennis. Later he studied athletics from a medical standpoint, and worked out a system which he found of great value to his practice. His dominating personal characteristics were his great love of country, home and family; his pride of race; his fearless independence; his love of humanity and his absolute unhesitating self-sacrifice. The surgeon general of the U. S. army wrote to Mrs. Penrose stating how valuable his work had been to the medical department of the army, and how truly his life was given for his country. He left behind him a rare heritage to his city, his school, his hospital and his family; a name placed at the very pinnacle of American physicians, as a great investigator, a capable practitioner, an inspiring consultant, a quiet gentleman, a courteous colleague and a loyal friend. He was married Dec. 14, 1904, to Helen, daughter of Thomas Godwin Stowe, a sugar merchant of Baltimore; there are three children of this union: Clement Audariese, Julian Stowe, and Valeria Biddle Penrose. He died in Baltimore, Md., July 4, 1919.

HILDRUP, William Thomas, Jr., banker and manufacturer, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 19, 1862, son of William Thomas and Harriet (Esselstyne) Hildrup, grandson of Jesse, and great-grandson of Thomas Hildrup, who came over from England in 1766 and settled in Hartford, Conn. The Hildrup family is one of the most ancient of Great Britain, dating as far back as 327 A. D. His father was a manufacturer of car wheels at Elmira, N. Y., and was the leader in organizing the Harrisburg Car Works at Harrisburg, Pa. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B.Sc. in 1882 and M.E. in 1885. He began his business career in the shops of his father's car manufacturing plant, and while in the position of assistant superintendent and engineer introduced a number of improvements in the factory. In 1884 he became secretary and assistant treasurer and assistant superintendent of the car wheel department. Resigning in 1890, he, with others, organized the corporation now known as the Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co., of which he was general manager, secretary and treasurer until shortly before his death. Mr. Hildrup was a prominent figure in the financial circles of central Pennsylvania, being connected with many of the large business institutions of that section. He was a director of the First National Bank and the Commonwealth Trust Co., director and vice-president of the Harrisburg Hotel Co., and a member of the board of governors of the Harrisburg Hospital. He was a warden of St. Stephen's Church, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Harrisburg Club, the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Bankers' Club and India House of New York. Beyond the age of enlistment at the time of the war with Germany, he contributed generously both money and personal service in connection with the Red Cross campaigns. Mr. Hildrup was a singularly modest man, and the rich influence of his life, the benevolent generosities which he dispensed, and the kindly big-heartedness which made him so greatly beloved, gave the city in which he lived a sense not only of community loss but of individual and personal loss at his death. He was married June 22, 1898, to Florence Nightingale, daughter of William A. Houck, D.D., a prominent clergyman of Pennsylvania. He died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 14, 1920.

AVRAM, Mois Herban, consulting engineer, was born in Buzeu, Roumania, Dec. 15, 1880, son of Herban and Rebecca (Avram) Avram. Coming to the United States in 1899, he entered New York University, graduated B.S. in 1904 at the School of Applied Science, and received the M.E. degree in 1905. Since 1907 he has been connected with the university faculty as instructor or lecturer on engineering. Soon after graduating, he began independent practice in New York city as consulting engineer, and by his industry and patient effort gradually built up a large and successful business. In 1913 he formed a partnership with H. J. Slocum, Jr., and M. S. Slocum, under the title Slocum, Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., of which he was president and chief engineer. He retired from the company in January, 1920, and established the firm of M. H. Avram & Co., Inc., an industrial management concern which promotes increased industrial production by the use of improved methods, tools and mechanical devices. He has been interested for years in reducing the cost of the development of new enterprises, and in that field he has established a wide and well deserved reputation. As an outgrowth of that interest he invented in 1914 an ingenious device called the "Productograph" which is now widely used in American industries. The mechanism is placed in the office of the manager or owner of a factory where it registers an accurate record of all machinery to which it is applied. Through its use the manager can tell at a glance what each machine in his plant is doing, the exact time of stopping and starting, the speed of its movement, and the output of the day. Electric wires run from the "Productograph" to switches placed on machines in the factory, and every time a full operation is completed a contact is made by the switch, a line is drawn on the "Productograph's" record chart, and the counter is advanced one digit. Another invention of Mr. Avram, developed after many years of research and experimentation, was a process for manufacturing brick out of sand, lime and cement, and in 1908 he organized the Standard Silica Brick Machinery Co. to produce and market "Silbrick," the trade name adopted for the brick. The ingredients named, mixed in certain proportions, accurately measured, and silicated by thorough steam hardening, form a composite, stone-like substance, homogeneous in texture, and of exceeding hardness and durability. All the machinery used is automatic, and was designed by Mr.

Avram or members of his staff, especially for the purpose which it serves. In the fall of 1920, by appointment of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, he served as technical expert of the commission to examine voting machines for the state of New York. Aside from his engineering activities he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the University of New York, and in 1918, as chairman of its engineering committee, organized and conducted a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for the school of applied science, this sum being later amplified to $4,500,000 to benefit nine schools of the university. He originated the endowment plan under which donations of $25,000 entitle the donors to appoint an average of one man per annum to the engineering school and to have the services of the engineering faculty as consultants without charge, the scholarship also to bear in perpetuity the name of the donor. This industrial scholarship plan, known as the "Avram Plan," has been adopted by the University School of Industrial Engineering, where it has met with marked success. It was at his suggestion, during the European war, that New York University was first to assume the work of teaching volunteers in the army engineer corps. Mr. Avram specializes in "putting industry under the microscope" with a view to eliminating waste, whether in time, money or materials, and to make industry safe for investment by guiding financial support only to meritorious enterprises. He is the holder of numerous patents and is the author of "Patenting and Promoting Inventions" (1918—revised in 1920), and many papers on industrial engineering. He is former president of the Aeronautical Society of America and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society for the Advancement of Engineering Education, the Academy of Political Science and the Society of Industrial Engineers. He is also a member of the City Club of New York. He was married Sept. 6, 1906, to Ernestine Kaunitz, of Tampa, Fla. They have three children: Violette Regina, Marguerite Rossette, and Herbert Avram.

SMITH, Henry Augustine, musician, was born at Naperville, Ill., Oct. 17, 1874, son of Henry Cowles and Mary Hittle (Dreisbach) Smith, and grandson of Augustine Austin and Eliza (Cowles) Smith. His father was professor of Latin and music in Northwestern College, Naperville, at which the son was graduated in 1896, receiving the degree A.M., in 1910. After taking a post-graduate course at Oberlin (O.) College, he became instructor in sacred music, liturgies and hymnody at the Chicago Theological Seminary and University of Chicago divinity school, serving continuously in that capacity until 1915, when he was made associate professor of practical theology. During that time he was director of music in the First Congregational Church, Chicago. Since 1917 he has been professor of sacred music, liturgies and pageantry in Boston University. He was director of music at the World's Christian Endeavor convention in Chicago, 1915, and director of music, pageantry, and art at the World's Sunday school convention, Tokyo, in 1920. He is chairman survey (Interchurch World Movement) on music, pageantry and art. Prof. Smith compiled a "Hymnal for American Youth" (1919) and wrote "Music and Worship in the Sunday School" (1920); also the pageants, "Immortality of Love of Service" (1918); "Pageant of the Stars and Stripes" (1918); "The Rights of the Child" (1919), and "The City Beautiful" (1919). He is a member of the Musical Art Society, of Chicago; University Club, of Malden, Mass., and City Club, of Boston. He finds his chief recreation in photography. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1916, to Lucia May, daughter of Charles Cullen Smith, and has one son: Henry Augustine Smith, Jr

CRISP, John D., physician and surgeon, was born at Apple Pie Ridge, Scott co., Ill., May 9, 1858, son of John A. and Mary Ellen (Comstock) Crisp, grandson of Charles and Marina (Andrews) Crisp, and a descendant of Benjamin Crisp, who came from Northumberlandshire, England, in 1689 and settled in Pitt county, N. C. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans in 1815. He was graduated LL.B. at the college of law, University of Missouri, in 1882, and in the same year was admitted to the bar in Missouri and in Illinois. After practicing at Holden, Mo., for five years, he took up journalism, becoming the editor and publisher of the Holden "Enterprise" in 1887 and managing editor of the "Daily Tribune," Galveston, Tex., in 1893. Removing to Denver, Colo., in 1895 he began the study of medicine and obtained the degree of M.D. at the college of medicine of the University of Denver in 1905. He established a successful practice in Denver, and engaged in medical research work, investigating especially the origin of bacteria and the sources of obscure infections. He is the author of numerous short stories and of a novel, "Orpah" (1904). Politically he is an Independent. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Colorado State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver, and of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was married Sept. 4, 1878, to Ada, daughter of John W. Morris, of Exeter, Ill.; and had one son, John Manford Crisp, a civil engineer.

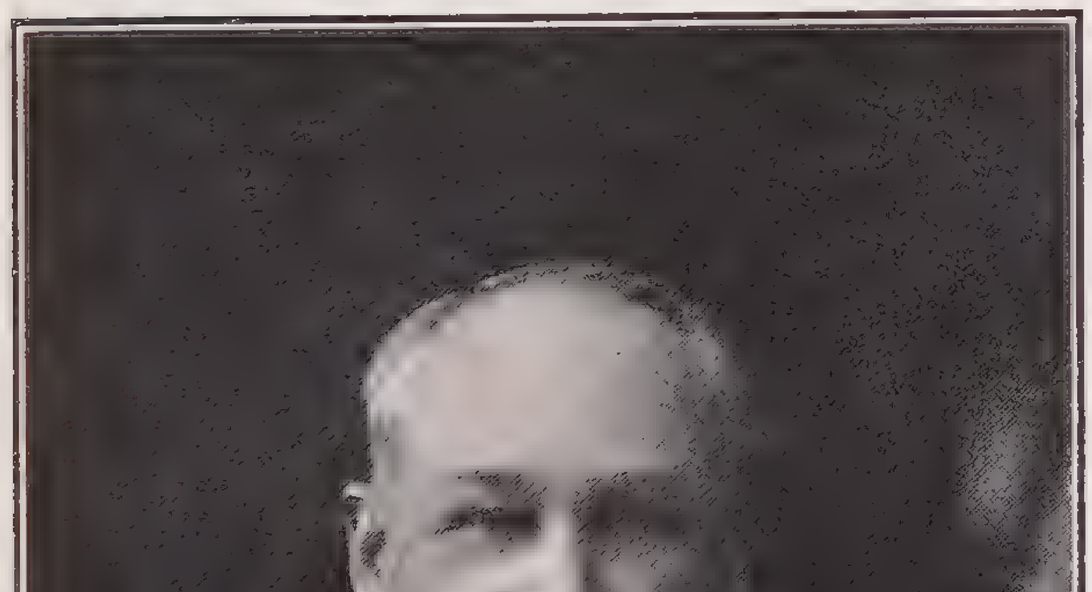
REYNOLDS, Clarence James, merchant, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 25, 1853, son of William W. and Phebe Amanda (Thacher) Reynolds. His earliest American ancestor was James Reynolds, who in 1665 was a settler in the Narragansett country, Rhode Island, and the line of descent is traced through his son Francis and his wife, Elizabeth Greene; their son Peter and his wife Sarah ———; their son John and his wife Anne Utter; their son William and his wife, Easter Reynolds, and their son James and his wife Elizabeth Winans, who were the grandparents of Clarence J. Reynolds. James Reynolds settled in Poughkeepsie, about 1800, and soon formed a business partnership with Aaron Innis, which lasted until 1837, their business developing in a variety of related branches. It was situated at the junction of the Fallkill with the Hudson River and Reynolds & Innis conducted grist and plaster and dyewood mills on the stream and operated freight and passenger boats on the Hudson River. The original firm of Reynolds & Innis was succeeded by W. W. & J. Reynolds, Jr., in 1832; Reynolds & Son, in 1856; W. W. Reynolds & Co., in 1869; Reynolds & Co., 1874; Reynolds & Cramer, 1890; William T. Reynolds & Co., 1900; and William T. Reynolds & Co., Inc., in 1917. Clarence J. Reynolds received his edu-



MOIS H. AVRAM
CONSULTING ENGINEER



HENRY A. SMITH
MUSICIAN



JOHN D. CRISP
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



CLARENCE J. REYNOLDS
MERCHANT

cation in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and studied music in Paris. In 1883 he began business life with Reynolds & Co., dealing in wholesale groceries, flour, feed and grain, and upon a reorganization, in 1890, became a member of the firm of Reynolds & Cramer. Upon the incorporation of William T. Reynolds & Co. he became secretary, holding that position until his death. He was a member of the Archeological Institute of America, the National Geographic Society, the Navy League, the Amrita Club, Euterpee Glee Club, Apokeepsing Boat Club and the Dutchess County Horticultural Society of Poughkeepsie. He was a man of intellectual and artistic tastes. He traveled extensively and made a special study of geology, anthropology, horticulture and music. He was a large man and with an impressive physical presence he combined a gentleness and tenderness that made many friendships with both old and young. His years of independent research won for him the reputation of a man of cultivation and he was sought out by professional students for counsel, guidance and coöperation. He was married Oct. 14, 1878, to Marguerite, daughter of Laurence de La Lande, of Paris, France, who died in 1885, leaving four children: Louis W.; Paul I.; Marie, wife of Isaac Platt, and Marguirite Reynolds. He died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 31, 1919.

KNOWLES, Frederic Lawrence, author and educator, was born in Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 8, 1869, son of Daniel Clark and Lucia Miranda (Barrows) Knowles; grandson of Enock and Alice Curtis (Hughes) Knowles; great-grandson of John and Sarah (Farley) Knowles, and great-great-grandson of John and Sarah (Gray) Knowles. His father (1836–1910), a graduate of Wesleyan University, was a Methodist clergyman and principal of Pennington (N. J.) Seminary, and later of Tilton (N. H.) Seminary. The son was prepared for college at the latter institution and was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1894. While in college he took numerous prizes, edited the college monthly, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon, Mystical Seven and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In the following year he took a course of post-graduate studies, while acting as assistant secretary of the faculty, and then took a special course in English at Harvard University, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1896. "Wesleyan Verse," a collection of undergraduate poetry which he published in 1895, met with a gratifying sale. In 1895 he received the prize offered by the New England Society of Orange, N. J., for the best original poem suitable for its twenty-fifth anniversary. He taught in Tilton Seminary in 1897–98; was on the editorial staff of the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1898, and thereafter devoted himself wholly to the compilation of his later books, which are: "Practical Hints for Young Readers and Writers" (1897); "Cap and Gown, Second Series" (1898); "Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics" (1899); "Kipling Primer" (1900); "On Life's Stairway" (original verse, 1900); "A Year Book of Famous Lyrics" (1901); "A Treasury of Humorous Poetry" (1902); the "Famous Children of Literature" (six vols., 1902–04), and "Love Triumphant" (1904), original lyrics and sonnets. His poems have delicacy and fancy; they display a genuine lyric gift and the poet's sense of the solidarity and sacredness of life. Mr. Knowles wrote two books under the pseudonym "R. L. Paget," viz., "Poetry of American Wit and Humor" and "McKinley's Masterpieces." He was a member of the Authors' clubs of Boston and New York, and was unmarried. He died at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 20, 1905.

MORRIS, Charles John Augustus, civil engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 26, 1850, son of Charles F. and Mary Ellen (Lane) Morris. His father, a native of England, was chief engineer of the Great Northern Railroad Co. and the son at an early age joined him in his professional activities. He was subsequently employed on government engineering projects at the head of the great lakes, and as chief engineer of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co., now a division of the Northern Pacific system, he practically built that road. Later he entered the contracting business and became head of the firm of Morris, Shepherd & Dougherty, which was reorganized and incorporated as Morris & Dougherty under his presidency. He was not only one of the notable figures in railroad engineering circles of the Twin Cities and of Duluth and Superior, but he specialized in dock construction, building or planning nearly all of the large docks in Duluth, Minn., and also won fame as a builder of bridges and water works. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Geographical Society, of the University, Town and Country, and Minnesota clubs, St. Paul, and of the Christ Episcopal church. His dominating personal characteristics were his kindness and generosity and his sparkling wit and good humor. He was an analytical and sound thinker, a man of great power of application, a diligent and painstaking worker, and his inventive mind was always at work on labor saving devices. He was married Dec. 31, 1878, to Sarah Rhoda, daughter of Alanson Saunders, a clergyman of Cleveland, O., and died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 28, 1918.

KRAMER, John Franklin, Federal prohibition commissioner, was born at Butler, Richland co., O., Feb. 10, 1869, son of Jonathan and Sarah C. (Niman) Kramer. His father was a farmer and carpenter. The son was graduated at the Ohio Northern University, Ada, in 1892, with the degree A.B. For seven years he was a school teacher, being superintendent of a number of rural school systems. He was graduated at the college of law of Ohio State University in 1902 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Ohio bar and began the practice of his profession at Mansfield, as a member of the firm of Beach & Kramer, with A. S. Beach as his partner. This relation continued until 1904. During 1909–17 he was a member of the firm of Kramer & Jarvis with T. B. Jarvis. In 1911 he was elected a member of the 4th constitutional convention of Ohio (1912). During 1913–17 he served two terms as a member of the Ohio house of representatives, and was Democratic floor leader during the second term, 1915–17. He was the father of Ohio's reform election law, and after he put through that measure to prevent frauds at the ballot-box he became known as "Honest John." During 1917–19 he was special counsel to Joseph McGhee, attorney-general of Ohio. In 1919 he was elected a member of the Mansfield board of education. Since 1919 he has been a trustee of Ohio Northern University. He is an active worker in the Lutheran church and Sunday school, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and various bar associations. In Nov., 1919, he was appointed federal prohibition commissioner by the commissioner of internal revenue, the official authorized by the National Prohibition Act to carry out the

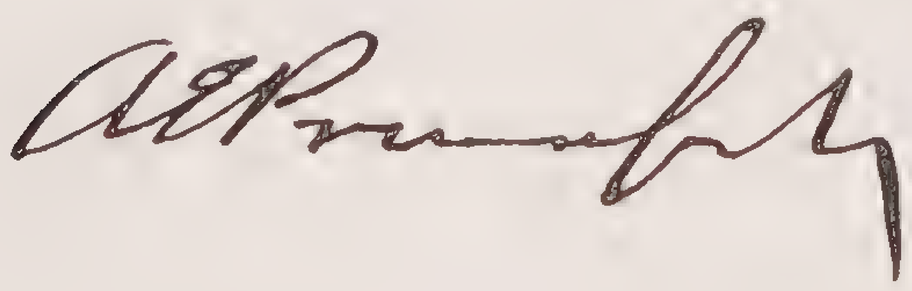
provisions of that law and to appoint the necessary officers and employees to enable him to do so. Mr. Kramer's office has jurisdiction over the permissive use of liquor and supervision of the suppression of its illicit use. For the execution of the permissive feature of the prohibition law, federal officers have been appointed in every state who are in charge of local inspectors, who in turn keep in touch with the manufacturers, druggists, hospitals and physicians to make sure that the provisions of the law are correctly enforced. The suppression of the illicit use of liquor is in the hands of a supervising federal prohibition agent of each of eleven districts, embracing the United States and its territories, who has under him a number of prohibition agents who have the power to make arrests, searches and sieges and to aid in the prosecution of those who manufacture, sell or purchase liquors in violation of the National Prohibition Act. At the time of Mr. Kramer's appointment an article in the Brooklyn "Eagle" said: "Commissioner Kramer is not a 'professional prohibitionist.' In other words, he is not a member of the Anti-Saloon League or any of the other prohibition organizations. He has never lobbied for prohibition. At the same time, he says, every one who knows him knew exactly where he stood on the question, and that was against liquor. . . . When Mr. Kramer was announced as the first federal prohibition commissioner, a friend of his in Washington was asked who he was. 'He is a lawyer, a Sunday school teacher, an orator, a confirmed dry, but not a fanatic,' was the reply. . . . He has the reputation of being a hard worker, his friends declaring that he has never taken a vacation." He was married July 27, 1897, to Emma, daughter of Jacob Maglot, a farmer of Richland county, O. He has three children: Helen M., of the faculty of St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minn.; John F. and Dorothy N. Kramer.

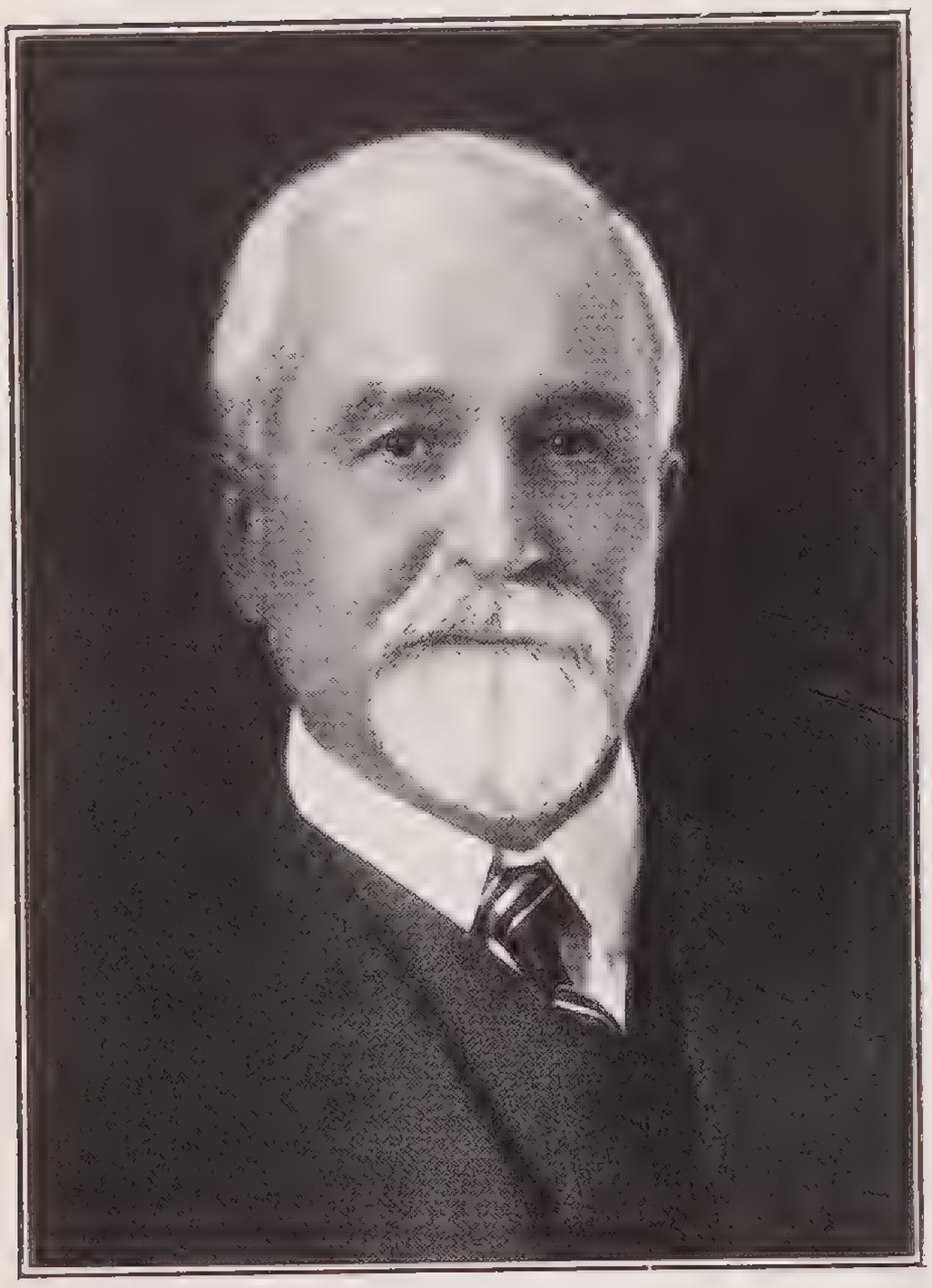
PROUDFIT, Andrew Ellis, banker, was born at Madison, Wis., Sept. 2, 1857, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Ford) Proudfit, grandson of James and Maria A. (Kerr) Proudfit; great-grandson of Andrew and Mary (Lytle) Proudfit, and great-great-grandson of James Proudfit, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1754, located first in Pennsylvania and subsequently settled in New York state. He was educated in the public schools of Madison, and at the University of Wisconsin for two years. In 1879 he began business life as bookkeeper for the Fuller & Johnson Plow Co., Madison, and five years later was made manager, serving thus until 1886. During the ensuing four years he was state manager for Wisconsin of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, and he was then for a year manager of the Madison Gas & Electric Co. In 1891 he became president of the Ramsay Sales Co., lumber merchants, and operated extensively in land, lumber and timber. During 1900–08 he was vice-president of the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Co., Madison, makers of advanced types of agricultural implements and of gasoline engines, and in 1908 he became president of the First National Bank of Madison, of which his father was a founder and president. He continued as its chief executive until his death, and under his personal direction it became one of the largest and strongest financial concerns in Wisconsin. He was president also of the Clearing House Association. For a time he was secretary of the Young & Stephenson Co., Inc., Madison, large dealers in timber, logs and lumber, and he was a director in the Madison Gas & Electric Co., the Savings Loan & Trust Co., and the Central Wisconsin Trust Co. He was a 32d degree Mason, and was a member of the Madison board of commerce, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Elks, Madison and Maple Bluff Golf clubs (Madison), and the Milwaukee Club (Milwaukee). He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. Politically he was a Democrat. Mr. Proudfit was a man whose dignified and confident bearing immediately attracted admiration. Although bred and reared in affluence, his was a most democratic heart and mind. He was married Dec. 5, 1883, to Clara Hills, daughter of Josephine Voorhees and Edward Albert Liscomb, of Indianapolis, Ind., and had two daughters: Josephine Voorhees, wife of Dudley Montgomery, of Madison; and Elizabeth Ford, wife of Kenneth Stuart Templeton, of Chicago. He died at Madison, Wis., Dec. 22, 1919.

OVERMYER, John, lawyer and legislator, was born in Pickaway county, O., Nov. 18, 1844, son of George and Harriet (Camp) Overmyer; grandson of John Overmyer; great-grandson of Peter Overmyer, and great-great-grandson of John George Overmyer, weaver and copy-holder, who came to America from the Dominion of Baden in 1751. George Overmyer, father of our subject and a native of Pickaway county, O., was a farmer, and in 1849 settled in Jackson county, Ind. The son was educated in public schools and under private tutors and was graduated A.B. at Asbury (now De Pauw) University in 1863. He began his law studies in Indianapolis, Ind., was graduated at Indianapolis Law College in 1868, was admitted to the Indiana bar and began the practice of his profession at North Vernon, Ind., subsequently maintaining law offices in Indianapolis. He not only gained eminence at once in his profession, but also became a dominant factor in public affairs and Republican politics. Elected to the Indiana house of representatives from Jennings county in 1868, he was made chairman of the committee on the organization of courts. In 1870 he became a member of the Republican county central committee, but was defeated for reëlection to the legislature. He was reading clerk in the state senate during 1872–73; was elected principal secretary of the senate in 1875, and in 1876 was again elected to the lower branch of the legislature and chosen speaker of the house. Meanwhile he had become chairman of the county central committee, and in 1878 became a member of the state central committee, of which he was chairman during 1882–84, and in the latter year was made a member of the state executive committee. He was reëlected to the house of representatives in 1878, and was caucus nominee of his party for speaker, being thus designated as the leader of his party, which was then in the minority. In 1885 he became president of the Jennings County Bank, North Vernon, serving until 1892, when the institution was merged with the First National Bank, of which he was president during 1892–97. He assisted in the organization of four banks in Jennings county. In 1886 he again became a member of the Republican state central committee, and in 1889 was delegate to the Republican national convention. He was a member of the tariff reform wing of the party, and opposing the high tariff revision downward, his letters to the press attracting wide attention and being extensively copied and reproduced. In 1892 he canvassed In-



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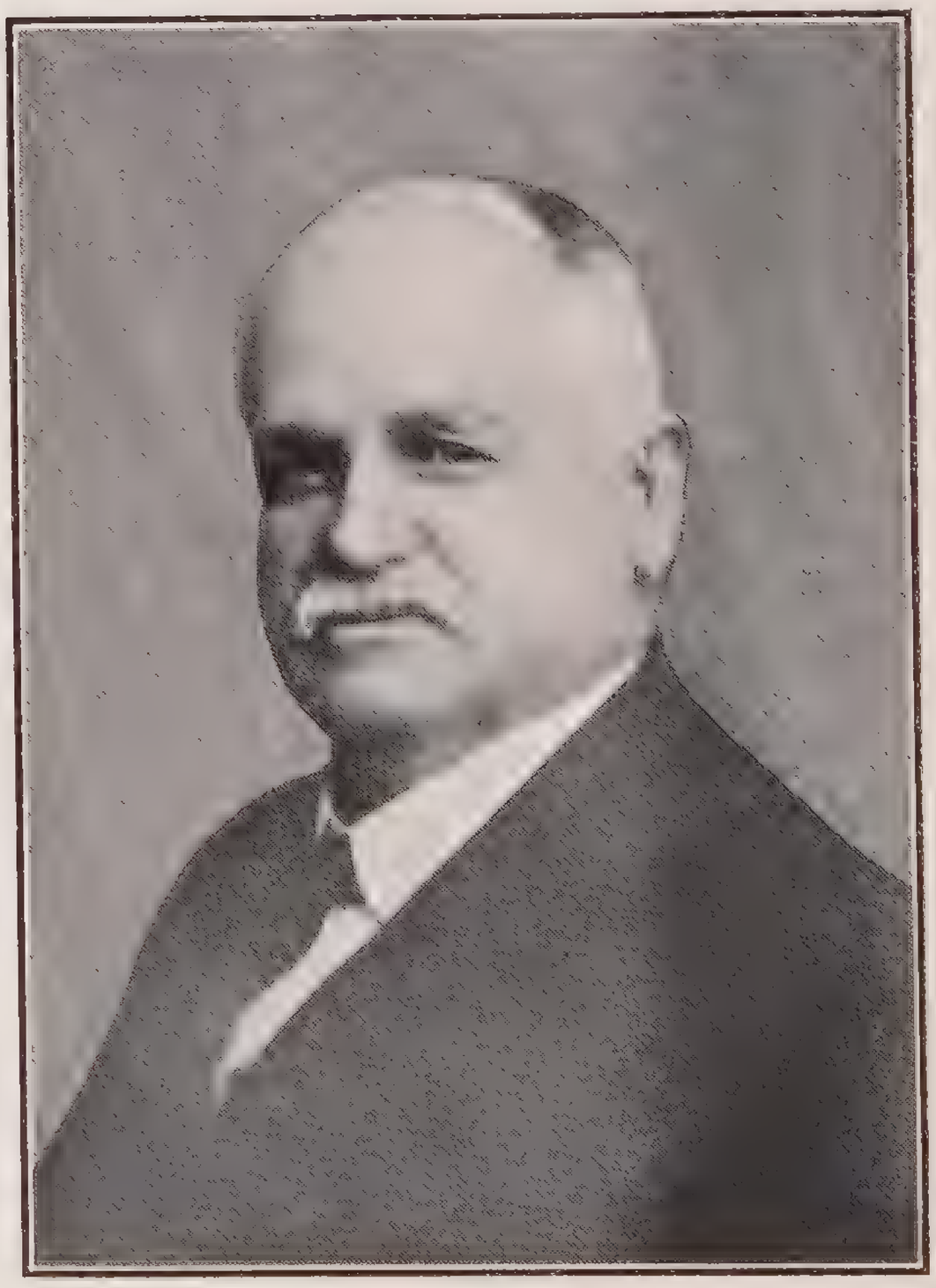
JOHN OVERMYER
LAWYER AND LEGISLATOR



ADELBERT P. MILLS
CIVIL ENGINEER



JOSEPH A. REED
LAWYER



JOHN F. WINCHESTER
VETERINARY SURGEON

diana for Cleveland on the issue of tariff reform, and in 1894 he was made a member of the Democratic state executive committee. He was delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1896, serving as Indiana's member of the committee on organization. Although he had been an advocate of international bimetallism, he accepted the program of Independent bimetallism, and canvassed Indiana for Bryan. In 1898 he was a member of the advisory committee of the state central committee, and in 1900 was Indiana's member of the Democratic national committee, and helped organize the national convention of that year. In 1904 he returned to the Republican fold. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Indiana State Bar Association, Jennings County Bar Association, Marion County Bar Association, and Beta Theta Pi fraternity. De Pauw University conferred on him the degree A.M. in 1870. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Oct. 30, 1870, to Mary F., daughter of David Sherfey, of Greencastle, Ind.; she died in 1891. He is survived by two daughters: Florence, wife of Albert B. Cutter, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Isabel, wife of Guy C. Waltermire, North Vernon, Ind. He died at his home, "Dreamland," North Vernon, Ind., May 17, 1919.

MILLS, Adelbert Philo, civil engineer, was born at Tecumseh, Mich., Nov. 10, 1883, son of Adelbert Wortman and Rozilla (McKinney) Mills. His father served in the Federal army during the civil war. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1906 with the degree B.S., receiving the degree M.S. from that institution in 1909. He was appointed assistant professor of civil engineering at Cornell University, and thereafter was continuously in charge of materials of construction and of the testing laboratory. During the world war he was commissioned captain in the 605th engineers and served as regimental supply officer in the camp at Brest, France, until stricken with spinal meningitis. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials. While serving on an important committee of the latter, he conducted experiments on the behavior and strength of concrete, of cement and of gypsum, the results of which have been incorporated in the permanent findings of the society. He was the author of "Materials of Construction" (1914), widely used as a text-book; and of a chapter in "Concrete Engineers' Handbook." He was a careful worker of almost unlimited endurance, his dominant trait of character being a steadfast and determined adherence to duty. His personal interest in the investigation of engineering problems, fortified by his skill in devising and constructing apparatus, as well as by his connection with actual problems of engineering practice, gave the students in his department a field of view and a practical interest that were of great value educationally and reacted in the greater reputation of Cornell. He was married June 29, 1910, to Ida Grace, daughter of Charles F. Comstock, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; and had two children: Mary Elizabeth and Adelbert P. Mills, Jr. He died at Brest, France, Oct. 20, 1918.

REED, Joseph Abram, lawyer, was born at Schellsburg, Bedford co., Pa., July 9, 1847, son of John Philip and Lucinda (Mengel) Reed, and a descendant of John Philip Reed, who came from Mannheim, Germany, in 1727, and settled in Salford township, Montgomery co., Pa. From John Philip Reed and his wife Veronica Bergey, the line is traced through their son Michael and his wife Ann Maria Mowery; their son John Philip and his wife Elizabeth Horner, and their son Michael and his wife Elizabeth Schell, who were the grandparents of Joseph Abram Reed. John P. Reed, his father, a member of the Bedford bar for over half a century, was a well-known lawyer of southwestern Pennsylvania, whose life was one of active influence in church and state. Joseph A. Reed was graduated A.B. at Franklin and Marshall College in 1870, later receiving the degree A.M. from that institution. At college he was active in Diagnothian Literary Society, developing marked ability as a speaker, which aided him greatly in his subsequent career. After studying law at Columbia law school, he was admitted to the bar in 1873, and began the practice of his profession in New York city in association with his brother, John Philip Reed. In 1877 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and began to specialize in commercial, corporation and real estate law. In 1878 he secured the charter for the Resolute Building & Loan Association of Philadelphia, for which he was solicitor for over forty years. When still a young man the auditor-general of Pennsylvania appointed him a bank examiner. Like his father and grandfather before him he was a leader of the old-school Democracy. He served as chairman of his ward committee and lent his presence at many county, city and state conventions of the party. He was a dominant factor in the Municipal League, organized in the interests of better city government. For forty years he was a member of the consistory of Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia, serving as deacon and elder, and being active in Sunday school and religious welfare work. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Pennsylvania state bar association. He was a delightful conversationalist, unfailing in courtesy, solicitous of the interests of others and helpful in his words of counsel and advice to the young. His aptitude as a speaker made him a convincing advocate before a jury and he showed marked discernment in adapting the law to facts. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1873, to Leila Josephine, daughter of Henry C. Wentz, a merchant, and had five children: Joseph Abram, Jr., who died in infancy; Clarence H.; Leila; Josephine; and Lucinda Wentz Reed. He died in Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1919.

WINCHESTER, John Frost, veterinary surgeon, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 5, 1855, son of Caleb F. and Susan E. (Warland) Winchester, and a descendant of John Winchester, who came from London, England, in 1635, and settled in Boston, Mass., became a freeman in 1637, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1638. He was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, in 1875, and at the American Veterinary College, Amherst, in 1875, and D.V.S. at the American Veterinary College, New York, in 1878. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession at Lawrence, Mass. He was lecturer on veterinary science at the Massachusetts Agricultural College during 1878–81, and later at the New Hampshire State College, Durham. During 1885–88, he was cattle commissioner for the state of Massachusetts, and in 1892 he became inspector of animals for the city of Lawrence. In 1886, he officially announced that tuberculosis in cattle is a conta-

gious disease and that products of tuberculous animals are unfit for food. He was president of the Veterinary Medical Association (1888–89), and the American Veterinary Medical Association (1901–02); honorary member of the Maryland Veterinary Association; member of the American Public Health Association; The International Congress on Tuberculosis, the Massachusetts State Board of Health, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, Home Club (Lawrence), Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree. He wrote many articles and brochures on veterinary subjects, including "Glanders," "Hog Cholera," "Strongylus Armatus," "Tuberculosis," "Beyond the Law," "Reminiscences of Bovine Tuberculosis in Man," "A Common Public Nuisance, the Milch Cow," and "Public Health vs. Private Interests." Dr. Winchester's activities took him far beyond the routine of his practice; he labored for the general advancement of the profession and had no small share in widening the scope of veterinary science. He was married Dec. 19, 1904, to Mrs. Rossie A. Webster, daughter of George S. Reed, of West Acton, Mass. He had one step-daughter, Eva Webster, wife of R. E. Caswell, Chicago, Ill. He died in Lawrence, Mass., Apr. 28, 1920.

GAY, William Hovey, manufacturer, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 30, 1863, son of George Washington and Helen (Hovey) Gay, and grandson of William Hovey, one of the pioneer business men of Grand Rapids. His father, George W. Gay (q.v.) was one of the founders of Berkey Bros. & Gay, which was incorporated as the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company. The son entered the factory of Berkey & Gay at the age of sixteen, and was soon made manager of the retail department. When this department was discontinued, in 1900, he became general manager of the whole factory, remaining in that position until a few years before his death. Meanwhile he had become a director in the corporation in 1898; was made vice-president in 1900, and upon the death of Julius Berkey succeeded to the presidency in 1909. He likewise succeeded his father as head of the Oriel Cabinet Co., upon the latter's death, and was the executive head of both institutions until they were consolidated, in 1911, as the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. He surrounded himself with progressive associates and introduced innovations in both the manufacturing and selling methods of the company, such as the inauguration of an elaborately illustrated portfolio which sold to the trade at fifty dollars each, arousing much comment and speculation throughout these circles. It was his genius for administration evinced in innumerable other ways which made the company one of the largest of its kind in the United States, and helped establish the nation-wide reputation of Grand Rapids furniture. At the time of his death the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co's plant contained 75,000 square feet of floor space, employed 1,100 hands, and did an annual business of several million dollars. Mr. Gay was also president of the Peoples Savings Bank; vice-president of the Grand Rapids Plaster Co., and the Grand Rapids Brush Co.; vice-chairman of the C. S. Paine Co.; and a director in the Worden Grocery Co., Michigan Trust Co., Commercial Savings Bank and Fourth National Bank. He was also a large holder of timber lands on the Pacific coast and had many investments in Grand Rapids and elsewhere. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Despite his multitudinous duties as the head of a great corporation he found much time for religious, welfare and social and patriotic work. He was trustee, deacon and chairman of the building committee of Fountain Street Baptist Church; for thirty years the work of the Young Men's Christian Association had been dear to his heart, and he was credited with the achievement of the $300,000 home of the association in Grand Rapids, and was chairman of its building committee. He was president of the local association, and executive chairman of the state committee, and in 1910, was made a member of the international committee, the governing body of the parent organization. He also was a member of the National War Work council of the "Y" which directed activities among the service men during the European war, and a member of the board of directors of the Grand Rapids organization. Long a worker for the welfare of young boys, he devoted much of his time to work among the younger boys of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was a trustee of the Boys' Industrial School, Lansing, Mich. He was a man of high ideals and carried this ethical zeal into the manufacturing of furniture and into the organization of his workers. His interest in the human side of the factory was genuine. The welfare and happiness of his workers were always close to his heart. He was married June 12, 1888, to Netta, daughter of Edwin L. Cole, a merchant of Grand Rapids. Having no children of their own, they brought up and helped to educate five boys and girls. Mr. Gay died at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 19, 1920.

DAVIS, George Perrin, lawyer, agriculturist and stockman, was born at Bloomington, Ill., June 3, 1842, son of David and Sarah (Walker) Davis, of Welsh descent. His father (q. v.) was associate justice of the U. S. supreme court and also U. S. senator. The son was educated at Beloit (Wis.) College and was graduated at Williams College in 1864, and at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1867 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and began the practice of his profession at Bloomington, Ill., as a partner of William H. Hanna, under the firm style of Hanna & Davis. Meanwhile, his father had become proprietor of large tracts of land, and the son gradually relinquished law to assume active charge of these estates as scientific farmer and stock raiser, becoming one of the most extensive cattle feeders in Illinois. He was for a score of years a member of the board of supervisors of Bloomington township. He was an organizer and charter member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and president of the McLean County Historical Society. He found his chief recreation in literary studies and historical sketches; history had for him a peculiar charm, and he was an authority on the history of the Mississippi valley and especially of Illinois. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Attica, Ind., June 17, 1869, to Ella, daughter of James F. Hanna, of Indianapolis, and had three children: Alice D., wife of Dr. E. Wyllys Andrews, Chicago; David, and Mercer Davis. He died at Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 10, 1917.

NASMYTH, George William, sociologist, was born in Cleveland, O., July 9, 1882, son of William Henry and Emma Isabel (Beeman) Nasmyth, both natives of Canada. His father settled in



Wm H Taft



George Dennis Davis

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. D. Gamble

Cleveland, O., in 1880, and became a naturalized citizen about ten years later. The son attended the public schools of New York city and Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated A.B. at Cornell University in 1906, receiving the A.M. degree in 1908 and the degrees M.E. and Ph.D. a year later. At Cornell he rowed with the freshmen crew, won the Browning essay prize, the university and state scholarships, and was assistant editor of the college daily. He was instructor in physics at Cornell during 1906–10, at the same time preaching in the Brookton Congregational church near Ithaca for two years. Visiting Europe in 1906, he traveled on bicycle and on foot, making a close study of European peoples, and became interested in the promotion of international goodwill. While taking post-graduate courses at the universities of Berlin, Gottingen, Heidelberg and Zurich (1910–13), he attended the 7th international congress of students at Rome in 1911, the result of which was the formation of student groups to study the whole subject of better international relationships. This experiment was so successful that for several years he devoted his time to visiting the student centers of Europe and the Near East, and returning to America organized here a chain of clubs and annual conferences in various universities, where students might come together for the free and frank discussion of the things that made for war and peace. At the congress in Rome he was elected president of the "Corda Fratres," the International Federation of Students, of which the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs forms the American branch. He was twice elected president of the latter group, and during this time he called together the first International Student Congress to be held in the United States. Over 300 students met as the guests of the Cornell University Cosmopolitan Club at Ithaca, N. Y., in August, 1913. He was a student in international trade and finance at Harvard University in 1914. Just before the outbreak of the European war he became a director of the World Peace Foundation of Boston, and devoted himself to lecturing and writing on the general subject of international peace; was appointed secretary of the U. S. Commission on the Price of the 1917 Wheat Crop, and was head of the administrative division of the U. S. fuel administration during 1917–19, under Harry A. Garfield (q.v.). Afterward he became secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the League to Enforce Peace. He attended the Paris peace conference as press representative in 1919. In that year also he was appointed international organizer of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, a branch of the Church Peace Union. He spent the last year of his life in this work, visiting practically every country of Europe, and organizing a movement which promises to result in one of the most important factors in the establishment of a new international order. While traveling in preparation for a conference to be held at St. Beatenberg, Switzerland, he contracted in the typhus-infested Balkans the disease which resulted in his death. A man of gentle, child-like nature, he was endowed with prodigious energy, enthusiasm and executive ability, and in a small period of time accomplished an enormous amount of work for the cause of international good-will and world brotherhood. Dr. Nasmyth was a member of the American Sociological Society, the American Society of International Law, the American Economic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Sigma Xi fraternity. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Besides numerous articles and pamphlets on sociological and international subjects, he completed one book, "Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory" (1916), a valuable contribution to the science of international politics, and leaves several unfinished ones in manuscript and outline. He was married June 22, 1909, to Florence, daughter of John C. Gross of Buffalo, N. Y., and had two daughters, Carola and Norma Nasmyth. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 20, 1920.

CHISHOLM, Alvah Stone, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1871, son of William and Mary (Stone) Chisholm and a grandson of Henry and Jean (Allen) Chisholm, who came from Lochgelly, Scotland, to Montreal, Canada, in 1842, and settled at Cleveland, O., in 1850. His grandfather was a member of the firm Chisholm, Jones & Co., and its successor, Stone, Chisholm & Co., and one of the principal figures in the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co. and the Union Rolling Mill Co., of Chicago, the business of which he lived to see aggregate $25,000,000 annually and give employment to 8,000 men. William Chisholm, father of our subject, was vice-president and general manager of the Chicago company for seventeen years, and president of the Cleveland concern after the death of his father in 1881. Alvah S. Chisholm was graduated at Yale University in 1893. He then entered the employ of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., beginning in the works and later going into the executive offices as clerk. When, in 1899, the company was taken over by the U. S. Steel Corporation, he continued as assistant to W. P. Palmer, the general manager of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., and later president of the American Steel & Wire Co. He was a director in the Union National Bank of Commerce, Citizens Savings & Trust Co., Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Dock Co., and the Jackson Transit Co., all of Cleveland. He was a member of the Union, Tavern, Roadside, Cleveland Country, Mayfield Country and Chagrin Valley Hunt clubs, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland Welfare Federation; trustee of Western Reserve College and secretary of Western Reserve Historical Socity. He was married Nov. 24, 1896, to Adele, daughter of Warren H. Corning, of Cleveland, and had four children: Adele, wife of Howard P. Eells, Jr., William, Helen and Corning Chisholm. He died in Cleveland, O., Aug. 20, 1919.

GRANVILLE, Joseph Desiderius, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 23, 1874, son of Thomas M. and Mary (Greenfield) Granville. His father, a native of Ireland, was a lieutenant in the Federal army during the civil war. He was educated in the parochial schools of his native city and at St. Louis University. He began his business career in 1896 with the American Car & Foundry Co., St. Louis, and from clerk was promoted through various grades to district manager of the St. Louis plant, the largest car-building concern in the United States. He resigned in 1908 and founded the Granville Supply Co., St. Louis, of which he was president and manager until his death. His company specialized in the sale of railway supplies and contractors' machinery, and its market extended all through the western and southwestern states. He was a member St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and the Missouri Athletic, Mercantile, City, and Algonquin Golf clubs (St. Louis). He had a winning per-

sonality and delightful disposition, which made a host of friends and business acquaintances. He was married Nov. 29, 1899, to Jeanette Elizabeth, daughter of Godfrey Gardner, a contractor, of St. Louis, and had four children: Mary, Arthur Joseph, Joseph D., Jr., and Hazel Jeanette Granville. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1919.

HAMILTON, Clayton [Meeker], author and editor, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1881, son of George Alexander and Susan Amelia (Corey) Hamilton. He was educated at the Polytechnic Preparatory School and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, being graduated at the latter in 1900, receiving the degree of A.M. at Columbia University in 1901. During 1901–04 he was tutor in English at Columbia University and Barnard College, and has served as extension lecturer at Columbia since 1903. He is also lecturer at the Classical School for Girls, the New York Department of Education, the Gardner, Finch and Spence private schools in New York; Chautauqua Summer Assembly, 1911, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1913–19. He was at various times dramatic editor of "The Bookman," "The Forum," "Everybody's Magazine" and "Vanity Fair," and is dramatic editor of "Vogue." He is the author of "Materials and Methods of Fiction" (1908); "The Theory of the Theatre" (1910); "Studies in Stagecraft" (1914); "On the Trail of Stevenson" (1915); "Problems of the Playwright" (1917); "The Big Idea" (1917), and "Seen on the Stage (1920); and of the following plays: "The Love that Blinds," with Grace Isabel Colbron (produced in 1906); "The Stranger at the Inn" (1913); "The Big Idea," with A. E. Thomas (1914); "Thirty Days," with A. E. Thomas (1916); and "The Better Understanding," with A. E. Thomas (1917). He was editor of Stevenson's "Treasure Island" for "Longman's English Classics" (1910); "The Social Plays of Arthur Wing Pinero," four volumes (1917–21), and of several volumes in the Drama League series of plays, and has been a contributor to the "Encyclopedia Americana," the "New International Year Book" and many magazines. His favorite diversions are writing and swimming and travel, and he is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the Players, Authors and MacDowell clubs of New York. He was married May 24, 1913, to Gladys, daughter of Arthur Coates of New York city, and has two children, Donald Clayton and Gordon Hamilton.

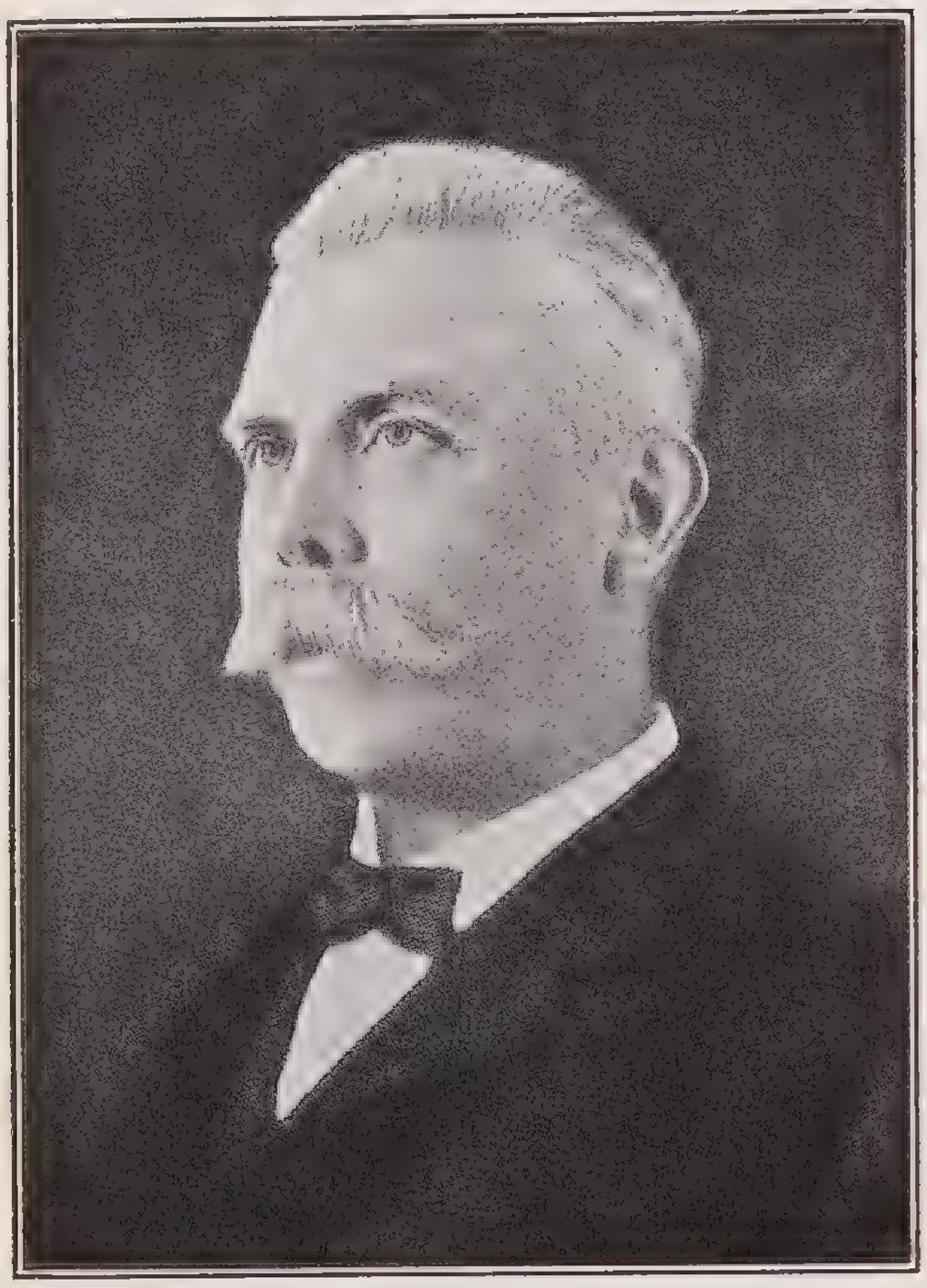
RAYNOLDS, Joshua Saxton, banker, was born in Canton, O., Dec. 31, 1845, son of James Madison and Sarah (Slusser) Raynolds. He is descended from Geoffrey Raynolds, who came from London, England, in 1667, and settled in Richmond county, Va., the line being traced through Geoffrey's son John; his son George and his wife Frances Barbour, and their son William and his wife Elizabeth Millar, who were the grandparents of Joshua Saxton Raynolds. He received his education in the public schools of Canton, O., and began his banking career in that city in 1863 as a clerk in the Stark County Bank of James A. Saxton & Co. In 1865 he became a clerk in the First National Bank of Canton, and a year later went to the Colorado National Bank of Denver, Colo., as assistant cashier. Thereafter he was successively cashier of the Rocky Mountain National Bank of Central City, Colo., and its president in 1877, president of the Merchants National Bank of Georgetown, Colo., 1879–83; cashier of the First National Bank of Las Vegas, N. M., 1883–90; president of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. M., 1890–1915, and president of the First National Bank of El Paso, Tex., 1890–1915, and since 1915 chairman of the board of the latter bank. In politics Mr. Raynolds is a Republican, and he attends the Presbyterian church. He finds his chief recreation in planting trees. He was married Sept. 7, 1869, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Robbins, a woolen manufacturer of Canton, O., and has five children: Ruth, wife of James G. McNary, of El Paso, Tex.; Kate Saxton, wife of Dudley S. Dean, of Boston, Mass.; Herbert Frederick, associate justice of the supreme court, of Santa Feé, N. M.; John Madison, president First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. M.; and Sara May Raynolds, an opera singer.

EDENBORN, William, manufacturer, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Mar. 20, 1848, son of John J. and Antoinette (Hessmer) Edenborn. At an early age he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of steel wire, shoemakers' and saddlers' awls, and at the end of his apprenticeship, he came to the United States (1867) and followed the trade of wire drawing, working in Pittsburgh, Pa., Cincinnati, O., and St. Louis, Mo. Having taken a business course in a commercial college and later a course in mechanical drafting, he decided to enter into the manufacture of wire on his own account. In association with Frank M. Ludlow, he erected the first wire mill in St. Louis in 1870, and personally produced the first coil of wire ever drawn west of the Mississippi river In 1877 he organized the St. Louis Wire Mill company, and as its president developed it into one of the largest industries of its kind in the United States. He began the manufacture of barbed wire in 1882, and of wire nails in 1886. The business was incorporated in 1882 and in 1886 he built the plant of the Braddock Wire Co., at Rankin, Pa. In 1898 the American Steel & Wire Co. of Illinois was incorporated, being the consolidation of all previous companies and Mr. Edenborn was elected president. It was known as the American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey from 1899 until it was sold, in 1901, to the United States Steel Corporation for $50,000,000 each, of the preferred and common stock of the steel corporation, and Mr. Edenborn became a member of the executive and advisory committees of the latter organization, serving in that capacity during 1901–04, and as a director during 1901–08. He was also president of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co., the Pittsburgh & Southern Coal Co. and the American Musical Supply Co. of New Jersey, and a director of the Urania Lumber Co. of Louisiana, and the St. Louis Iron & Machine Works of St. Louis, Mo. The tremendous growth of the wire industry was chiefly due to his inventive and executive ability, his genius as an organizer and his farsightedness, and he may well be called the father of the wire industry in America. He invented and patented several important machines and devices that were installed in all wire manufacturing plants, and which reduced the cost of wire manufacturing to a minimum. In 1878 galvanized barbed wire sold at eleven cents a pound, and the base price of wire nails ten cents; by 1895 the price of barbed wire was reduced to two cents and wire nails to one and one-quarter cents a pound. Always keenly interested in the welfare of his employees he

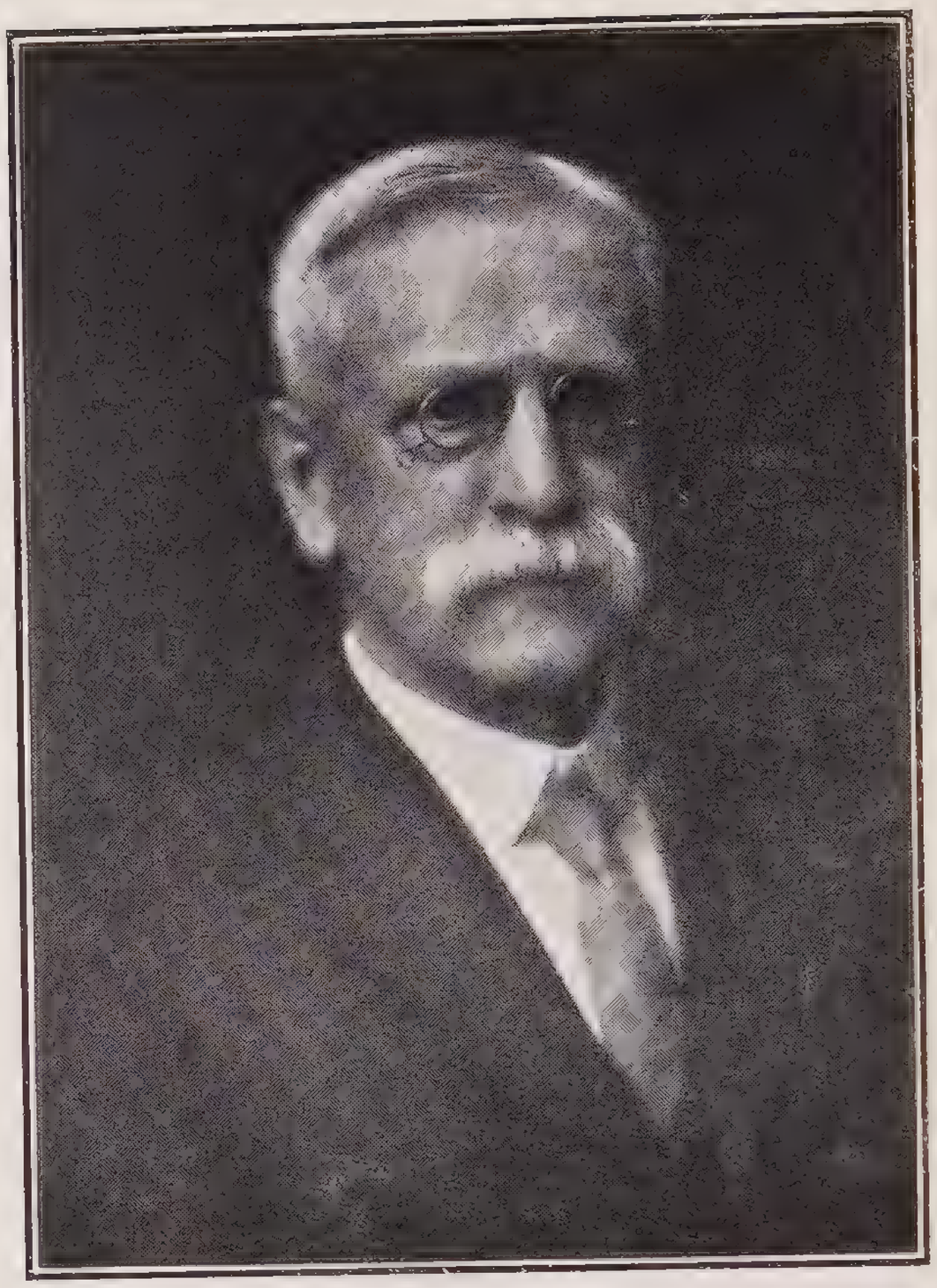


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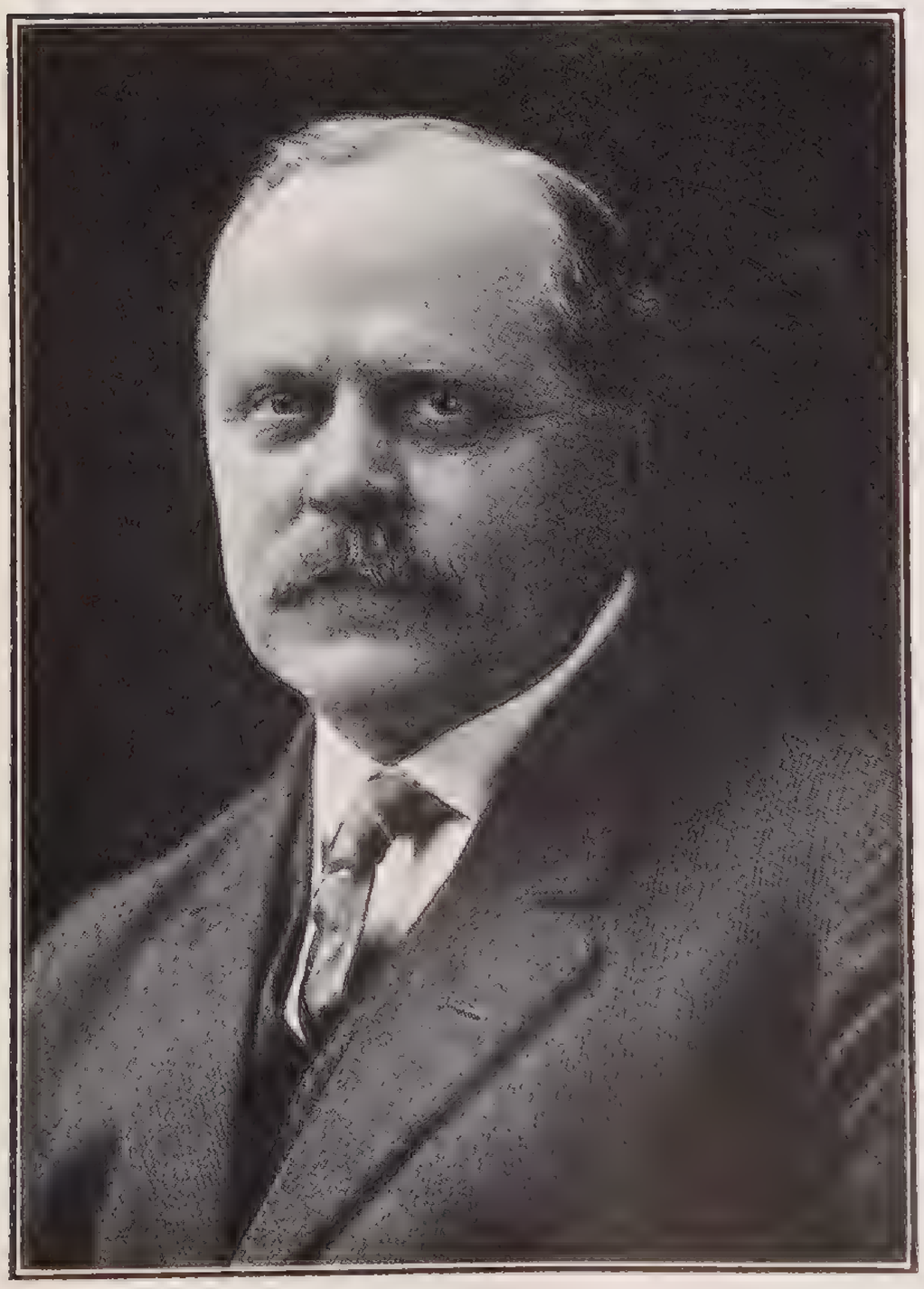
Joshua Saxton Reynolds



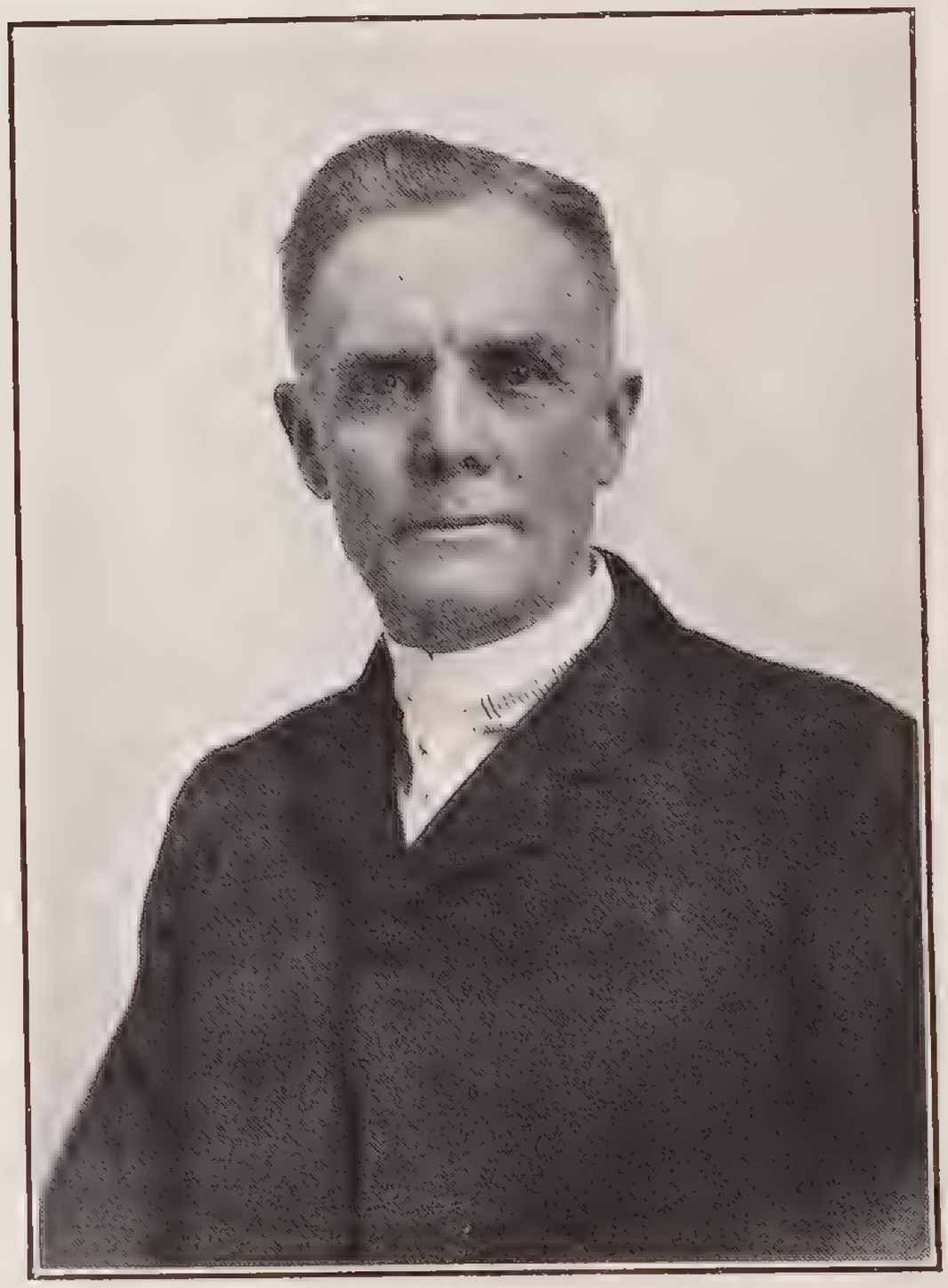
WILLIAM EDENBORN
MANUFACTURER



WILLIAM COLGATE
MERCHANT



CHESTER M. TURNER
JURIST



NEWTON B. STARKEY
EDUCATOR

organized the Employees' Benefit & Insurance Association among the workers of the American Steel & Wire Co. The employees are not required to contribute to its maintenance, and it proved so successful that the plan has been introduced in many other large plants throughout the country. In 1903 Mr. Edenborn turned his attention towards the development of the great resources of Louisiana, incorporating the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co., and building the road from Shreveport to New Orleans with a branch to Winnfield. He is a trustee of Washington University, St. Louis, a member of the National Geographical Society, Luther Burbank Society, active in the affairs of the "Old Folks' Home," and the German Protestant Orphan Asylum of New Orleans, member of the Country Club, etc. He was married, Oct. 5, 1876, to Sarah, daughter of John Drain, of St. Louis, Mo.

COLGATE, William, merchant, was born in New York city, Mar. 27, 1841, son of George and Jane (Cauldwell) Colgate, and grandson of Robert Colgate, who came to the United States in 1795, located first on a farm in Harford county, Md., and subsequently removed to Delaware county, N. Y. In 1806 Robert's son, William Colgate (q.v.), uncle of the subject, established the soap business which still continues under the name of Colgate & Co. George Colgate, the father of the subject and a younger brother of William, went into business as a soap manufacturer independently in New York, but the business did not long survive his death, as his oldest son, Cornelius, had no taste for business, and his other sons were too young to take it up. William Colgate, the subject, received his education in private schools in New York city and in White Plains, N. Y. In early life poor health prevented him from pursuing his studies at college and kept him from an active business career. For two and a half years, however, he was with Kemeys & Ross, iron importers, and for four and a half years was in the specie department of the brokerage office of Trevor & Colgate, 47 Wall Street, New York city. For twenty years he was a member of the Metropolitan Club. He spends about half of each year at his country seat at Litchfield, Conn., and is a member of the Sanctum and Country clubs of Litchfield. He is a patron of the Connecticut Junior Republic, which has its estate in Litchfield and is doing great good for its self-governing beneficiaries. Politically, Mr. Colgate is an independent Republican. His life has been a quiet one, spent in travel, in study and in delightful sojourn among the Connecticut hills that he loves. He never married.

TURNER, Chester Myers, jurist, was born at Toulon, Stark co., Ill., Nov. 1, 1861, son of Benjamin and Ruth A. (Myers) Turner, and grandson of Charles Turner, a native of Delaware, of English descent. He was graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1884; studied law at Toulon under the preceptorship of Martin Shallenberger, and in 1888 began the practice of his profession at Toulon and served as justice of the peace. Two years later he removed his practice to Cambridge, Ill. In 1899 he was elected judge of the Henry county court, serving four years. Aside from his professional activities he was first vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank, Cambridge, president of the Cambridge board of education for eight years and president of the Cambridge board of trustees four years. He was also president of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a 32-degree Mason. He was president of the Federation of Bar Associations for the Fifth District of the supreme court (ten counties) and a member of the Henry county, state and national bar associations. Judge Turner's career on the bench was characterized by all that marks the able jurist whose knowledge of the law is comprehensive, whose reasoning is sound, and whose deductions are logical. Few of his decisions were ever reversed. His knowledge of the law was accompanied in the administration of it by a trained and educated conscience which never sacrificed the spirit of the law to the letter of it. He was married June 6, 1889, to Emma E., daughter of Benjamin C. Follett, of Toulon, Ill., and had three children: Helen M., wife of Dr. Lester L. Long; Ruth A., wife of Clarence W. Carlson; and Benjamin Follett Turner. He died at Cambridge, Apr. 27, 1918.

STARKEY, Newton B., educator, was born at Bethalto, Ill., July 21, 1843, son of David and Mary (Jones) Starkey. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the Old Dominion, and his mother was a cousin of Samuel Houston (q.v.), soldier and statesman. David Starkey, his father, a native of Virginia, was a planter. Newton B. Starkey received his education chiefly at Old Academy, Bunker Hill, Ill., graduating at that institution in 1865. He was for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later gained the title of professor as an academic and business school teacher. He then removed to Paterson, N. J., where for seven years he was connected with the faculty of Commercial high school. In 1897 he founded the Starkey Business School, Paterson. Under his personal direction this institution flourished and won the highest esteem in both the city and surrounding community, graduating more than two thousand young men and women in twenty years. Many of his graduates won laurels in professional, business and political life, and others served with distinction in the world war. Politically he was a Democrat, but he was also ardent as a prohibitionist, and was a pioneer in the fight against the liquor interests in Kansas, where he came within a few votes of being elected to the state senate. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was a man of high educational ideals, was possessed of the constructive spirit and of constructive talent, impressed by progressive ideas and ideals, and gifted with more than ordinary executive ability. He was married at Bunker Hill, Ill., Oct. 14, 1866, to Tryphena, daughter of John H. Furber, a builder and contractor of Bunker Hill; she survives him, with two children: Illidella Townsend, accountant and teacher in the Starkey School, and Warren L. Starkey, principal Jamaica (L. I.) Commercial high school. He died at Paterson, Apr. 6, 1919.

BRAGDON, Charles Cushman, educator, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1847, son of Charles Powers and Sarah Woodman (Cushman) Bragdon. Both his parents came of old Maine families, his father being a member of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. The son was graduated A.B. at Northwestern University in 1865, subsequently receiving the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. from his alma mater. He taught at Elgin (Ill.) Acad-

emy during the winter of 1863–64, and in the following spring enlisted in the 134th Ill. volunteers for the civil war. For two years following his graduation he taught Latin, Greek and German in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and during 1868–72 he held the chair of Latin and Greek in Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, O. He studied at the University of Tubingen, Germany, for nearly two years, and on his return became professor of Latin, Greek and German at Jennings Seminary. In August, 1874, he accepted the principalship of Lasell Seminary for Young Women at Auburndale, Mass. The institution was founded in 1851 by Edward Lasell, professor of chemistry at Williams College, who lived only long enough to see his plans in successful operation. After Prof. Lasell's death the seminary was conducted by his brother Josiah and his brother-in-law, George W. Briggs, until 1862, when the property was purchased by Rev. Charles W. Cushing. In 1873 Cushing sold it to a Boston corporation, which has since been conducting it on the most approved educational lines. During the thirty-four years of his administration, Dr. Bragdon distinguished himself as one of the most capable and progressive educators of Massachusetts. A number of notable reforms and improvements were inaugurated at his suggestion, and he carried all of them to a successful issue. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; was trustee of Boston University, until his removal to Pasadena, Calif., in 1908; and has served as vice-president of the New England Deaconess Association. He was married June 30, 1869, to Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of John R. Ransom of Williamsport, Pa., and had two children: Katherine Belle, wife of Erwin H. Kelsey, and John R. Bragdon.

FOSTER, George Burman, theologian and philosopher, was born at Wolf Creek, Monroe co. Va. (now W. Va.), Apr. 2, 1857, son of Oliver Harrison and Eloziann (Bobbitt) Foster, and grandson of John and Mary (Skaggs) Foster. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1880 after studying for three years at Shelton College, W. Va., and was graduated at the University of West Virginia in 1883, receiving the degree of A.M. there the next year. His first pastorate was the Baptist church at Morgantown, W. Va., in 1884. Thence he went to the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1887. He preached at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for four years, and then took a year's post-graduate study (1891–92) at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, after which he became professor of philosophy at McMaster University, Toronto, Canada. From there he went to the University of Chicago in 1895 as associate professor of theology in the divinity school, two years later becoming professor of systematic theology, and in 1905 transferring to the graduate school of the university as professor and head of the department of comparative religion. Dr. Foster was the author of "The Finality of the Christian Religion" (1906), which he called "a mirror of the development of the author's own experience"; "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence" (1909); "The Function of Death in Human Experience" (1917); "Christianity in Its Modern Expression" (1921), being a compilation from his lectures, edited by Douglas Clyde Macintosh; "Sermons and Addresses" (1923), and "The Soul of Friedrich Nietzsche" (1923). He contributed numerous theological articles and sociological essays to "The American Journal of Theology" and to "The Biblical World," of both of which he was an editor for a number of years, and also contributed to the "University of Chicago Sermons" and "A Guide to the Study of the Christian Religion," edited by Gerald B. Smith. Dr. Foster was one of the most liberal representatives of his church in America, his reputation for radicalism being largely due to the insistence which he laid upon freedom of thought, to him a requisite condition of growth and spiritual discovery. He believed that true religion was achieved, not donated, and in his "Function of Religion" argued that even the man who accepted authority in his religious life had first of all to exercise his own personal judgment in accepting it, and that only when a man is free to make a choice do his actions have any value. That is the keynote of Dr. Foster's religious philosophy. He pointed out that whereas the physical universe was a matter of mechanical sequences, the human world was one in which man ascribed varying values to certain things. From the religious standpoint, then, the universe was something that either produced or at least allowed values, and the greatest values were those of human good, of morality. As opposed to the mystics who knew God through an intimate emotional experience, Prof. Foster believed in moralism, the reaching of God through the experience of moral values. Right contact with our fellow-men would give us morality, he said, but the question for religion is not one of the social value of our virtues, but rather whether these mean anything in the scheme of the universe. Have our lives a cosmic as well as a social import? To answer this question in terms of the Christian religion meant to him holding the faith that the universe in which a Jesus could appear is at least hospitable to, if not even directly productive of, such ideals as those of Jesus, and Christian faith means that "it must be that God is as good as Jesus is. Then we can have the faith which the gospel requires—faith in God, the Father, in His fatherly grace in forgiving sins, and in an eternal life." His books were said to be heretical, and raised a storm of protest from ultra-orthodox Baptists, but his "Finality of the Christian Religion" was called by scholars an epoch-making book, and Dean Fenn of the Harvard University divinity school declared that "as a systematic theologian, for breadth and depth of learning, for keenness, vigor, and originality of mind, he had not a peer in the world, unless perhaps it be Troeltsch, and I should underscore the 'perhaps.' Certainly in this country, no theologian was anywhere near his equal." The discussions aroused by Dr. Foster's writings and teaching led to a report that he had been expelled from the church, but there was no foundation for the statement. He continued his membership in the Baptist church to the end, but during the later years of his life he served as supply in the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago; the People's Church (Unitarian), Geneva, Ill., and the First Unitarian Church, Madison, Wis. He had exceptional gifts as a class-room teacher, and it was in the class-room that he did his greatest work. Over and around the teacher's enthusiasm for knowledge and permeating the scholar's quest for truth was a fine glow of religion which elevated the whole process into a truly spiritual experience. Prof. Foster appeared in three public debates on theological questions with Clarence Darrow in one of the largest theatres in Chicago. He

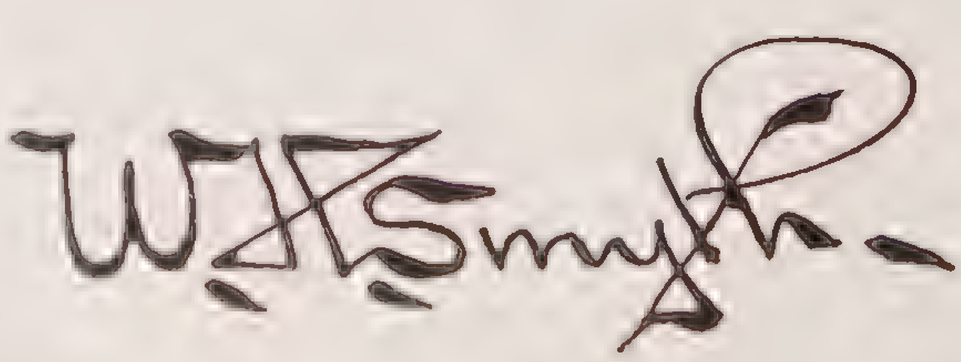


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George Burman Foster



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was called upon to lecture before other universities and lay audiences. During the winter of 1917–18 he delivered the Dudleian lecture at Harvard on "Revealed Religion," and the King's Chapel lecture in Boston on "The Principle of Progress." Just before his death he had promised to deliver the Nathaniel W. Taylor lectures on "The Christian Experience of God," at Yale University. Prof. Foster was a man of charming personality, never-failing courage, generous and kindly disposition, and deep religious nature. He possessed great power as a preacher, combining the old-time oratorical manner with the modern social and religious message, in a way to produce most stimulating effects. In his meditation upon death he himself framed the test by which he would be judged: "What of ourselves do we leave behind us for other men, when we must go hence? Is that which we have given to men, is that which we shall leave to men, worth our living for? Are men stronger, truer, freer, because we have lived? Is there a human soul in the world to whom we have been a necessity? Is there someone who has found in us a revelation of God, who has had a vision of the life of God, of the love of God, in and through us? If so, we have known happiness upon the earth, we have fulfilled our calling in life, and death cannot bear witness against us." The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Denison University in 1892, and that of LL.D. by the University of West Virginia posthumously in 1919. He was married at Morgantown, W. Va., Aug. 6, 1884, to Mary, daughter of Franklin Smith Lyon (q.v.), professor of English in the University of West Virginia, and a great-niece of Mary Lyon (q.v.), the founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and left two children: Jessie Freeman and George B. Foster, Jr. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1918.

SMYTH, William Henry, engineer and inventor, was born at Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, May 16, 1855, son of Henry and Anne Jane (Finglass) Smyth. His mechanical genius and inventive ability were manifest at an early age. Impatient of the scholastic rules and educational methods of the day, he withdrew from the Yorkshire College of Technology at Leeds, England, before graduation, and was apprenticed to Kitson & Co., a firm of engineers at Leeds. There and in other engineering works in the north of England, where he subsequently worked, he found an atmosphere more congenial than that of the schools. He came to the United States in 1872, but after remaining less than a year returned to England to complete his apprenticeship. He crossed the Atlantic again in 1876, and for two years led an adventurous life, chiefly in the west. Settling in San Francisco, Cal., in 1879, he established himself as consulting engineer and in 1884 became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was married June 29, 1884, to Helen Pauline, daughter of M. P. Bradshaw, of Memphis, Tenn. His ability to solve unusual and difficult mechanical problems soon gave him an extensive reputation which brought him many clients for whom he created or perfected inventions covering a wide range. To promote and safeguard the interests of his clients he became a patent solicitor and is reputed to be the foremost patent expert on the Pacific coast, being chiefly occupied as an expert in the capacity of consultant since 1906. When patent litigation arises among any of the western corporations his services as expert are invariably sought by one side or the other and often times by both. His own inventions, for which over forty patents have been granted, include a tree feller and log-saw (his first patented invention, patented 1879), which was sold to an English firm; a menugraph or printing machine (1902), which consists of an impression cylinder and inking roller in a sliding frame, and appliances for revolving and locking same; numerous can-making machines, sold to the organizers of the American Can Company (1888, 1889, 1896, 1900, 1903, and 1910); a dredging machine combining the suction hydraulic and chain bucket types of dredging apparatus, which consisted of a suction pipe having an endless traveling chain equipped with teeth or digging attachments which carried the materials encountered no matter how coarse or fine either by the chain conveyor or through the pipe; an ore roasting furnace (patented 1904, 1907, and 1908), in which the rabble carrying and operating mechanism was entirely outside the furnace and thus protected from the heat and destructive gases of the furnace, the rabbles being so arranged as to travel above the hearths of the furnace and stirring the ores by means of actuating devices projecting through the slots, the latter being closed by means of automatic plates and a direct explosion pump (patented 1909 and 1913), involving some half score inventions which for the first time applied explosive energy directly to the surface of water or other fluid to be lifted. In 1917, in response to the government's appeal to inventors to assist in overcoming the German submarine menace, Mr. Smyth produced an entirely new type of ship construction which he called a "marine locomotive." It was a self-propelled craft consisting of two floatable elements, one containing the power plant and capable of being heavily armed for offensive and defensive attack, and the other containing the cargo "barrel" which could be uncoupled from the motor section of the craft. It was the inventor's idea that upon encountering an enemy submarine the two elements could disengage, the warship section dispose of the submarine, then pick up its cargo "barrel" and proceed toward its destination. Mr. Smyth's drawings of the marine locomotive were filed with the committee on scientific research of California in May, 1917, for such use as it might care to make of them, but application for a patent was filed in 1920. Mr. Smyth is the author of a series of essays called "Technocracy" (1919–1921), in which he advocates a new social state with a unified national purpose and a supreme national council of scientists—supreme over all other institutions—which would advise on the best means of realizing rational social life and the national objective, and generally dominate and direct the constructive factors in the nation. At the time of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco in 1906, he was one of the organizers and a director of the Berkeley relief committee, which housed, clothed and fed 20,000 refugees from San Francisco. He is a (life) fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), American Economic Association, National Economic Leage, American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Geographic Society, Technical Society of the Pacific, Mechanics' Institute, Authors' League of America, Philosophical Union, the Faculty Club of the University of California, and Claremont Country Club. Averse to crowds and social formalities, he finds his chief recreation in intellectual pursuits and gardening. His life is consistent with his philosophy, his philosophy is consistent with what he calls himself: a "fight-

ing optimist,'' and he prides himself on being a typical American.

CHANDLER, George Fletcher, physician and surgeon, was born at Clyde, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1872, son of George W. and Izora (Schwartz) Chandler, and a descendant of William Chandler, who came from England in 1637 and settled in Massachusetts. His father was a Methodist clergyman. He attended Syracuse University two years and having decided to follow the medical profession, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1895. He practiced his profession in New York city until 1900, serving part of the time as house surgeon and later as visiting surgeon at St. Vincent Hospital. Since then he has practiced surgery at Kingston, N. Y. In 1906 he joined the New York national guard as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, became captain of Co. M, 10th infantry, in 1908, and major of the 10th regiment in 1910. He was graduated in 1915 at the Fort Leavenworth school of the line for regular army officers, being one of the only two national guard officers ever to have had that distinction. He served on the Mexican border during 1916–17 as adjutant of the 1st brigade, New York division, national guard, and during the last three months of his stay there was chief of staff of the reinforced brigade. When the United States entered the European war, he joined the medical corps, U. S. army, with rank of major, and was assigned as instructor in anatomy and military surgery at the University of Chattanooga, where he remained until honorably discharged from the service in December, 1918. When, in 1917, the State constabulary was created by the New York legislature, Gov. Whitman appointed him superintendent, in which capacity he organized New York's first state police. He is still chief of the state constabulary, his war service having been given under leave of absence from the state office. He has been active in encouraging the breeding of horses for military purposes, and is president of the Army Horse Association, as well as a member of the board of directors of the American Red Star Society. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and a member of numerous other medical societies and the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Alpha Mu Pi Omega fraternities. He also belongs to the Army and Navy and the D.K.E. clubs of New York, the Kingston Club, Kingston and the Twaalfskill Country Club. He is also a past Exalted Ruler of Lodge 550, B.P.O.E. He has contributed numerous articles on surgical subjects to current medical magazines. Maj. Chandler is a skillful violinist and he has written a number of light operas for charity in his home town. He was married Jan. 1, 1900, to Martha M., daughter of Dr. W. H. Schultze, founder of the department of music at Syracuse University, and has two children: Dan and Fehmer Chandler.

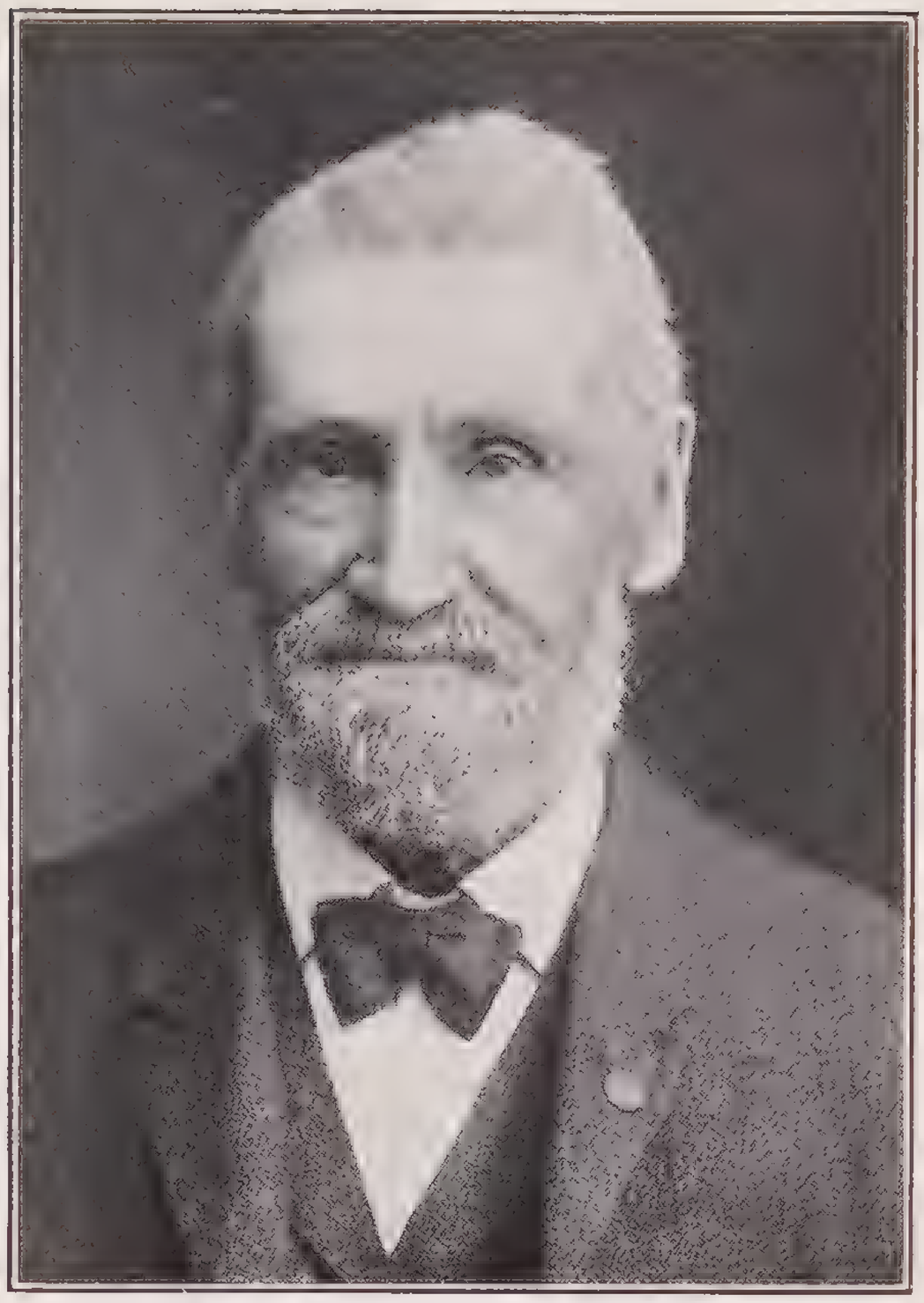
KELLOGG, Orson Chester, realty operator, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1826, son of Truman and Anna (Davis) Kellogg. His father, a native of New York, was a clothier, but in 1837 removed to Michigan and settling on a section of land near Grand Rapids, engaged in horticulture. The son was educated in the public schools, and followed agricultural pursuits until the civil war, when he enlisted in the 1st Michigan engineers' and Mechanics' regiment. Impaired health following his service in the army caused him gradually to relinquish farming activities, and with the growth of Grand Rapids he platted the Kellogg homestead as Kellogg's addition, and thereafter engaged in real estate transactions. He was a member of the Custer Post. Politically he was a Republican, and he attended the Congregational church. Orson Kellogg was a conspicuous figure in the history of Grand Rapids. His vision and enterprise contributed to the city's development, and he helped many to establish permanent homes within its environs. He was a thorough democrat and had no vanities or false pride. His judgment in real estate matters was almost infallible. So keen was his mind, so cultivated his perceptions, that he was able to estimate accurately relative values and justly analyze the causes that entered into their making. Much of his fortune came from this ability, as well as from his innate courage and singleness of purpose. He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 30, 1851, to Lydia H., daughter of Alexander McKenzie, a farmer, of Grand Rapids; she died in 1905, leaving three children: Orson M.; Frank M.; and Anna M. Kellogg. He died at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 2, 1919.

WOLFE, Harry Kirke, educator, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 10, 1858, son of Jacob Vance and Ellen (Batterton) Wolfe. He was graduated at the University of Nebraska in 1880 and received the degree of A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1886, having made a special study of psychology. He was professor of philosophy in the University of Nebraska during 1889–97. Immediately he began to build up the physiological and psychophysical foundations of his subject, creating the first laboratories in psychology open to undergraduates in the country. His work was attended by a phenomenal success, not only in the immediate strength of his department, but also in its influence on his students. During the ensuing four years he was superintendent of schools for South Omaha, and for three years thereafter was principal of the high school at Lincoln, Neb. Thereafter his interest in secondary education became predominant for the remainder of his life. In 1905 he was called to the University of Montana as professor of philosophy and education, and one year later returned to the University of Nebraska as professor of educational psychology, the department he had founded. In 1910 he was made head of the department of philosophy, remaining there until his death. He was a charter member of the American Psychological Association. He wrote a number of monographs on psycho-physics and child stury, published in educational magazines. Prof. Wolfe had a genius for teaching, and his influence on the development of secondary education in the Middle West was extensive and profound. His dominating qualities were keenness and kindness, unfailing humor and patience, generosity of soul, and the power to inspire, all essential to the successful teacher. He was married Dec. 16, 1888, to Katharine H., daughter of Herman E. Brandt, a pharmacist of Philadelphia, Pa., and had three children: Isabel, wife of Ansel F. Hemenway of Lexington, Ky.; Katharine A., and Harry Kirke Wolfe, Jr. He died at Wheatland, Wyo., July 30, 1918.

HOSSINGER, Joseph Humphrey, agriculturist and banker, was born in Chester county, Pa., Dec. 29, 1870, son of James and Ella (Mackey)



GEORGE F. CHANDLER
SURGEON



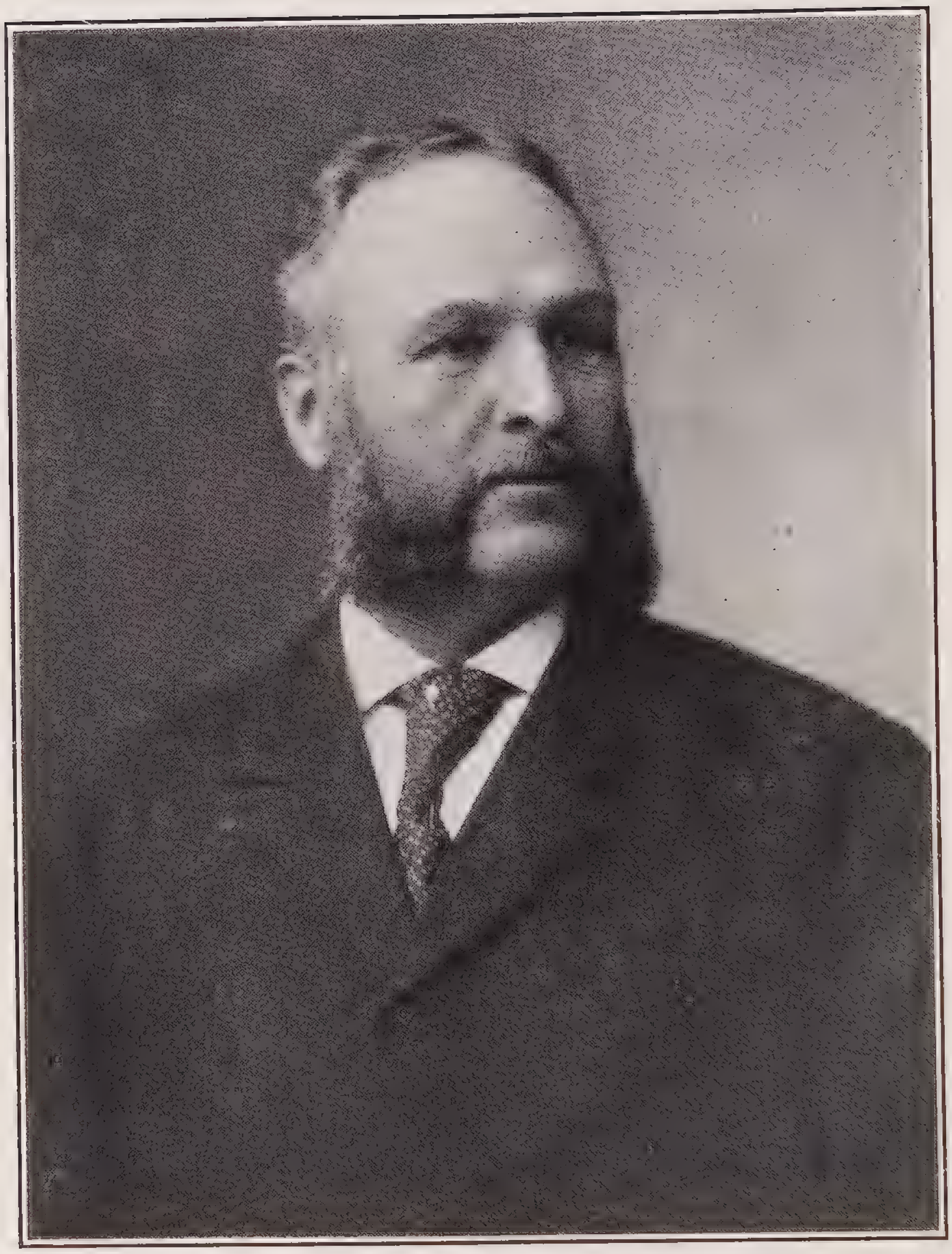
ORSON C. KELLOGG
REALTY OPERATOR



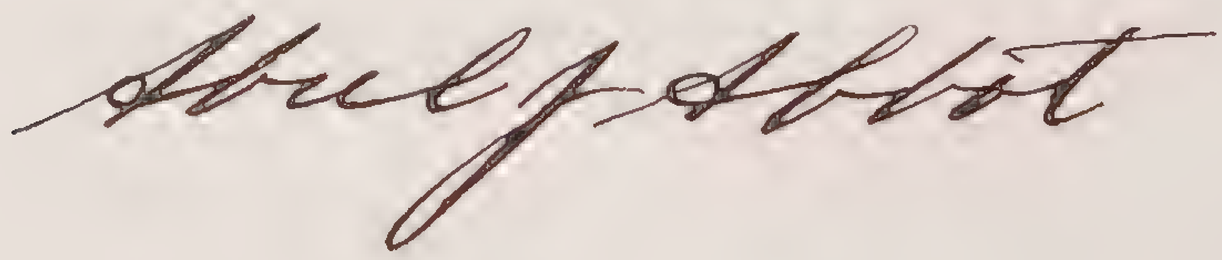
HARRY K. WOLFE
EDUCATOR



JOSEPH H. HOSSINGER
BANKER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



Hossinger. His father, a native of Delaware, was a farmer, and in 1874 settled at Newark, Del. The son received his preliminary education in the Newark Academy and was graduated at Delaware College in 1891. At college he was prominent in every phase of college life, including athletics. Following his graduation he was engaged in farming near Newark and in mercantile pursuits at Uniontown, Pa. In 1904 he became cashier of the National Bank of Newark, of which his father and grandfather had been president, and from which evolved the Farmers' Trust Co. Impaired health necessitated his resignation from this institution, and he spent a period at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was a trustee of Delaware College and chairman of the agricultural committee of that institution. In March, 1917, he became a director and treasurer of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, which position he held until June, 1918, when he resigned to become business administrator of Delaware College, now the University of Delaware. This position he was able to hold only a brief period on account of another breakdown in health. Politically he was a Democrat, and had served on both the county and state committees; was the candidate of his party for recorder of deeds for New Castle county, and in 1911 was elected mayor of Newark, a post to which he was thrice reëlected. He also served on the Newark sewerage commission. He was a director of the Delaware State Fair, and for several seasons served as manager of the horse show held in connection with the fair. He was a trustee of Newark Academy, and of Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Co. He annually served as an official in the inter-collegiate field and track meet at Delaware College. He was a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. He found his chief recreation in automobiling, hunting and fishing, but he maintained his great interest in football until the end of his days. He was of genial, kindly manner and possesed a lovable disposition, with a splendid faculty for making and retaining friends. Singularly modest and unpretentious, his influence was as quiet but as irresistible as the sunlight and will live forever in widening circles through those fortunate enough to have come within his sphere of action. To his circle of congenial friends he gave the same unswerving loyalty which he gave to the various banking and business enterprises with which he had been identified. He married at Newark, Del., Sept. 15, 1906, Laura, daughter of Albert N. Raub, an educator of Newark; she survives him, with two children: Charlotte and Josephine Hossinger. He died at Newark, Jan. 20, 1920.

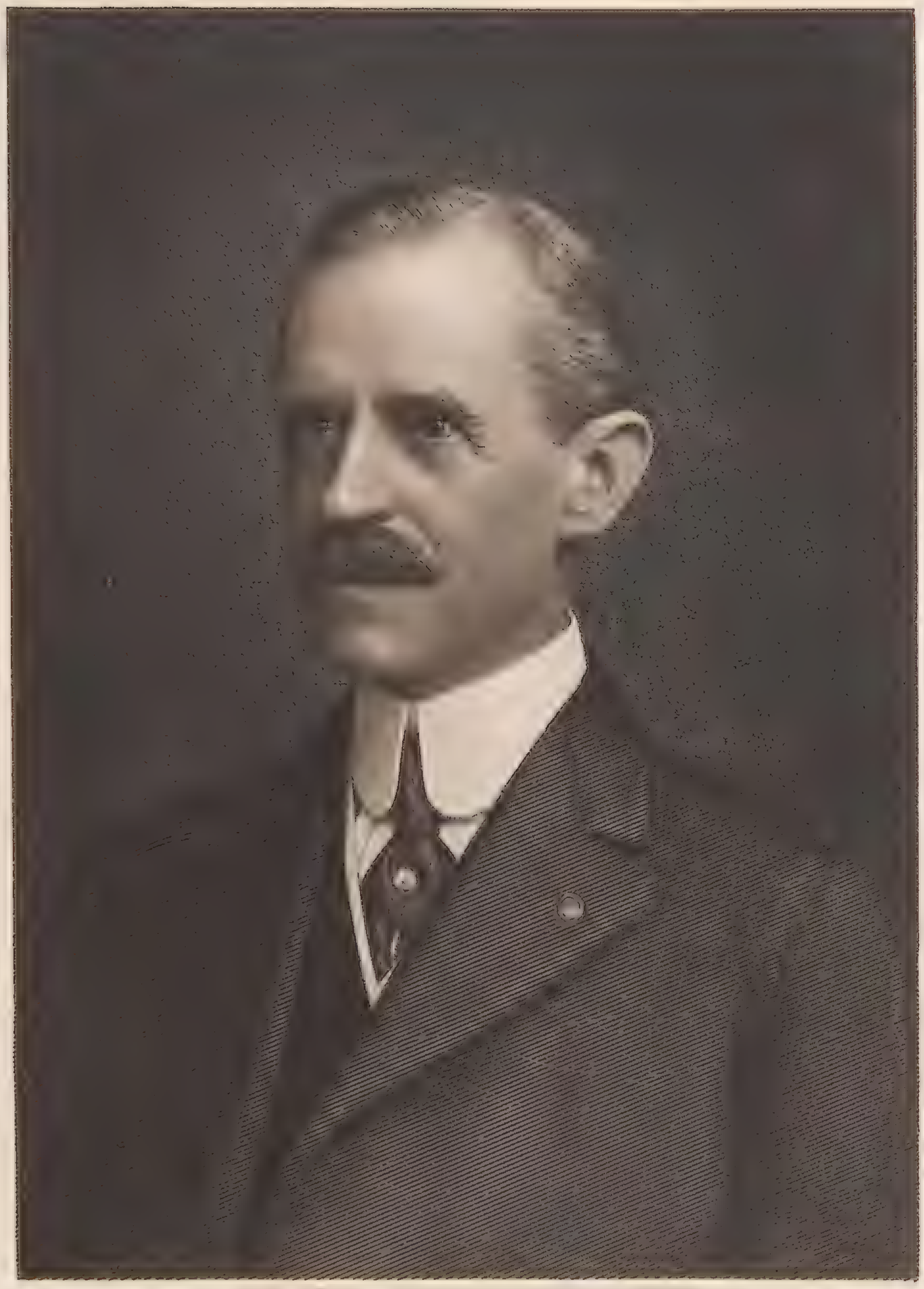
ABBOT, Abiel Jacob, manufacturer, was born at Westford, Mass., Jan. 8, 1850, son of John William Pitt and Catherine (Abbot) Abbot, and a descendant of George Abbot, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country in 1637 and settled at Andover, Mass., in 1643. From George Abbot and his wife, Hannah Chandler, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Sarah Barker; their son Joshua, who married ——— ———; their son John and his wife, Hannah Richardson; their son John and his wife, Lucy Proctor; and their son John and his wife, Sophia Moseley, who were the grandparents of Abiel Jacob Abbot. John Abbot (VI) was a lawyer and state senator and as grandmaster of the grand lodge of Masons for Massachusetts laid the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument. His son, Mr. Abbot's father, also a lawyer, was selectman, town clerk, state senator and president of the Stony Brook Railroad. The son was educated at Westford Academy, Highland Military Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having been graduated at the last in 1868. He began his business career in 1868 with the Robey Manufacturing Co., Chelmsford, Mass., manufacturers of edge tools. In 1873 he entered the employ of Abbot & Co., of Westford, a firm manufacturing worsted yarns, which his father and brother, John Abbot, and Charles C. Sargent had started in 1856. Three years later he became a partner. In 1900, as senior partner, he incorporated the business as the Abbot Worsted Co., of which he was treasurer and principal owner until his retirement in 1916. The company manufactures carpet, worsted yarns, camel-hair yarns for press cloth and belting; knitting yarns for both hand and machine knitting and yarn for the weaving trade. Under Mr. Abbot's management the business, which began in a small building in Graniteville, grew steadily until at his death its three mills in the three model mill villages of Forge Village, Graniteville and Brookside, employed nearly 1,000 hands, produced over 100,000 pounds of worsted yarn per week. Mr. Abbot was a member of the National Wool Association, and the Home Market Club of Boston; was treasurer and trustee of Westford Academy and chairman of the trustees of Westford school committee and Westford public library. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Unitarian. Although living practically all his life in the town of his birth he was an indefatigable traveler, with his wife visiting every state in the union and many foreign lands from Alaska to the Argentine and from the North Cape to Australia. He went to Europe yearly before the war and made two trips around the world. Mr. Abbot was a splendid representative of the sturdy New England character. He was the soul of honor and uprightness and had the love and respect of a large circle of friends and business acquaintances. He was married Apr. 22, 1880, to Alice, daughter of Edward Strong Moseley, an East India importer of Newburyport, Mass., and had three children: Edward Moseley, who succeeded to the vice-presidency of the Abbot Worsted Co.; John Moseley, joint proprietor with his brother Edward of the Park Worsted Mills of Lowell, Mass.; and Carnzu, wife of Dr. George O. Clark of Boston. He died in Brookline, Mass., May 1, 1921.

PARDEE, Don Albert, jurist, was born in Wadsworth, O., Mar. 29, 1837, son of Aaron and Eveline Biancy (Eyles) Pardee, and a descendant of George Pardee, a native of Wales, who came to America in 1648 and settled in New Haven, Conn., and two years later married Martha Miles. From these first American ancestors the line of descent is traced through their son George, who married Mary Dennison; their son Ebenezer, who married Martha Sheldon; their son Ebenezer, who married Anna Richards; and then son Ebenezer and his wife, Anne Minor, who were the grandparents of Judge Pardee. His grandfather, Ebenzer Pardee, served in the revolutionary war. He attended the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., for three years, being a classmate of Admirals Howell and Dewey, but preferring the legal profession to a naval career, he studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in Medina, O., in 1859, where he first practiced in partnership with Herman Canfield. Volunteering for the civil war in the 42nd Ohio volunteer infantry, he was commissioned major

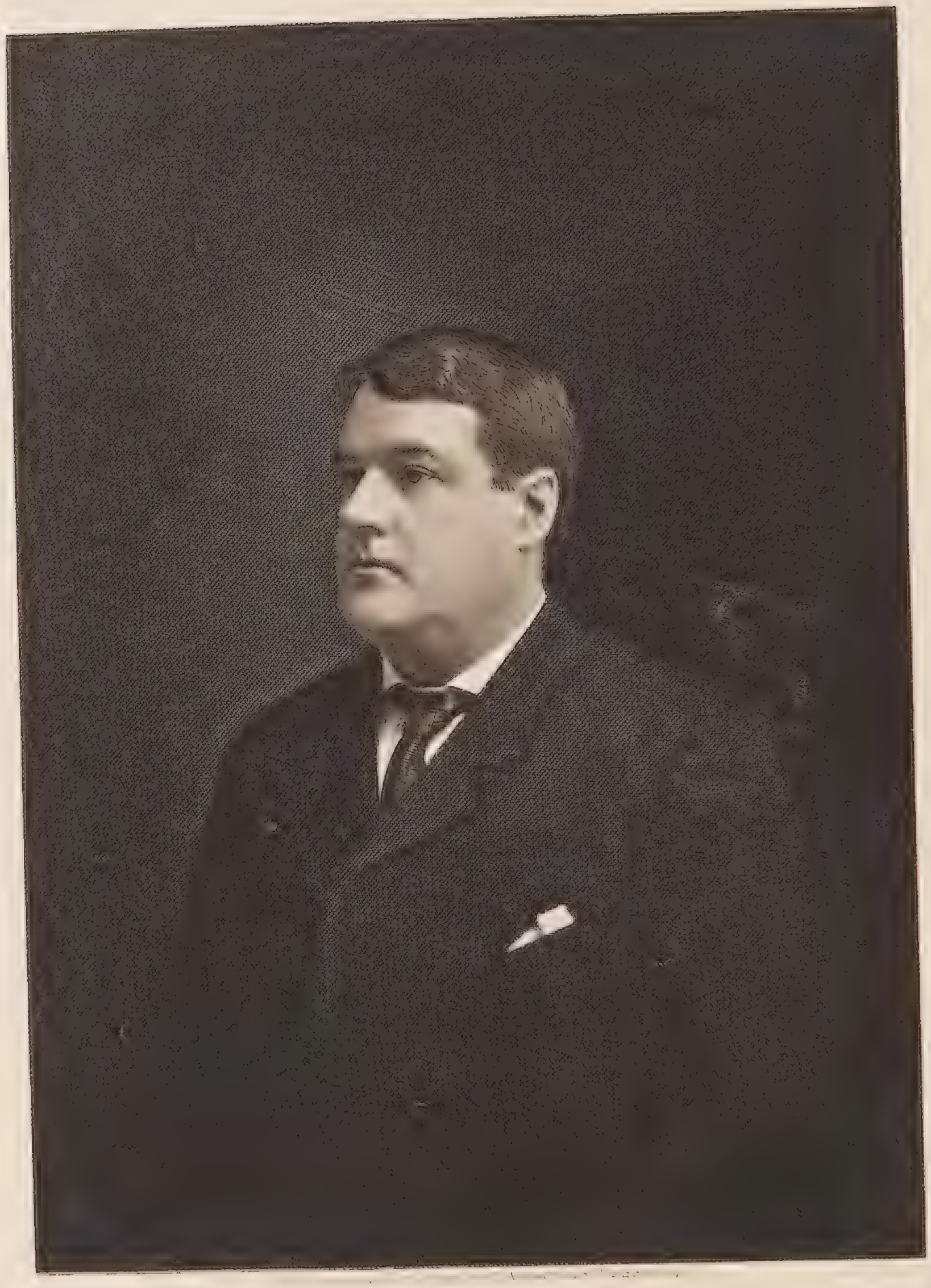
in the regiment of which Pres. Garfield was colonel. He served in the Kentucky campaign under Gen. Morgan, and subsequently in the campaigns in Virginia, Arkansas and Louisiana, being promoted lieutenant colonel in March, 1862, and breveted brigadier general in 1865. After the war he settled in New Orleans, La., in the practice of law, his firm being Sheldon & Pardee. In 1868 he was elected judge of the second judicial district court, serving on that bench by reëlection for twelve years, after which he joined Hon. Albert G. Brice in the practice of his profession in New Orleans. In 1879 he was a candidate for attorney-general on the Republican ticket, and in the same year was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. He was appointed by Pres. Garfield judge of the circuit court of the United States for the fifth judicial circuit in 1881, and served continuously as such from that date until his death, being the senior circuit judge after 1891. It was said that no judge on the bench, federal or state, surpassed him, while few equaled him, in his quick perception and comprehensive force of intellect in seizing upon the real points of law and facts involved in the most complicated cases brought before him. His mental vision covered the whole field of controversy without apparent effort, while a remarkable memory and his thorough knowledge of all branches of the law strengthened by his deep sense of justice, enabled him to sift a case to its foundation, and to arrange and apply the facts and the law with unerring certainty. His written and published opinions reflect in a marked degree these leading qualities of his mind, and many of them will serve as models of the purest judicial style, as, for instance, Owen vs. Presidio Mining Co. (13 U. S. App. 248), White vs. Keller (30 U. S. App. 118), Birmingham Manufacturing Co. vs. Gates Iron Works (41 U. S. App. 201), Evey vs. Mexican Central Railroad Co. (52 U. S. App. 118), Sickles et al vs. City of New Orleans (80 F. R. 868). His dominating traits of character were a love of justice, indomitable courage, strong will, and evenly balanced mind. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hiram College, Ohio, in 1898. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ohio commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Boston and the Chess, Checkers and Whist clubs of New Orleans, and the Capital City, Piedmont Driving and University clubs, Atlanta. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 3, 1861, to Julia E., daughter of Cyrus Hard of Wadsworth, O., and (2) June 14, 1898, to Mrs. Frances Cunningham Wells, daughter of Dr. James M. Cunningham of Macon, Miss. He died without issue in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25, 1919.

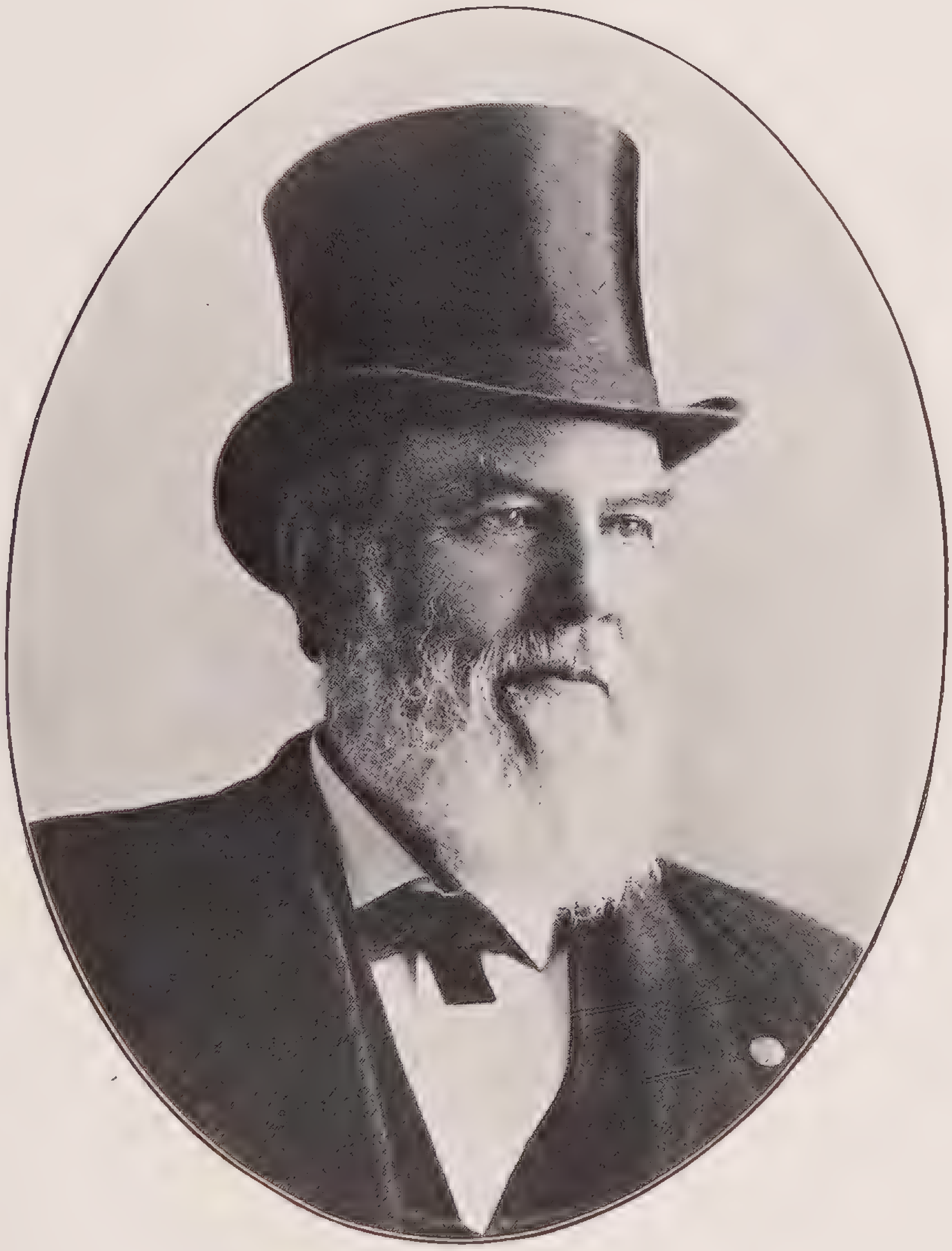
SWAN, Edward Davis, realty operator, was born in Stark county, O., Apr. 9, 1830, son of Nicholas and Mary Ann (Gallespie) Swan, pioneers of Stark county. He was a second cousin of Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, and a third cousin of James G. Blaine. Edward D. Swan received his education in public schools and academies in his native county. At nineteen he set out for the west, going first to Kansas where he broke land for farming and taught in a frontier school. But farming and teaching failed to hold his adventurous spirit, and in 1858 he went to Colorado, becoming a pioneer prospector and trader in that state. In 1861 he returned to Missouri to join the Cass county home guards organized to fight for the federal cause in the torn frontier state during the civil war. This command was subsequently called to the front, and he saw such service as the outer western conflict afforded. In 1862 he was made second lieutenant by Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble, of Missouri. After the war the new west again called him. He was first a gold prospector, then freight wagon train operator, at which occupation he came to be known as on of the fairest and best leaders through the disturbed Indian country. His trains were in constant conflict with tribes of hostile Indians, in all of which combats he was uniformly triumphant and at the same time merciful, becoming known to and respected even by the Redskins. During his prospecting he built the first cabin on the site where Butte, Mont., now stands. He made several finds of gold, one of which netted those who followed him and staked adjacent claims, more than a million dollars. Wagon train freighting, so essential to the growth of the west, led him to large trading operations in which he came into direct touch with Brigham Young and other western leaders. From freighting operations he was drawn to ranching and cattle-raising, in which business he laid the real basis for his fortune. During his later days as a (Wyoming) rancher after 1882, he spent his winters as a resident of Salt Lake City. He invested extensively in city real estate in the Utah metropolis and at the time of his death he owned the Swan, Hercules, Gray and Mead blocks, numerous private residences throughout the city, and was one of the owners of Paradise addition. Politically Mr. Swan was a Republican. He was a man of the broadest views and at the age of eighty-two found his recreation in driving an automobile. He was one of the most picturesque characters, and also stood among the most substantial business men of Salt Lake City. Always of gentile faith, he was repeatedly importuned to accept high station in the Mormon church because of his position of leadership, but he died a communicant of the Congregational church. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Masonic fraternity. He was married Mar. 8, 1855, to Katherine Ann, daughter of Caleb Bales, of Bloomfield, Ia., and had six children, one of whom survived him, Ulysses Grant Swan, of Salt Lake City. He died at Long Beach, Cal., Jan. 16, 1915.

CHAMBERS, Thomas Stryker, soldier and financier, was born in Lawrence township, Mercer co., N. J., Mar. 13, 1852, son of John Story and Emma M. (Fish) Chambers. His father (q.v.), a prominent financier, was director and general manager of the Trenton Gas Light Co. The first of the family in America was John Chambers, a native of Scotland and a sturdy Presbyterian, who fled to County Antrim, Ireland, during the last quarter of the 17th century, and emigrated to America in 1729, settling in Trenton, N. J.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Alexander, commissary in the revolutionary war under Gen. Washington, and his wife, Rose Craig; their son John, also a revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Elizabeth Story; and their son John Story and his wife, Elizabeth Scudder, who were the grandparents of Thomas S. Chambers. Gen. Chambers was educated at Trenton Academy, and began his business career in the offices of the Trenton Gas Light Co. in 1870, serving as clerk and secretary until 1898. In 1873 he enlisted in company A, 7th regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, under Capt.



Thomas S. Chambers





THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



Thomas S. Stevens, and was elected second lieutenant in March, 1878, and was appointed captain and aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. William J. Sewell in February, 1880. In June, 1881, he became lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general on the staff of the 2d brigade, National Guard of New Jersey. When, in April, 1899, Gen. Sewell was promoted to major general of the National Guard, Lieut. Col. Chambers was appointed assistant adjutant general of the division, with the rank of colonel. In December, 1907, he was commissioned colonel and adjutant general, adjutant general's department, to rank Apr. 15, 1899, being detailed as chief of staff of the division under the command of Maj. Gen. Peter F. Wanser. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, he was appointed by Gov. Voorhees major in the 4th New Jersey infantry, U. S. volunteers, and during the service was promoted to lieutenant colonel, remaining with the regiment until the close of the war and being mustered out at Greenville, S. C., in April, 1899. In March, 1913, at his own request, he was relieved from duty and placed upon the retired list with the rank of brevet brigadier general. Gen. Chambers was a director of the Trenton Banking Co. during 1892–99, succeeded his brother as a member of the Trenton Battle Monument Association and subsequently served as secretary and treasurer of the association; before his death he was the sole surviving member of the association. He was an organizer, and later president of the Young Men's Republican executive committee, and in 1899 was elected by the Republicans to the New Jersey assembly. For many years he was a member and for two years president of the Trenton board of health; was past master of Column Lodge, No. 120, F. & A. M.; served for fourteen years as treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J., of which he was also trustee. He was a teacher and librarian in its mission chapel, now the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J. From November, 1899, to September, 1911, he served as state bank examiner, and in June, 1913, was elected a manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, also manager of the Trenton Clearing House. Gen. Chambers was president of the Sons of the Revolution of New Jersey, and one of the governors of the Society of Colonial Wars. He was married, July 25, 1916, to Jennie Scudder-Reed, daughter of Jonathan Montgomery Scudder, and died in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 21, 1919.

PACKER, James Cameron, lawyer, was born at Sunbury, Pa., Nov. 14, 1863, son of John Black (q.v.) and Mary (Cameron) Packer. He studied law under the preceptorship of his father and was graduated, a special student, at the Harvard Law School in 1884 with the degree LL.B. After a period of foreign travel he was admitted to the Pensylvania bar, in 1887, and began the practice of his profession in that year at Sunbury as his father's assistant. Upon the death of his parent, in 1891, he succeeded him as solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Because of imperative demands attending the management of the Packer estate he gradually relinquished professional duties. This estate included seventeen large farms in Northumberland and Union counties, and the noted model farm on the island in the Susquehanna river between Sunbury and Northumberland. He was also vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Sunbury, and director of the Sunbury Trust & Safe Deposit Co., the First National Bank of Selins Grove, Pa., and the Lewisburg (Pa.) National Bank. The Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury, established by his mother, felt his directing hand, and he was the dominant factor in many other local charities, as well as in various civic and municipal undertakings. His love for Sunbury made possible the Chestnut Street Opera House, and his efforts made one of the Sunbury fire companies rank with the volunteer organizations in the state. He found his chief recreation in horses, and in personally assisting in training and handling them for exhibition at his mile track on Island farm and at various state fairs and race meets. He owned at times many star track performers. He was a director in his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and Northumberland County Bar Association. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He possessed a charming personality, a clear and vigorous mind, and a jovial, buoyant, and wholesome spirit, and a love for all the high and fine things of life. He was married at Sunbury, Jan. 8, 1890, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Albert Packer, of Bristol, Pa. He died at Sunbury, Pa. Mar. 11, 1919.

JORDAN, James Francis, sportsman, was born at Hillsboro, N. C., Nov. 14, 1859, son of Francis Marion and Susan D. (Holman) Jordan. His father was a Baptist minister. The son received his education at private schools and at Wake Forest College, where he spent two years. In 1881 he established a tobacco business at Asheville, N. C. and four years later went to Greensboro where he organized what became the largest leaf tobacco business in the state. It continued until the American Tobacco Co. forced him out of the trade. He was one of the judges of bright leaf tobacco at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 and at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, in 1900 he received a diploma for his tobacco exhibit. In 1907 he entered the real estate field as a member of the Kent-Jordan Corporation and on land owned by that company at Manchester, N. C., he established the noted Overhills Hunt Club, one of the foremost sportsmen's resorts in the South. Mr. Jordan was an expert shot and his pack of fox hounds was the best known in the state for a quarter of a century. While devoted to sporting and club life, he did not ignore his civic duties and he served three terms (1900–1906) as sheriff of Guilford county. He was a member of the American Bison Society, American Fox Hunters' Association, National Geographic Society, founded the North Carolina branch of the Audubon Society, and belonged to a number of hunting and fishing clubs. He was twice married: (1) in 1885 to Fanny Robinson, of Blakely, Ga., who died in 1893, and (2) Nov. 27, 1895, to Mary Wright, daughter of D. C. Waddell, of Greensboro, by whom he had three children: Marion Gill; Francis Cameron and Mary Waddell Jordan. He died at Greensboro, N. C., Apr. 1, 1919.

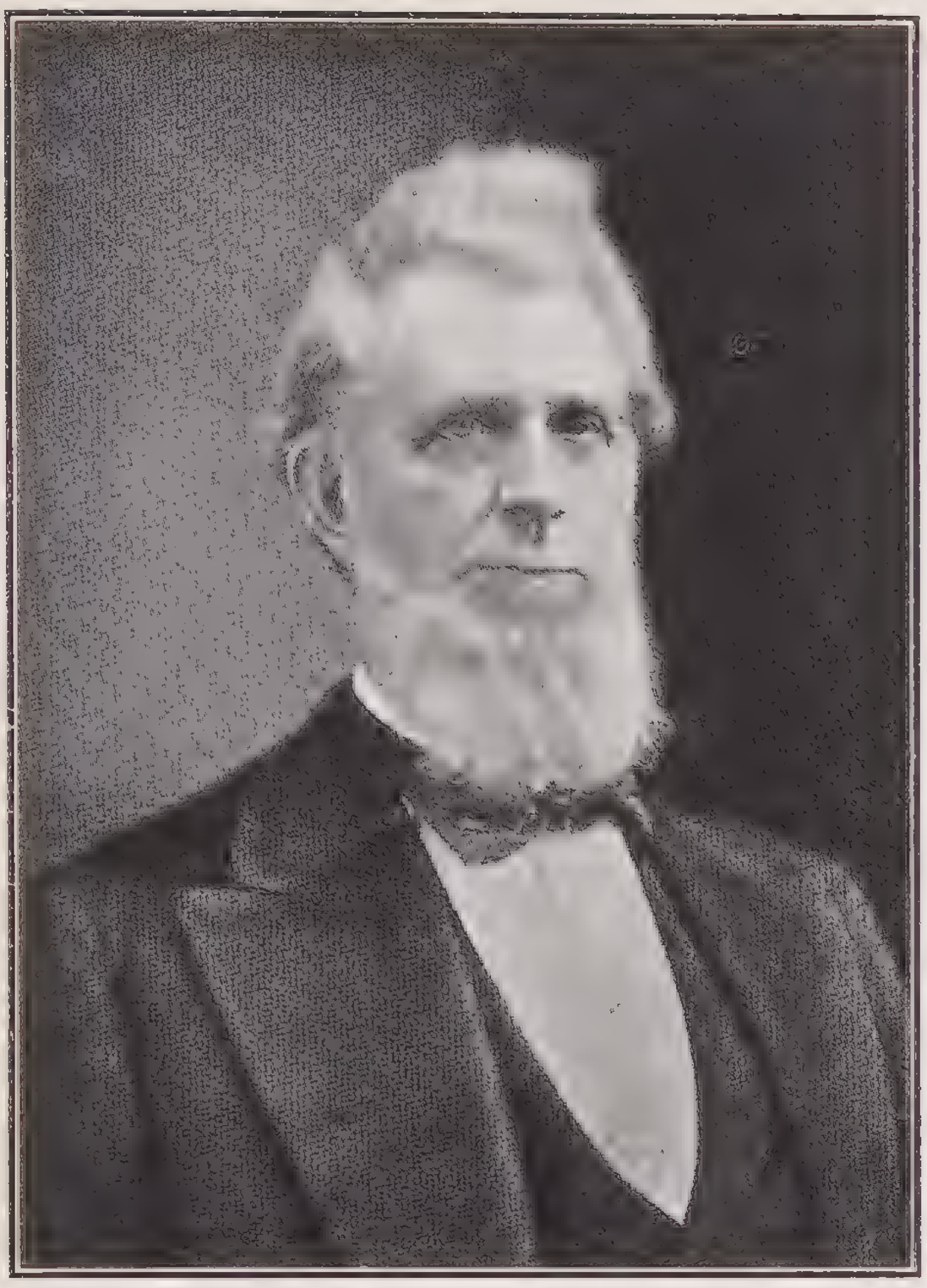
WOOD, Thomas, physician and surgeon, was born at Smithfield, Jefferson co., O., Aug. 22, 1814, son of Nathan and Margaret (Watters) Wood, grandson of Thomas and Susannah (Pusey) Wood, great-grandson of William and Margaret (Holland) Wood, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Wood, who came to America from Lancashire, England, with his wife, Mary in the 17th century and settled in Chester

county, Pa. He was graduated M.D. with honors at the University of Pennsylvania medical school in 1839, and served as an interne at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, in Philadelphia, for three years. In 1842 he began his practice in Smithfield, O., but, after a year in Europe, opened an office in Cincinnati, O., where in time he won a national reputation. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, lecturer on surgery in the Cincinnati Medical Institute, and professor of anatomy, and later miscroscopy, in the Medical College of Ohio. With Dr. L. M. Lawson, he was editor and owner of the "Western Lancet" from 1853 to 1857. He served on the staff of the Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati (1861–67; 1870–71); was surgeon in the regular army in 1842 and again during the civil war. For many years he was surgeon to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., and it was while he was attending the wounded, following a disastrous wreck on that railroad, that he contracted blood poisoning which caused his death. He was especially successful in plastic operations, the caesarian section, and in treating ovarian and fibroid tumors. In his latter years his practice was chiefly as a consultant. He invented an instrument called the "Arealite" (1839), for finding the area of irregular figures, a fountain pen (patented in 1844), and the "Lineal Mensurator," for determining the length of lines and to find the horizontal of a line when it ascends or descends a hill. He was a collector of geological and other natural history specimens and made a special study of spiders, of which he had an excellent collection. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masons, and belonged to the Natural History Society of Cincinnati. He was thrice married: (1), at Mt. Pleasant, O., Mar. 14, 1843, to Emily Anna Miller, who died in 1848, leaving two children, Edwin Miller and Samuel Wood; (2), at Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1855, to Elizabeth Jane Reiff, by whom he had six children: Charles Reiff, Elizabeth Brown, Thomas Shiloh, Lucy, Willie Norman, and Mary Anna Wood; she died in 1873; (3), at Cincinnati, O., July 27, 1876, to Carrie Catherine Fels. Dr. Wood died in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 21, 1880.

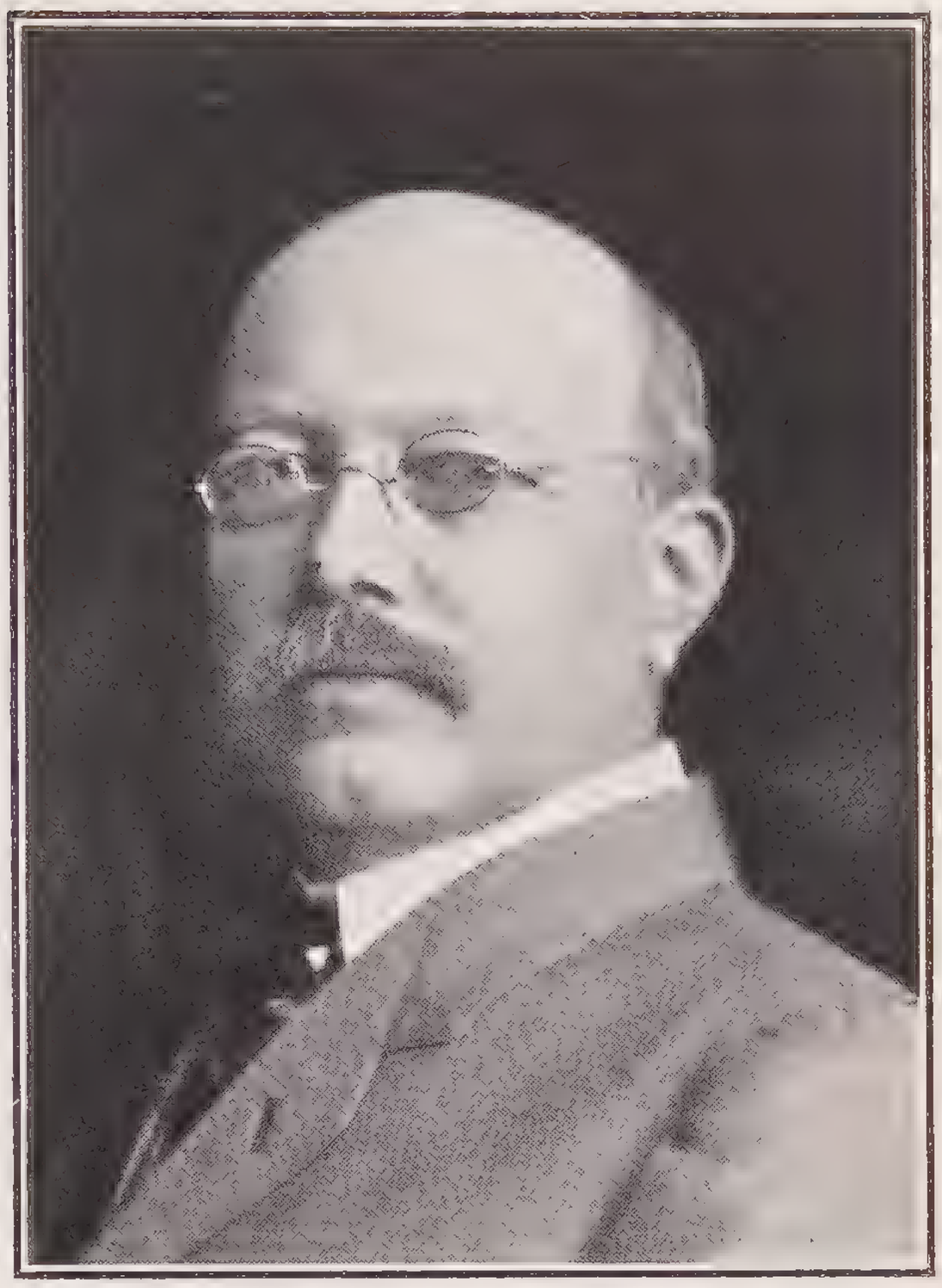
BECKER, Louis, physician and surgeon, was born at Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1864, son of Lothar and Mary (Smith) Becker. His father, a participant in the German revolution of 1848, came to America during that period, locating first at Henderson, Ill., and subsequently settling at Galesburg, Ill.; he served in the Federal army during the civil war. Louis Becker attended Knox College, Galesburg, for six years, was a student at the college of medicine of the University of Michigan for two years, and was graduated M.D. at Northwestern University medical school in 1888. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Knoxville, Ill., and continued active until his death. For thirty years he was physician to St. Mary's School, and he was also for years physician to St. Martha's School, St. Alban's School, Knox County Home, and Old Ladies' Home. In the practice of medicine he was far in advance of his time. He was president of the Red Cross at Knoxville and a member of the exemption board during the world war. In 1918 he became a member of the Galesburg Hospital board of directors. In politics he was a Republican, and he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. For years he was an efficient member of the school board, and in 1911 was elected mayor of Knoxville. He was a president of the Knox County Medical Society, and a member also of the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Military Tract Medical Society, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree. At college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Dr. Becker was married, Oct. 11, 1888, to Addie, daughter of Francis H. Rearick, a merchant of Galesburg, Ill., and had four children: Harry, a physician, of South Haven, Mich.; Marjorie; Dunster; and Edwin Becker. He died at Knoxville, Ill., Jan. 3, 1919.

EASTON, Wendell, real estate dealer, was born at Nantucket, Mass., May 24, 1848, son of Oliver Wendell and Susan Davis (Edwards) Easton, grandson of George Easton, and a direct descendant of Nicholas Easton, governor of Rhode Island in 1672, and his son, John Easton, governor of Rhode Island in 1690. At the age of five he removed to California with his parents and was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco. He began his business career in 1864 in the real estate office of Hoag & Madison, as a messenger boy. At the end of a year he was made the firm's chief clerk, a position he filled until 1872, when he resigned to accept a post with the Crown Point Mining Co., as assistant secretary. That was in the bonanza days of California mining stocks. Millions of dollars passed through his hands, and he became secretary of fourteen mining companies. When mining stock began to decline, he decided to go into the realty business. He was thoroughly conversant with land values in California, and had won a reputation for clearheadedness and business capacity. In 1881 he formed a partnership with John O. Eldridge, in the real estate business. The firm of Easton & Eldridge was soon on the road to high success, and made many important deals, among them the sale of the Coronado tract at San Diego. In 1882 a stock company was formed to do business in all parts of the state, with Mr. Easton as its president. Fifty-two agencies were formed, and property valued at $385,000 was sold in the first month. In 1891 he was active in the establishment and operation of the first electric street railway line in San Francisco, the Turk-Eddy stree line, being its president till it was merged with other lines. From time to time he was identified with other financial, as well as commercial and industrial, undertakings. He was eight times chairman of the finance committee of the Republican state central committee for California, was a director of the Midwinter Fair, held a high place as past master in Masonry, and was also a member of the Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar. He was the first president of the Union League Club of San Francisco, and a member of the Cosmos and other clubs. Mr. Easton was a scholarly and chivalrous gentleman, and a man of wide accomplishments. The influence of his life and character upon his community and personal acquaintances was a benefaction. He was married, Apr. 5, 1877, to Carrie, daughter of George O. Whitney, a merchant of San Francisco. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4, 1919.

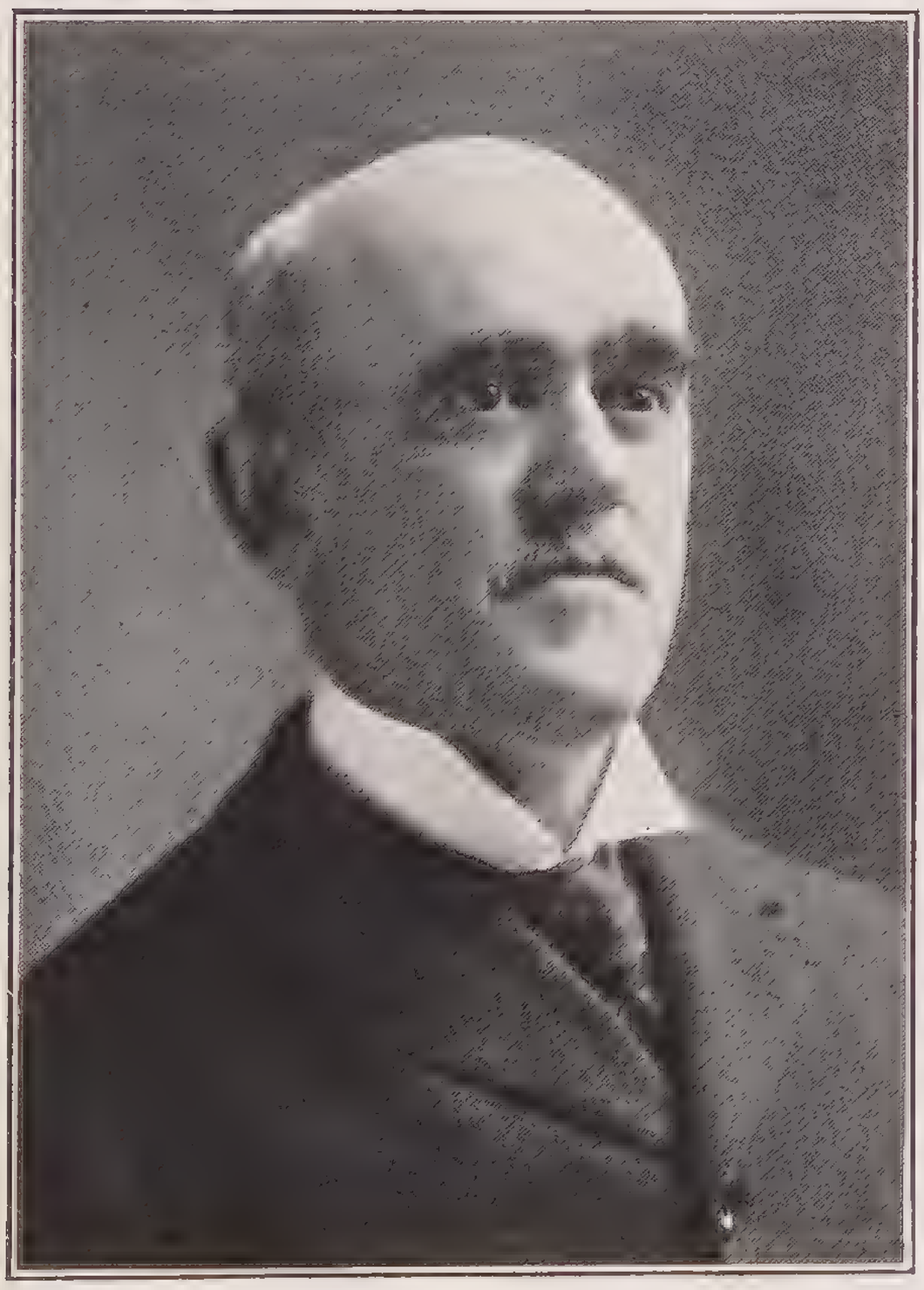
CRONYN, William Jerome, surgeon, was born at Tecumseh, Ont., Can., Nov. 15, 1848, son of Robert Cronyn, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada and settled in the Province of Ontario. The son received his preliminary education at the Monk's School of Ontario, and was graduated in the medical de-



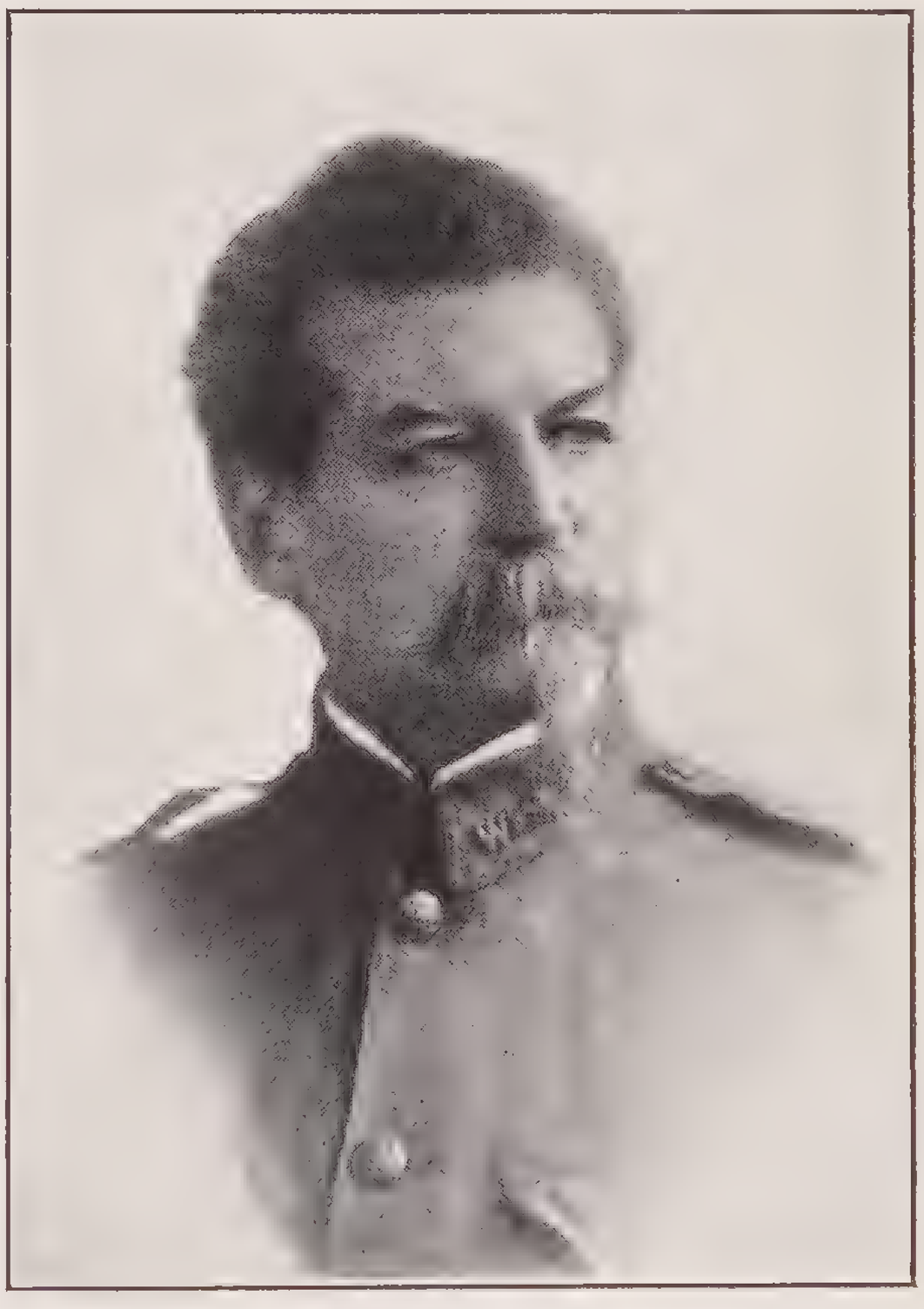
THOMAS WOOD
SURGEON



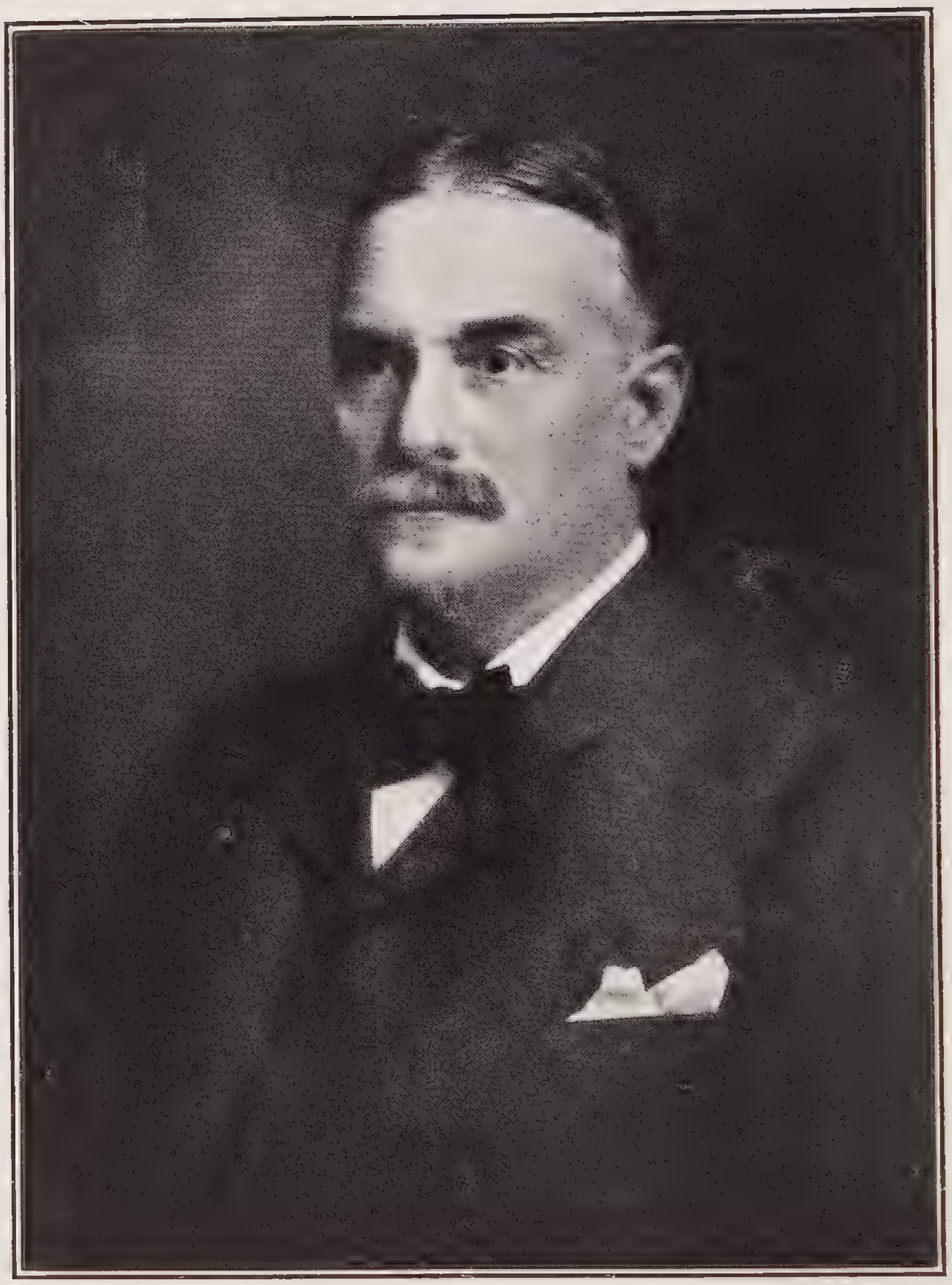
LOUIS BECKER
PHYSICIAN



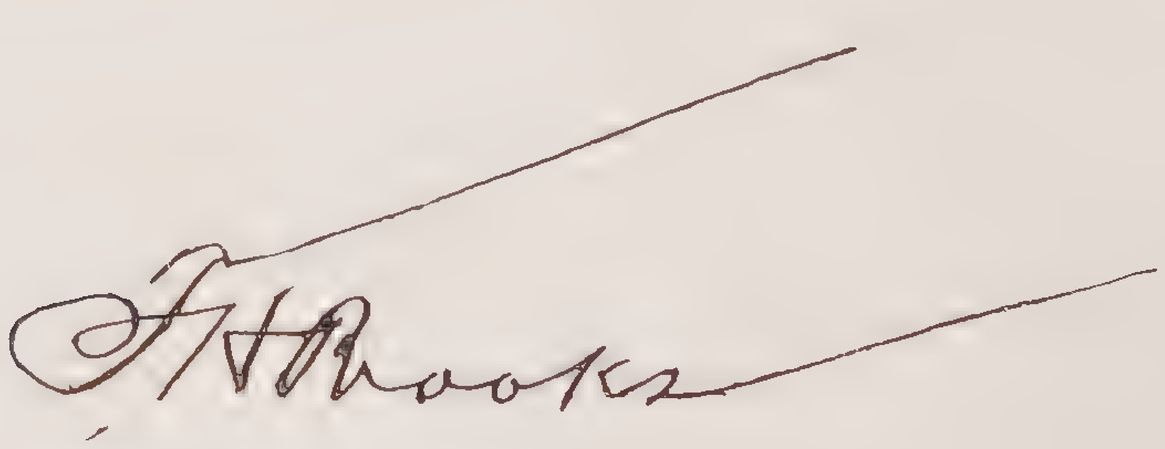
WENDELL EASTON
REALTY OPERATOR



WILLIAM J. CRONYN
SURGEON



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partment of the University of Buffalo in 1870, subsequently attending lectures at Harvard. He began the practice of his profession in Dunkirk, N. Y. From the time he began, at the age of twelve, to try to enlist for the civil war, he took a deep interest in military affairs. After four unsuccessful attempts in 1864, he became a private in company A, 30th Mich. volunteer infantry, and served during the remainder of the war. During 1873–76 he was assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, being stationed at the Boston Navy Yard, Norfolk Naval Hospital and the U. S. sloop of war "Constellation," having full medical charge of the ironclad fleet off Pensacola, Fla., for some months in 1875–76. He then resumed private practice, at Dunkirk, N. Y., where he was also editor of the "Tribune," supervisor and member of the school board and common council. In 1893 he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., and for a quarter of a century was in the front rank of that city's professional, public-spirited and patriotic citizens. He was an enthusiastic leader in educational and patriotic undertakings. There are few schools in the city which he had not visited to make patriotic addresses, especially after the entrance of this country in the European war. Dr. Cronyn was an earnest advocate of "preparedness" and was tireless in his endeavors to awaken the personnel of the state guard to a realization that at any time the national guard might be called upon to defend home and country. For twenty years he was surgeon with rank of captain, of troop A, first Wis. cavalry, formerly known as "Light Horse Squadron," but his age prevented him from accompanying the troop to France. When war was declared, however, Gov. Philipp commissioned him a captain for active service in connection with the Wisconsin national guard. He had served as colonel on the staff of Gov. McGovern. He was one of the founders of Marquette University in Milwaukee, was a prominent factor in its upbuilding, and was professor of medical jurisprudence in its school of medicine. For several years he was examining physican for U. S. pensions in Milwaukee. He was a member of the G. A. R. and the council of the Boy Scouts of America; president of Gen. Pershing chapter, Wisconsin Loyalty Legion, and a 33d degree Mason. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Dr. Cronyn's dominating personal characteristic was his loyalty. He stood high in his profession, was an intense lover of his country, the world and humanity. In civic affairs he played a part of honorable distinction. His conduct was marked by a courage that never failed, by an intelligence founded on a balanced judgment, strengthened, broadened and enriched by a thorough and practical education. He was twice married: (1) in ————, 1871, to Jennie, daughter of Walter Finkel, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; she died in 1873; and (2) May 25, 1893, to Levara C., daughter of George W. Cate, of Stevens Point, Wis. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 20, 1918.

BROOKS, Thomas Hope, manufacturer, was born at Patriot, Ind., Oct. 10, 1846, son of Martin T. and Rebecca (Hope) Brooks. He was graduated at Williams College in 1870, and in that year began his business career in Cleveland, O. For several years he was associated with the King Bridge Co., of Cleveland, resigning from that corporation to organize the T. H. Brooks structural steel manufacturers, of which he was president until his retirement in 1907. From time to time he had various other industrial as well as financial associations, and was a director in the Cleveland Trust Co. He attended the Presbyterian church and politically was a Republican. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Union, Country, Mayfield Country, and University clubs, Cleveland, and the University Club of New York City. Personally he was one of the most popular men, combining dignity with entire freedom from austerity, with a manner always cordial and charming. He was married Sept. 9, 1874, to Anna M., daughter of Charles Curtiss of Cleveland, O., and left one daughter, Mary, wife of Harrison Gray Otis. He died in Cleveland, May 29, 1919.

FOSTER, Rufus Edward, jurist, was born in Mathews county, Va., May 22, 1871, son of Gustavus and Catherine (Moore) Foster, grandson of Isaac Foster and great-grandson of Isaac Foster, of Gloucester county, Va. His grandfather served with the Virginia troops in the war of 1812, and his father, a sea captain, was in the Confederate navy during the civil war. Rufus E. Foster attended Soulé College during 1885–88, and was graduated LL.B. at Tulane University in 1895. During 1890–95 he was employed with Woodward, Wright & Co., ship chandlers, of New Orleans. In 1895 he was admitted to the Louisiana bar and began to practice law in New Orleans. During the Spanish-American war he was second lieutenant, 2d La. volunteer infantry, served in the army of occupation in Cuba and became adjutant general on the staff of Gen. W. W. Gordon. He served as assistant U. S. attorney of the eastern district of Louisiana during 1905–07, and as U. S. attorney of the same district during 1908–09. In 1909 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him district judge, a position he still holds. He was chairman of the Republican congressional committee, second Louisiana district during 1902–05, and delegate to the Republican national convention in 1908. During the world war he was chairman of the speakers' committee for the second, third and fourth Liberty loans, New Orleans Federal Reserve Bank district. Judge Foster is a member of the American Bar Association, the Louisiana State Bar Association, and the New Orleans Country and Southern Yacht clubs. His chief recreations are football, rowing, tennis and golf. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Sept. 7, 1899, to Blanche, daughter of Montague Ahrons, a cotton factor of New Orleans, and has two daughters: Alice and Blanche Foster.

PEARSON, Herbert William, scientist, was born at Wells Island, St. Lawrence river, Dec. 25, 1850, son of Harrison Chesterfield and Mary Moriah (Pearsons) Pearson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Pearson, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1637, located first at Lynn, Mass., and in 1639 settled at Reading, Mass. From him and his wife Madelin the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife T. Kendall; their son Kendall and his wife L. Boardman; their son Thomas and his wife A. Lewis; their son Ebenezer; his son Ezekiel and his wife Susanna Patch, to their son Chesterfield Pearson and his wife Mary Ann Barrett, who were the grandparents of Herbert W. Pearson. Harrison Chesterfield Pearsons, father of our subject and a native of Rushford, N. Y., was an expert shipbuilder. He is probably better remembered, how-

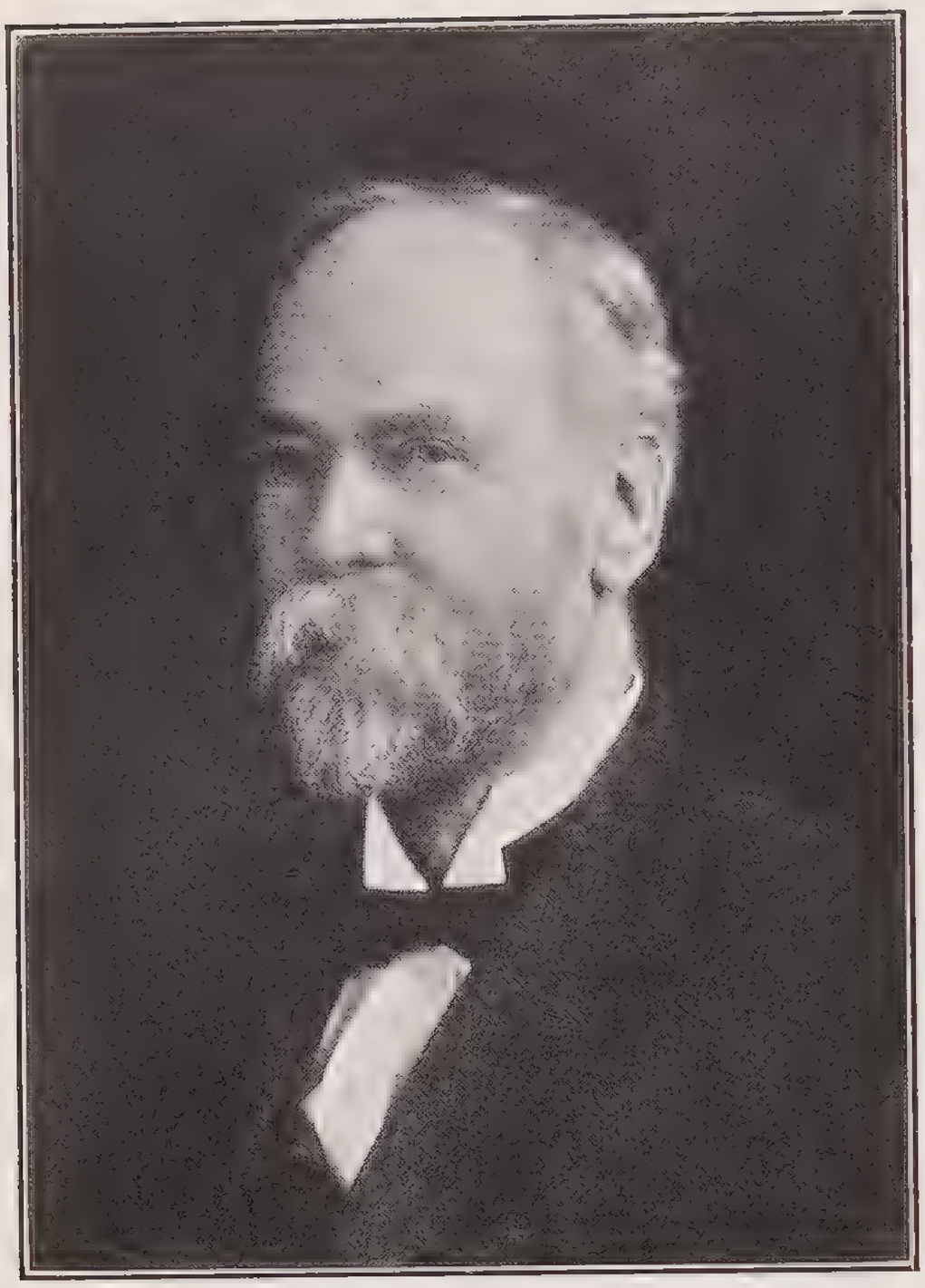
ever, for his inventions, several of which were of considerable importance. Chief among them was a solar attachment for transits (patent No. 166,137); a dumb compass for use on shipboard in adjusting and finding errors in ship compasses; an adjustable sun dial having the means to change the angle between the horizon and axis of the dial to correspond with the lattitude where used (patent No. 78,392); and he assisted in perfecting the modern screw propeller (patent No. 293,777). He was a founder and an honorary member of the Michigan Engineering Society; was for years a regular contributor to nautical journals, and author of a valuable treatise on navigation (1891) which is still considered standard. Upon attaining his majority Herbert W. Pearson dropped the final ''s'' from the family name, which had been added by his grandfather. He received his preliminary education at a private school at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and subsequently became a member of the class of 1873 at the University of Michigan, although he did not graduate. After his college career he was employed by the Cutler-Savage Lumber Co., of Spring Lake, Mich., his home from 1866–80, when he removed to Duluth, Minn. In the latter city he built and operated a lumber mill in association with D. G. Cutler, also of Spring Lake, under the firm style of Cutler, Gilbert & Pearson. In 1886 he left the lumber trade and opened a hardware store, and in 1889 he sold this out and entered the real estate business. From 1906 he devoted himself entirely to geological work. He began his scientific investigations in 1883, when he took up astronomy as an amateur. After considerable work in this line he deduced a new hypothesis as to the creation of the earth, and other heavenly bodies, and his theory as to the formation of comets is probably the first satisfactory explanation of this subject ever made. In this connection he derived a series of laws governing the formation of comets and planets from meteoric swarms. About 1883 he also took up the study of the raised beaches around Lake Superior and was perhaps the greatest authority on this subject. In following up this work he discovered the confluence of glacial lakes, about 1894, and deduced a law covering the formation of coal deposits, in 1896. About this time he located about 50,000,000 tons of coal in Montana for James J. Hill, who, however, failed to carry out his part of an agreement, and in 1900 suit for $1,500,000 was begun. After long and expensive litigation the jury disagreed, although it was common report that eleven members of that body favored the litigant, and the matter was subsequently settled out of court. This trial cast considerable discredit upon Mr. Pearson's work, as the entire scientific world had watched closely the progress of the suit. In 1898 he visited England and introduced his theory on the formation of coal, etc., to many men of prominence, including Lord Kelvin and G. H. Darwin. On his return he turned his attention to the location of iron ore through the use of the laws he had discovered, locating some millions of tons in Michigan, but this proved of too low a grade to be used in the furnaces of that time. In 1908, while studying iron ore formations in New York state, he was stricken with apoplexy, which put a stop to his geological investigations, inasmuch as he never recovered from the stroke. His principal writings included: ''A Nebulo-Meteoric Hypothesis of Creation'' (1902) a discussion in which he argued that all planetary bodies were evolved from meteoric swarms ''The Three G's—Geology, Geography and Glaciation'' (1897); ''Currents in Inland Seas and their Cause'' (1896); ''Some Unsolved Geological Problems'' (1898), a discussion of the inadequacy of the present geology in explaining the formation of raised beaches, present inequalities in sea level, causes of ocean currents, deposition of rocks, coal, etc.; ''Driftwood'' (1898), a discussion of the origin of coal accumulation; ''Fire versus Water'' (1899); ''Is the So-Called Upheaval of Scandinavia Apparent or Real?'' (1899); ''Oscillations in the Sea Level'' (1900); ''Have Earthquakes Upheaved South America?'' (1900); ''Origin of Iron Ores'' (1903); ''Place of the Great Raised Beaches in Geology'' (1904); ''Deformation and Variation in the Sea Level'' (1907); ''Mountain Formation and Vertical Strata, A Speculation'' (1907); ''Oscillations in Climate'' (1908); ''The Basis for a New Geology; Raised Beaches and Their Cause,'' and various similar articles in ''The American Geologist,'' ''Geological Magazine,'' of London, ''Journal of Associated Engineering Societies,'' and ''Scientific American Supplement.'' He was prominent in many civic and municipal affairs, and during 1894–1906 was secretary and member of the Duluth board of education. He was a founder (1886), honorary member, and first president of the Duluth boat club. He was also a founder of the Kitchi Gammi Club, Duluth, both of which institutions had a high rating in the social life of the city. He found his recreation in hunting and in experimental work. He was a man of strong will and of dominating personality. He was generous beyond the point of discretion; kind and affectionate to his family always, and the latter ever received his first consideration. A splendid raconteur, he told stories of travel at home and abroad with zest and vim. Prof. Darwin said of him: ''There is something very engaging and persuasive about Prof. Pearson. . . . I found his exposition of his views of coal formation both clear and interesting. He appears to have read enormously, and to have mastered what he read.'' He was married at Spring Lake, Mich., in 1876, to Agnes Stevens, daughter of Robert Patterson Baillie, mechanical engineer, of Detroit, and had four children: Robert Baillie, civil engineer; Mary Isabel, wife of Floid M. Fuller; Margaret, wife of Fred W. Waldron, and Agnes Maud Pearson, all of Duluth. Mr. Pearson died in Duluth, Minn., Dec. 18, 1916.

PEMBERTON, Leander Munsell, jurist, was born near Paris, Edgar co., Ill., Nov. 12, 1845, son of Harvey Guilford and Caroline Clarissa (King) Pemberton, grandson of Stanton and Sarah (King) Pemberton and great-grandson of John Pemberton of Virginia, a captain in Col. Shelby's regiment in the revolutionary war. William King, his great-grandfather on the paternal side, and John Sharp, a great-grandfather on the maternal side, were both members of Capt. Pemberton's company. Although a native of Virginia, his father was an original abolitionist. The son began his education in the Paris (Ill.) Seminary, but removed to Iowa in the fall of 1854, locating at the frontier village of Homer. After being at military camp at Davenport, Ia., for some time, he was refused admission into the Federal army on account of his youth in 1861. By farm labor and by teaching he earned enough to attend Oskaloosa (Ia.) College and Iowa Lutheran College and to complete the sophomore year in Iowa State University. He read law under Judge Daniel D. Chase at Web



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HERBERT WILLIAM PEARSON



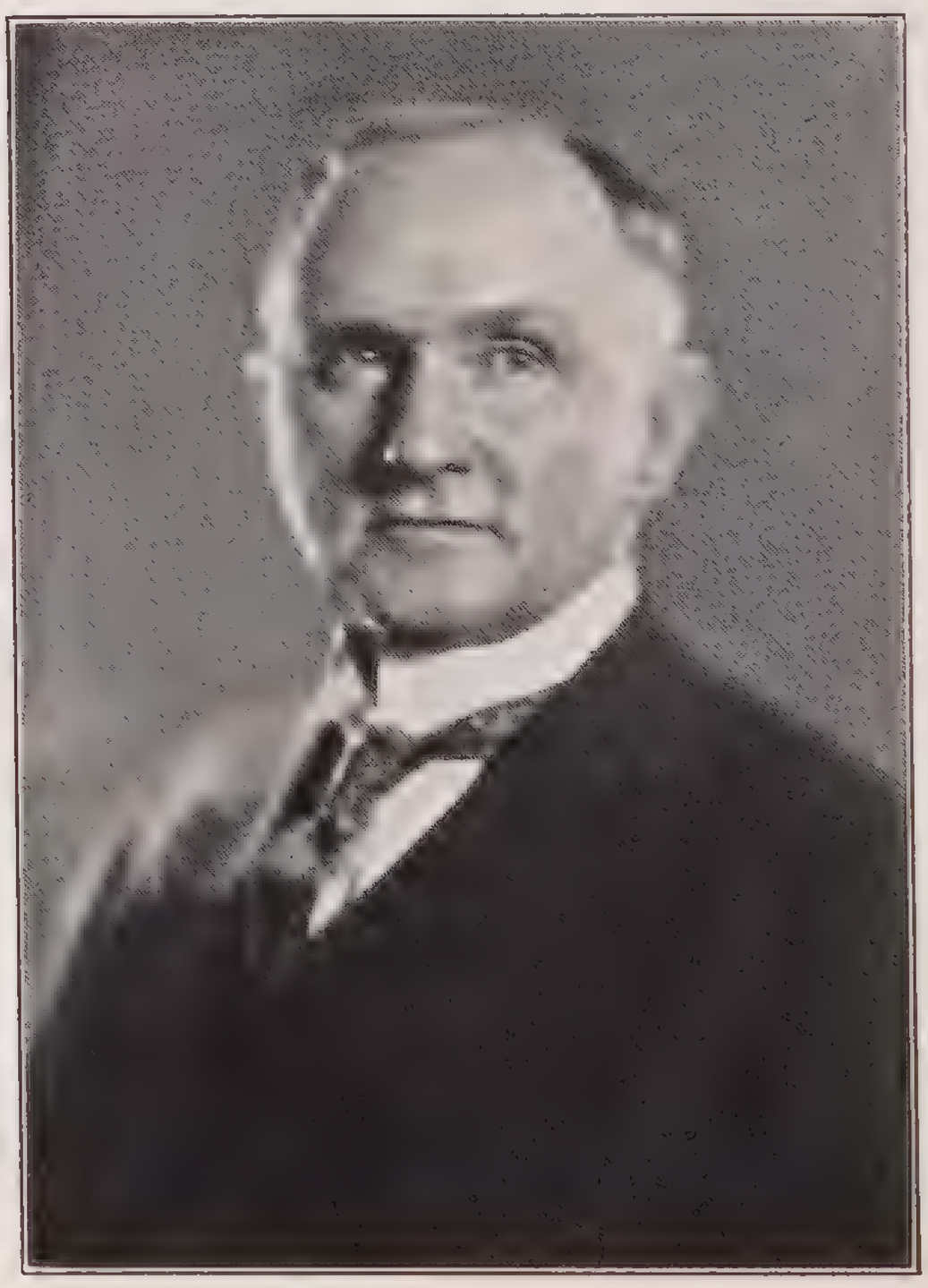
LEANDER M. PEMBERTON
JURIST



WILLIAM F. FRAY
MANUFACTURER



GLENN W. HERRICK
ENTOMOLOGIST



ELWOOD MEAD
IRRIGATION ENGINEER

ster City, Ia., was admitted to the bar in 1870 and began the practice of his profession at Peterson, Clay co., Ia. In the following year he was elected county auditor, and removing to Spencer, the new county seat, held the office for three consecutive terms. In 1879, he removed to Beatrice, Neb., and acquired a practice which extended to all courts of the state, the U. S. courts, and the court of claims, Washington. He was city attorney of Beatrice for three terms, and in 1902 was elected to the state senate, where he served on the revenue committee and took an active part in the complete revision of the state's revenue laws. These laws were afterwards attacked in the supreme court by the insurance companies, public service corporations and other financial interests as being unconsitutional. He appeared in support of the laws, filing an extensive brief in the case of State vs. Fleming, 70 Neb., 529. The court decided in favor of the laws, and that decision has been quoted as an authority in taxation matters ever since. In 1907 he was elected judge of the district court of the 1st judicial district of Nebraska, comprising six counties in the southeastern part of the state. He was reëlected in 1911, and the district having been divided, he was elected in 1916 judge of the 18th judicial district, consisting of Gage and Jefferson counties, his term on the bench expiring in 1921. His findings and recommendations as referee against a monopoly in the case of State vs. Omaha Elevator Co., 75 Nebr. 655, were approved and adopted by the court. The percentage of reversals of his decisions was small and frequently by a divided court, and several of such reversals were overruled by the supreme court. Judge Pemberton was one of the chief promoters and supporters of the Beatrice public library, of which he was a director for twenty-six years. He was president of the local board of education for six years, serving also as a member of the educational council of Nebraska, and was a member of the American Bar Association, Nebraska State Bar Association, Nebraska State Historical Society, the Beatrice Literary Club, and the Beatrice Commercial Club. He finds his chief recreation in reading, gardening and out-of-doors exercises. He was married at Spencer, Ia., Apr. 30, 1879, to Ida M., daughter of Edgar E. Harris, and had five children: Zula Lea; Pauline A., who married Wylie B. Mayer; Louise M., who married Lee W. Johnson; Fred K., and Guilford Pemberton. His forebears were mostly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He is liberal in religion and a Progressive Republican in politics.

FRAY, William F., manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 7, 1844, son of Stephen and Susanna (Brock) Fray. His father was a native of Switzerland. He was educated in public schools until eleven, when, having lost his father, he began his wage-earning career as errand boy in a stationery store. Wishing to learn a trade he apprenticed himself to P. Herst & Co., hat manufacturers, and in five years mastered every detil of the business. In 1866 he entered the employ of John B. Stetson & Co., hat manufacturers, of Philadelphia, and was identified in many official capacities with the development of the Stetson business from manager of the finishing plant to first vice-president and director, retaining this place until his death. He was also a director of the Stetson Hospital. He was vice-president of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and a life member of the Masonic fraternity. He found his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and yachting, and his vacation periods were usually passed in northern waters, in fishing for tarpon in Florida, or for large game fish in the Mexican gulf. Genial and friendly in nature he enjoyed the society of his fellows. He was married Jan. 18, 1899, to Mary, daughter of Charles T. Evans, a salesman of Philadelphia, and had one daughter, Charlotte S., wife of John N. Childs. He died at Elkins Park, Pa., Nov. 11, 1918.

HERRICK, Glenn Washington, entomologist, was born near Otto, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1870, son of Stephen M. and Marium (Botsford) Herrick. He was educated at the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) high school, the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y., and was graduated at Cornell University in 1896 with the degree of B.S.A. Subsequently he took post-graduate courses at Cornell University and Harvard University. In 1897 he became professor of biology at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Starkville, and during 1906–08, was vice-director of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. He was professor of entomology at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, during 1908–09, and since the latter year he has been professor of economic entomology and entomologist of the experiment station, Cornell University. His early work dealt with the mosquitoes of the southern United States, their habits, life histories, relation to man, and their control. He was the first to point out the vital economic bearing of the mosquito-borne disease, malaria, to agriculture and other industries of the South (''Popular Science Monthly,'' April, 1903). This was followed by investigations on insects injurious to pecans, and of the scale insects of Mississippi and Texas. His later work includes investigations of certain shade-tree pests and the external parasites of domestic fowls, and important insects injurious to fruit trees. He is author of ''Text-book in General Zoölogy,'' (1907); ''Laboratory Exercises in General Zoology,'' (1907); ''Insects Injurious to the Household'' (1914); ''Insects of Economic Importance'' (1920), and of many bulletins and scientific papers. He is a fellow of the Entomological Society of America; fellow of the American Geographical Society; and member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists (president, 1914–15); the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Biological Society of Washington; National Geographic Society; and the Society of Sigma Xi. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Prof. Herrick was married at Mocksville, N. C., Aug. 17, 1898, to Nannie, daughter of Theodore Burke, of Statesville, N. C., and has three children: Marvin T.; Stephen M.; and Anna B. Herrick.

MEAD, Elwood, irrigation engineer, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Jan. 16, 1858, son of Daniel and Lucinda (Davis) Mead, and a descendant of John Mead, a native of England, who settled in Greenwich, Conn., in 1627. His grandfather was James Mead, an architect of New York city, who removed to a farm in Indiana. Having won the favor of a civil engineer, young Mead was employed as rodman at the age of fourteen on some surveys and soon became able to make ordinary land surveys. Purchasing a transit of his own, he spent four years surveying and farming in the summer and teaching

school in the winter. He then entered Purdue University in 1878, paying his way by teaching, and engineering work as county surveyor, and was graduated in 1882. After one year as U. S. assistant engineer on the surveys and improvements of the Wabash river, he became professor of mathematics in the Colorado Agricultural College and in 1884 was made assistant state engineer. He was already looked upon as an expert on irrigation work and when in 1886 the chair of irrigation engineering was created in the Colorado Agricultural College, the first chair of the kind in the country, he was appointed professor of the new department. Two years later he was appointed territorial engineer of Wyoming and resigned from the college. At state engineer, he prepared the irrigation provisions of the new state constitution, as well as the law putting them into effect. The constitution declared all waters state property, and the law provided for the establishment of rights to this property; it was a new departure in irrigation legislation in this country and has been the basis of all subsequent state irrigation laws. He also drafted the bill accepting the congressional grant of 1,000,000 acres under what is known as the "Carey" act, which was considered the solution of one of the most troublesome problems of the arid region, and was adopted with but slight change by the states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho, each of which had received a similar grant. While state engineer, Mr. Mead also acted as consulting engineer of the Bear river canal, the West Side canal, and the water works of Cheyenne and Buffalo, Wyo. In July, 1899, he resigned to become the irrigation expert in charge of government irrigation and drainage investigations for the U. S. department of agriculture and at the same time was professor of institutions and practice of irrigation at the University of California, although his professional engagements necessitated protracted leaves of absence. In 1907 he went to Australia to serve as chairman of the state rivers and water supply commission and chief engineer of the Victorian water supply department, and upon his return in 1915 became professor of rural institutions in the University of California. He is also chairman of the State Land Settlement Board, an administration body created by the state of California for the purpose of giving deserving and qualified persons assistance in acquiring small, improved farms and to demonstrate the value of adequate capital and organized direction in subdividing and preparing agricultural land for settlement. It is the first step taken in the United States in the adoption of an intelligent policy looking to the development of the waste and unused lands. The experiment is the result of a survey, made at the direction of the state legislature by a committee of which Dr. Mead was chairman, of the condition of settlers in colonies inaugurated by private enterprise, the survey showing many conditions militating against the success of the privately conducted colonies. When the board was created in 1917 it was allowed $260,000, to be used as a loan and to be repaid to the state within fifty years, with which to institute its work. This sum was increased in 1919 by an appropriation of $1,000,000. With the funds at its disposal the board purchased 6,219 acres at Durham, in the Sacramento valley, and 8,000 acres at Delhi, in the San Joaquin valley, both arid tracts, which were improved by irrigation systems. At both places men with small capital but genuinely anxious to become successful farmers were invited to settle. Managers were provided to conduct the settlements and the state furnished experts in farming, stock raising, fruit growing to assist the farmer in making his place productive and profitable. Every land-holder is required to make an initial payment of five per cent. of the cost of his land, the balance payable in semi-annual installments over a series of years. Once established, the board lends him money to build a home, to buy farm implements or to procure the necessary live stock, and every state agency capable of furnishing expert advice and assistance is at his service. Prof Mead is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Institute of Engineers, is a post-graduate in civil engineering of the Iowa Agricultural College. In 1884 he was given the post-graduate degree of M.S. by Purdue University and in 1904 the honorary degree of doctor of engineering from the same institution. He is the author of "Irrigation Institutions" and "Helping Men Own Farms," and magazine articles and reports upon irrigation and rural organization. He was married Dec. 20, 1882, at Lafayette, Ind., to Florence S., daughter of Hiram W. Chase, by whom he had three children: Tom C., Lucy F., and Arthur E. Mead. His first wife died in 1897 and he was married Sept. 28, 1905, to Mary Lewis, daughter of Joseph O. Lewis of Scranton, Pa.; they have three children, Catherine, Dorothy and John Mead.

RICHARDSON, George Parker, manufacturer, was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., Dec. 14, 1850, son of Albert and Lucy Olivia (Howlett) Richardson. He received his education at the public schools of Hillsboro and at a nearby academy. At the age of twenty-one he left his father's farm and went to Chicago, Ill., where, after a brief term of employment with T. F. Phillips, tailers' trimmings, he became salesman of Belding Bros. & Co., manufacturers of silks. His winning personality, tact and instinctive knowledge of human nature, won him friends almost at sight, and in a short time he was known as the leading salesman of the house. Subsequently he was made manager of the company's branch office at Cincinnati, O. In 1887 he returned to Chicago and organized the Richardson Silk Co., of which he was secretary and treasurer, and later president. Under his management the company became one of the leaders in the silk thread industry in America, building up also a large business in crochet and embroidery and sewing cottons, and developing a large export business. In 1909 Belding Bros. & Co. took over the Richardson Silk Co., the company retaining its charter as a separate concern, and Mr. Richardson continuing the presidency until his death. He was also vice-president and director of Belding Bros. & Co., and vice-president of the Winsted (Conn.) Silk Co. He was a member of the Silk Association of America, and of the Union League, South Shore Country and Glen View clubs, Chicago, and the Transportation Club, New York city. His chief recreation was in golf, motoring, music and travel. He was a man of exceptional thrift, indomitable courage, and independence of judgment. He was married June 28, 1874, to Isabel Lorana, daughter of Owen Adams, of Quincy, Mass., and had one child: Isabel Marie Richardson. He died in New York city, Feb. 13, 1919.

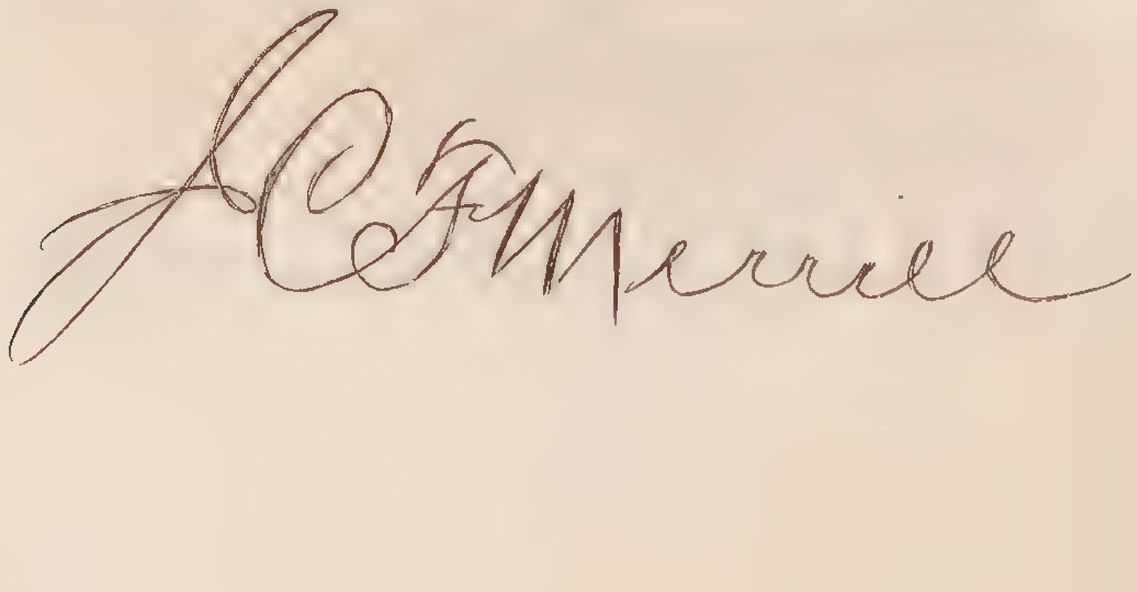
NOYES, Stephen Buttrick, librarian, was born at Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 28, 1833, son of George



Geo. Richardson



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Rapall and Eliza Wheeler (Buttrick) Noyes. His father (q.v.) was professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages in the divinity school of Harvard University, and young Stephen was prepared for college at the Hopkins Classical School, and was graduated at Harvard in 1853. He held a position in the Boston Athenaeum for two years and then went to New York, where he was in the employ of the business firm of Noyes & Whittlesey. In 1858 he was appointed librarian of the newly established Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., and continued as such during the remainder of his life, with the exception of three years spent under Ainsworth R. Spofford at the Library of Congress, Washington. The Mercantile Library started with a collection of 7,000 volumes in the Brooklyn Athenaeum building; it was transferred to a building of its own shortly after Mr. Noyes returned from Washington, and was thereafter known as the Brooklyn Library. He prepared an elaborate catalogue which was published as "Analytical and Classed Catalogue of the Brooklyn Library" (1877–80), and which won for him a reputation among librarians for its admirable and thorough system of cross-references. At the time of his death the library had increased to 83,000 volumes. Mr. Noyes was a member of the Long Island Historical Society, the New England Society of Brooklyn, and corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 20, 1870, to Sophia O. Anthony, by whom he had two children, Annie Anthony and George Holland Noyes, and (2) June 14, 1882, to Susan Wilson Wylie, by whom he had one son, Sidney B. Noyes. He died in De Land, Fla., Mar. 8, 1885.

MERRILL, John Charles Fremont, merchant, was born in Bergen, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1850, son of Daniel and Elvira M. (Hudson) Merrill, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, an Englishman who settled in Newburyport, Mass., in 1627. He was brought up on his father's farm, and began his business career as a clerk in a village store. As a traveling salesman for a New York business firm, he became acquainted with the Middle West, and was so favorably impressed with its possibilities that he declined a business offer in New York in order to try his fortune in the newer field. In 1875 he entered the employ of a grain firm in Rockford, Ill., and soon after was admitted to the firm, whose name was changed to Agard, Ross & Merrill. Mr. Merrill established a branch office in Chicago, Ill. Five years later he became associated with Richard S. Lyon in the grain commission business in Chicago, under the name of Merrill & Lyon, and for thirty years conducted a successful commission business, buying and shipping grain. Joining the Chicago Board of Trade in 1879, he took an active part in its affairs as director (1906–09), vice-president (1910), president (1911) and secretary (1912–17). As secretary, he inaugurated a number of improvements in the work of the office, greatly increasing the business of the exchange. He made a strong impress upon the rules governing the association, and formulated the regulations which made "cornering" manipulations almost an impossibility. He served on a number of important committees and represented the board at hearings before congressional committees in Washington. He was one of the best judges of grain in the Chicago market, and for several years was chairman of the grain committee; he was also president of the Council of Grain Exchanges. Always a deep student of both events and books, Mr. Merrill through his convincing oratory and logical writings was able to do much to dispel prejudice against the board, and to place its transactions and its functions as the world's market place in their true light. For this purpose his services were frequently sought by commercial and educational bodies; one of his lectures, "Truth and Error in the Economics of the Grain Trade," was a classic in its line. Some of his other publications were: "The Function of Grain Exchanges in the Distribution of Food," "The Difference Between Speculation and Gambling," "A Study of the Economic Function of Produce Exchanges in the System of Production and Distribution," and "Speculation." Mr. Merrill resided in Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago, which he was largely active in developing, and of which he was president for a number of years. He was a member of the Congregational church, and was at one time president of the Empire State Society of Chicago. His most pronounced trait of character was fidelity to every duty and every trust imposed upon him. He was married Mar. 25, 1885, to Sarah B. Linsley, of Galion, O., and had two children: Ralph W. and Charlotte Merrill. He died in Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 31, 1917.

O'REILLY, Robert Maitland, surgeon general, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1845, son of John and Ellen (Maitland) O'Reilly, and a descendant of John O'Reilly, a member of an old Irish family which included the chiefs of Brefney for many generations. He was educated at a Quaker school in Philadelphia. While a medical cadet in the U. S. army during the last year of the civil war he was on duty in the general hospitals of Philadelphia, Pa., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and in the office of the medical director of the army of the Cumberland during the Atlanta campaign. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania medical school in 1866 and in the following year entered the army as an assistant surgeon. In February, 1868, he was made post surgeon at Camp McPherson, Ariz., and in July, 1870, accompanied troop H of the 8th cavalry on its march to Fort Union, N. M. In that year he was promoted captain and subsequently served in Nebraska and Wyoming. He was chief surgeon of the Sivure expedition in 1874. Returning East in 1875, he served in Maryland and Pennsylvania in the labor strikes of 1877. He was assigned to Washington, D. C., in 1882, and two years later became attending surgeon, serving in that capacity as Pres. Cleveland's family physician. In 1886 he was promoted major and in May, 1890, was assigned to duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and was in the Sioux campaign in South Dakota during the winter of that year. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed chief surgeon of volunteers with the rank of lieutenant colonel and was chief surgeon of the first independent division and later of the fourth army corps at Tampa, Fla. In February, 1902, he was made colonel and in September of that year was appointed surgeon general of the army with the rank of brigadier general, in which capacity he served by reappointment until Jan. 1, 1909, when he was retired with the rank of major general, being the first medical officer in the army to attain that rank. Apart from the routine duties of his career, which were heavy and exacting and not infrequently dangerous, Gen. O'Reilly was responsible for many

improvements and innovations in the army and medical service and his career as surgeon general was marked by a very great advance in the efficiency of the medical department. His reforms included a total reorganization of the medical corps, the establishment of a medical reserve corps of representative physicians throughout the country, the abolition of the corps of contract surgeons, the introduction of anti-typhoid serum into the army and the acquirement of a very large quantity of reserve field equipment in readiness for war. He urged the adoption of anti-typhoid serum both in the army and out of it with an enthusiasm that was almost an obsession, due in a large measure to the loss of his only son through typhoid fever. In the last letter he wrote he said: "I am not very well, but since I have finally saved some other man's idolized son from typhoid I feel ready to go to join my own boy whom I could not keep." Gen. O'Reilly was a member of the Evacuation Commission at Havana at the termination of the war with Spain. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, and University clubs, of Washington, D. C. He was married Aug. 16, 1877, to Frances, daughter of Myron Pardee, of Oswego, N. Y., and had two children: Philip Maitland; and Frances Pardee O'Reilly, who married Frederick B. Hennessey, a captain in the aviation corps, U. S. A. Gen. O'Reilly died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1912.

NORTON, Arthur Brigham, physician and oculist, was born at New Marlborough, Mass., Sept. 15, 1856, son of Salmon K. and Jane (Brigham) Norton, and a descendant of George Norton, who came to this country from Sharpenhow, England, and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1629; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and the latter's wife, Grace Mann; their son George and his wife, Mary Machias; their son Capt. George and his wife, Mary Gillett; their son Freegrace Norton and his wife, Sarah Martin; their son Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth Pomeroy; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Taylor; their son Harvey and his wife, Lydia Kasson, who were the grandparents of Arthur Brigham Norton. He received his preliminary education at the New Marlborough Academy and Great Barrington High School, and was graduated M.D. at the New York Homeopathic College in 1881 and at the College of New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1882. He began the practice of medicine in New York city in 1881, in association with his brother, Dr. George S. Norton, and engaged in practice as an oculist the following year, becoming also a professor in the College of New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He was professor of ophthalmology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College; oculist to Hahnemann Hospital and Laura Franklin Free Hospital; and surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. His published writings include the volumes, "Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics," five editions (1902); "Essentials of Diseases of the Eye," two editions (1904); also numerous articles in homeopathic medical journals, and special articles on the proper lighting of schools, published in the "Atlantic Monthly." He was the founder and for ten years editor of the "Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal." Dr. Norton was president of the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society, New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, American Homeopathic, Ophthalmological, Laryngological and Otological Society, and National Society of Electro-Therapeutics; a fellow and charter member of the American College of Surgeons; he was also an honorary member of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society and corresponding member of the British Homeopathic Medical Society. He was also a member of the Meissen, Unanimous, Republican, Twilight and Scarsdale Golf and Country clubs. His favorite diversions were travel and golf. Dr. Norton was a man of strict integrity and high ideals, possessed great and widely recognized professional skill, patients coming to him from many of the foreign countries. His most marked characteristics were forcefulness, thoroughness and perseverance. He was married Nov. 25, 1885, to Leah Louise, daughter of Charles Pixley, of Great Barrington, Mass., and had two sons: Kenneth Berkeley, architect; and Arthur Leigh Norton, associated with the Western Electric Co. He died in New York city, June 18, 1919.

PHILLIPS, Francis Clifford, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 2, 1850, son of William Smith and Fredericka (Ingersoll) Phillips. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. For three years he studied at Munich, Stuttgart, and under Regimus Fresenius at Weisbaden, being the latter's private assistant for a year, and for one year was at the polytechnic school, Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), where he was associated with Landolt. From the University of Pennsylvania he received the degree A.M. in 1879 and Ph.D. in 1893, while the University of Pittsburgh gave him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1919. In 1874 he was appointed instructor in chemistry at Delaware College and in the following year he joined the teaching staff of Western University of Pennsylvania (University of Pittsburgh), where he remained for forty years, retiring as dean of the department of chemistry in 1915. He also taught geology and minerology, and during 1878–79 he lectured in the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. After 1915 he was engaged continuously in research and writing in a laboratory provided by the Mellon Institute. During the world war he conducted researches on gases in coöperation with the government gas warfare service. He was a member of the council of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institution of Mining Engineers, American Philosophical Society, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Lambda Upsilon fraternities, Chemists' Club of New York and University Club of Pittsburgh. He was an authority on natural gas, in which field he held international recognition. In 1904 he published "Methods of Analysis of Ores, Pig Iron and Steel Used by the Chemists in the Pittsburgh Region," and in 1913 "Textbook of Chemical German," which reached a second edition in 1916. His contributions to scientific journals are: "The Determination of Chromium in Chrome Iron Ore" (1873); "The Conversion of the Sulphates of Alkali Metals into Chlorides by Heating with Ammonium Chloride" (1874); "The Water of the Allegheny River" (1884); "The Composition and Fuel Value of Natural Gas" (1896); "The Origin of Petroleum" (1893); "The Occurrence of Petroleum in the Cavities of Fossils" (1893); "Note on a Form of Silver Obtained by the Reduction of the Sulphide of Hydrogen" (1895); "The Evo-



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FRANCIS C. PHILLIPS
CHEMIST



CHARLES C. ARADO
LAWYER



GEORGE H. JONES
MISSIONARY



ELMER D. BALL
ENTOMOLOGIST

lution Method for the Determination of Sulphur in White Cast Iron'' (1895); ''The Occurrence of Hydrogen in the Atmosphere'' (1895); ''The Occurrence of Sulphur in the Natural Gas at Point Abino, Canada, and a Method for the Determination of Sulphurin Gas'' (1898); ''The Composition of Natural Gas from Great Salt Lake'' (1898); ''Lubricants for Glass Stopcocks'' (1898); ''The Determination of Hydrogen in Gas Mixtures'' (1901); ''Compounds of Methyl Sulphide with the Halides of Metals'' (1901); ''The Determination of Soot as Produced by Mine Lamp Oils'' (1912); ''The Composition of Natural Gas'' (1912); ''Fluctuations in the Composition of Natural Gas'' (1913); ''The Absorption of Metallic Oxides by Plants'' (1913); ''Phenomena of Oxidation of Hydrogen, Carbon Monoxide and Gaseous Paraffins'' (1918), and ''Substitution Products of Halogen Compounds of Alkyle and Olefines'' (1919). He was a man of simple tastes, deep sympathies and generous impulses. He was married June 30, 1881, to Sarah Ormsby, daughter of Ormsby Phillips, mayor of Allegheny, Pa., and had two sons: Clifford S. and Frederick I. Phillips. He died at his home at Ben Avon, Pa., Feb. 16, 1920.

ARADO, Charles C., lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6, 1897, son of Simeon John and Camille (Bernero) Arado. His paternal grandfather, Louis Arado, came from Genoa, Italy, to New Orleans, La., in 1846, and settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1852. Charles C. Arado received his preliminary education in the public schools,including the Phoenix Union High School of Phoenix, Ariz., and the Lane Junior College of Chicago, Ill. Naturally inclined toward the subjects of psychology and sociology he pursued special courses in these subjects at the University of Chicago. He was attending the Northwestern University school of law when the United States entered the World War. He enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps, organized at Northwestern, and served in it until the signing of the armistice. Among his duties was the teaching of military law to men who were in training for a commission in the Major Legal Advocates' Division at Washington, D. C. Graduating at Northwestern in 1919 with the degree of LL.B., he was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1920, and began the practice of his profession in the office of Brode B. Davis, former law partner of ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden. Later he became associated with attorneys Charles E. Davis and William A. Fullenkamp. As a member of the firm of Davis, Arado & Fullenkamp he is now pursuing a general law practice in the city of Chicago. He was a dominant factor in the organization of the Illinois Commonwealth Bond & Mortgage Co. of Chicago, for which company he is acting as chief counsel. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, Justinian Society of Advocates and the Knights of Columbus. He finds his chief recreation in swimming and in travel. He is unmarried.

JONES, George Heber, missionary, was born at Mohawk, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1867, son of Charles Edward and Susan Jane (Cosser) Jones. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1883, and at the age of twenty went to the Methodist Episcopal mission in Korea. His first service was in educational work at Seoul, where he was both professor and president of the boys' high school. In 1892 he established a mission at Chemulpo, and was pastor and presiding elder there for ten years, being the first resident missionary in that section. During that period he established forty-four churches with 2,800 members. Meanwhile he took a non-resident course at the American University, Harriman, Tenn., and obtained the A.B. degree in 1892. After a period of four years in the United States (1893–97), he returned to Korea, and was president of the Biblical Institute and the Union Theological Seminary of Korea. His career in Korea was singularly distinguished and successful. He was a member of the board of translators of the Bible into Korean. He founded and edited the ''Korean Repository'' magazine; compiled an ''English-Korean Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms'' (1910); was the author of ''Korea: Country and People'' (1907), and contributed special articles to the London and New York ''Times'' and to the ''Journal of Race Development'' of Clark University. He also served as Korean correspondent of the London ''Times.'' Returning to the United States in 1912, he became secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and editorial secretary of the Methodist Foreign Board. During 1915–18 he delivered a series of lectures on missions at the Boston University school of theology. He was vice-president of the Korean branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a member of the American Society of International Law and the Japan Society of New York. He was a man of broad views and a student of race character and international relations. With pleasing address and genial disposition, he easily won friends among all classes, and was a representative of the best type of missionary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Illinois Wesleyan University in 1906. He was married at Seoul, Korea, May 10, 1893, to Margaret Josephine, daughter of Nichalous Bengel of Pomeroy, O., and had two daughters: Margaret Jane and Katherine Lydia Jones. Dr. Jones died in Miami, Fla., May 11, 1919.

BALL, Elmer Darwin, entomologist and agriculturist, was born at Athens, Vt., Sept. 21, 1870, son of Leroy Augustus and Mary Adell (Mansfield) Ball. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Ball, who came from Wiltshire, England, to Concord, Mass., and after 1639 settled at Watertown, Mass. From him and his wife Joanne, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife, Mary; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Mary Brooks; their son Jeremiah and his wife, Mary Stevens; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Rebecca Butterfield; their son Abraham and his wife, Deliverance Perham; their son Abraham and his wife, Hannah Edwards; and their son, Abraham Edwards Ball and his wife, Elvira Holden, who were the grandparents of Elmer Darwin Ball. Ebenezer Ball of Weston and Pepperell, Mass., served in the revolutionary war, and was at the Lexington alarm, and Dr. Ball's father was a private in the civil war. Elmer D. Ball attended the Northwestern Normal School, at Le Mars, Ia.; was graduated at Iowa State College in 1895 with the degree of B.S., receiving the degree of M.S. there in 1898; and was a fellow of the Ohio State University during 1900–01, and 1906–07, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. He was assistant in zoölogy and entomology at the Iowa State College during 1895–97, and was thereafter connected with the Colorado Agricultural College as assistant professor (1897–1902), and professor (1902–07), of zoölogy and entomol-

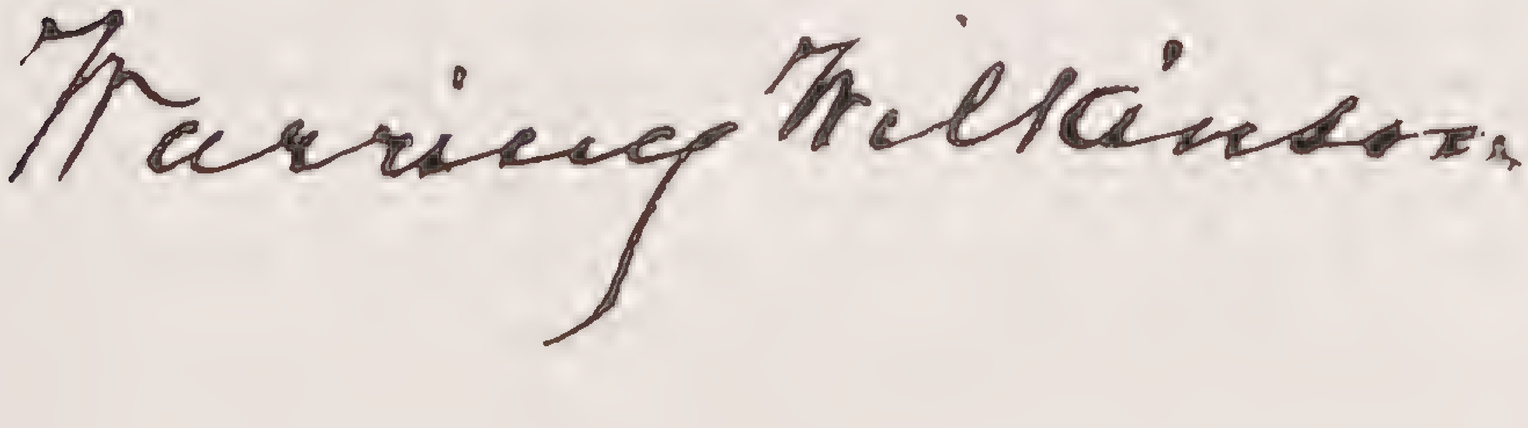
ogy, and dean of the college of agriculture from 1905 until 1916. In the meantime he was director of the agricultural experiment station, Utah Agricultural College, during 1907–16, and state entomologist for Wisconsin for the two succeeding years. Since 1918 he has been professor of zoölogy and entomology, and entomologist of the experiment station, Iowa State College, at Ames, and also state entomologist of Iowa. In June, 1920, he became assistant secretary of agriculture under Secretary Meredith, and on March 5, 1921, was reappointed by Secretary Wallace, but in the following October resigned that office and the professorship in Iowa to become director of scientific work in the department of agriculture. His research work has included the study of the life histories, food habits, and methods of control of Homoptera, especially of leafhoppers, treehoppers, and spittle insects, and he has published nearly fifty articles dealing with taxonomy and the ecological relations of these groups. He has described and named over one-third of the leafhoppers of North America and has the largest type collection of these forms in America. As a result of his studies, curly-leaf, the most seriously destructive disease of the sugar beet in America, was found to be transmitted only through the agency of a single species of leafhopper, the first case known of an insect-transmitted plant disease. The dicovery was first announced in 1905. Tipburn, a disease which appeared in the northern part of the United States in 1918, causing burning of potato leaves, was also found to be caused by a leafhopper. He spent years studying the methods of control of the codling moth, and the grasshopper, resulting in the production of a driving spray for the former and two types of grasshopper-catching machines for the latter. He exploded the theory that fruit trees in arid sections were killed by arsenical poisoning or nitrogen fixation, and held their death to be the result of alkaline seepage. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow); Utah Academy of Science (president, 1910); Pacific Slope branch of the Association of Economical Entomologists (president, 1916); American Association of Economic Entomologists (president, 1918); Entomological Society of America (fellow); Iowa Academy of Science; Davenport (Ia.) Academy of Science; American Genetic Association; Biological and Entomological societies of Washington, and Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and Gamma Sigma Delta (national president, 1920–21) fraternities. Dr. Ball is known for his energy, aggressiveness, enthusiasm and love of nature. Politically he is a Progressive Republican, and he is a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married at Fort Collins, Colo., June 14, 1899, to Mildred Ruth, daughter of James W. Norvell, of Seattle, Wash.

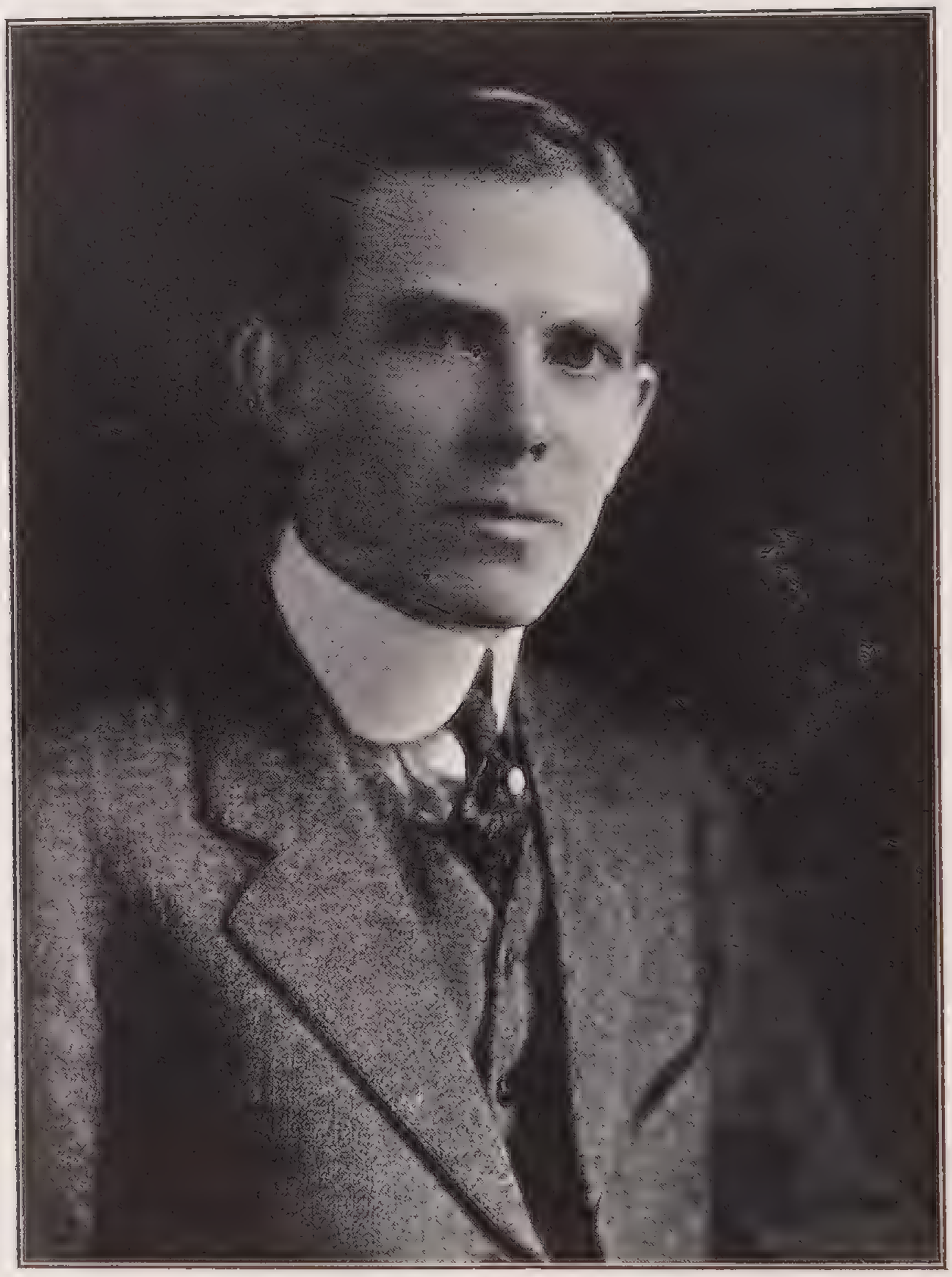
WILKINSON, Warring, educator, was born at Charlton, N. Y., May 25, 1834, son of Charles Tappan and Lydia (Bartlett) Wilkinson, and grandson of John and Isabel (Tappan) Wilkinson. He was graduated at Union College in 1858 and for six years he taught in the New York Institution for the Deaf. In 1864, when he was invited by three institutions to become their principal, he chose with characteristic unselfishness the smallest, a little private school in San Francisco, Cal., called the "California Institution for the Education and Care of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb and the Blind." He took charge in 1865, and remained head of the institution for forty-four years. In 1868 the school, now under the care of the state as the California Institution for the Deaf and Blind, was moved to Berkeley. During his administration he encountered every obstacle to test man's endurance. He rebuilt the school after its destruction by fire and earthquake in 1875, being one of the first to fight disease, made war on corrupt politicians who tried to discredit him and his institution, and with infinite pains taught his children the ideals of manhood and womanhood which never left them. He saw the attendance increase from fifty-six to over 250, with a teaching staff of sixteen. Dr. Wilkinson was peculiarly successful in his educational work. He was the originator of the correction leaflets, a device for calling the pupil's attention to a mistake in a written lesson or examination, for the purpose of letting him correct the error himself when possible. He was a firm believer in higher education, and it was his one aim to train his students in such a way that they might compete on equal footing with ordinary students of the high school and university grade. He inaugurated a post-graduate extension course, and was able to raise the level of instruction among the deaf and blind to such an extent that many of his graduates, whether from the blind department or the deaf department, were able to enter the University of California and successfully pursue their work, taking the bachelor's degree. For years he was in correspondence with a large number of his old pupils, some of whom had left school before acquiring that accurate use of the English language which it was his chief effort to give; he would correct any mistakes found in those letters and return them to the writers with appropriate and helpful notes. Possessing a genius for friendship, he drew about him a large circle of gifted men and women, among whom were J. Q. A. Ward, Albert Bierstadt, Josiah D. Whitney, Clarence King, William Bradford, Daniel C. Gilman, Edmund C. Stedman, Bret Harte, Bernard Moses, Josiah Royce and George H. Howison. He was a voracious reader and a lover of art in all its forms, and in his professional work was recognized as a leader at home and abroad. In college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and later was a member of the Century Club of New York and the University Club of San Francisco. He was married Dec. 3, 1867, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of William F. Walton of San Francisco, Calif., who died in 1902, leaving one daughter, Maud, who was married to Leon Josiah Richardson. He died in Berkeley, Cal., Apr. 7, 1918.

GORDON, Jonathan W., lawyer, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1820, of Scotch-Irish parentage. The family removed to Ripley county, Ind., when he was a lad of fourteen. After attending Hanover College for one term, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. At the beginning of the Mexican war he volunteered, but was taken sick at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and sent home without seeing active service. He attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1847–48, and practiced medicine for two years, but returned to the law and opened an office in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1852. In 1853 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Marion county, but soon resigned to give attention to his growing practice. In 1856 and 1858 he was elected to the Indiana house of rep-



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Frank M. Kellis

resentatives, becoming speaker in the second year. During this period he wrote some fair poetry, good enough at least to be admitted to Coggeshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West." He was an omnivorous reader, and thereby acquired a broad education. In later years, when troubled by insomnia, he used to keep a Greek testament by his bedside, and pass his wakeful hours reading it. Volunteering for the civil war he became a major in the 11th U. S. infantry and was assigned to duties in Massachusetts and Indiana until September, 1863, when he was sent to the front with the Army of the Potomac. In the following spring he resigned, on the ground that his salary was not sufficient to support his family. Resuming the practice of law, he was soon engaged in the most spectacular case of the period, commonly known as "the treason trials." A secret society called the Knights of the Golden Circle had been formed in Indiana and other western states, and had developed an "inner circle" with treasonable designs. Gov. Morton, who had been informed of every move by detectives in the organization, had several of the leaders arrested and brought before a military commission for trial (1874). Gordon was retained for the defense, and at once raised the point of no jurisdiction. The courts of the state were functioning, and if any offense had been committed the prosecution should be in the courts. This argument had no weight with the commission, which convicted the defendants, and sentenced some of them to death. An appeal was made to the United States supreme court, but there was not time for it to be heard before the day set for the execution. Gordon prepared a brief. The question was one involving the very foundation of constitutional rights, and he went to the bottom of the English and American precedents. He presented his brief to Gov. Morton, and sought his aid in securing a postponement of the execution. The governor, after reading the brief, said: "By God, Gordon, you are right. It would be murder to execute these men." He assisted in getting a reprive, and the case was heard by the supreme court, which ordered the release of the defendants. (Ex parte Milligan, 4, Wallace, p. 2.) Gordon's brief was the one used by Gen. Garfield in his argument of the case in the supreme court. From that time on Gordon had business in abundance and became the foremost criminal lawyer of his day in Indiana. He was also strong before a jury in any case, skillful in examination, and a forcible speaker. In his criminal practice he defended more than sixty persons charged with murder in the first degree, and only one of them was hanged. His success was in part due to his personal convictions concerning crime and punishment, which were not altogether in touch with ordinary American ideas. In 1856 he introduced a bill in the legislature for "a system of criminal jurisprudence founded on the principle of compensation," but did not succeed in getting it adopted. In 1882 he incurred much criticism by writing a public letter to the attorney general of the United States, urging, on purely legal grounds, that Guiteau was insane, and should not be executed for the assassination of Pres. Garfield. He made money, but had no faculty for keeping it. He was generous to a fault, and very indulgent with his family, and consequently was usually in debt and out of money. In his later years when broken in health, and too old to practice he was made clerk of the state supreme court by Gov. Albert G. Porter, his classmate at Hanover. Gordon was an influential factor in the Republican party from an early date. He advocated the nomination of Lincoln in 1860, and was instrumental in securing the vote of the Indiana delegation for him. In 1872 he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket and a member of the electoral college which elected Gen. Grant. He died at Indianapolis on Apr. 27, 1887.

McNELLIS, Frank, merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1880, son of Charles and Harriet (Simmons) McNellis. His father, a native of Canada, was prominent in the brass manufacturing business, first with David M. Ford and later with Edward S. Turner. The son supplemented a public school education by a course of study at the Metropolitan Business College, and then entered the employ of the E. S. Turner Brass Works of Chicago. In 1905 he joined his father in the organization of the Imperial Brass Manufacturing Co., of which the senior McNellis was president until his death, and Frank McNellis secretary. Upon his father's death in 1914, he was made president and still holds that position. Beginning with a capital of $35,000, it was increased to $100,000 in 1911, $200,000 in 1913, and $750,000 in 1919. He is conducting a brass founding and finishing business, making a specialty of plumbing and automotive supplies, and with an operating force of 400 hands is doing an annual business of $2,000,000. Mr. McNellis is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He was married June 22, 1903, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Hartman of Chicago, and has three children: Frank, Jr.; Dorothy Marie; and Alice Eileen McNellis.

MUNSON, Thomas Volney, viticulturist, was born near Astoria, Ill., Sept. 26, 1843, son of William and Maria (Linley) Munson, and a descendant of Richard Manson, who came from Scotland in 1664 and settled at Portsmouth, N. H. From that first American ancestor the line of descent is traced through his son John, the latter's son John and his wife Anna Rice; their son Richard and his wife Mary Manson (a second cousin), and their son Theodore (who spelled the name Munson) and his wife Lydia Philbrook, who were the grandparents of Thomas V. Munson. He taught school for three terms in his own and adjoining districts and was graduated at Bryan & Stratton's Business College, Chicago, Ill., in 1864. After a course at Kentucky University which gave him the degree of B.S. in 1870, he was elected to a chair in the sciences in the Kentucky State Agricultural and Mechanical College. A year later he abandoned teaching because of impaired health, and went into the nursery business, first with his father-in-law, Charles S. Bell, at Lexington, Ky., and thereafter for three years at Lincoln, Neb. Here he began a long series of experiments in the scientific breeding of fruit plants, especially plums, peaches and grapes, which gave him a national reputation as a viticulturist. In 1883 the Kentucky State Agricultural and Mechanical College conferred upon him the degree M.S. in recognition of his continued pursuit of scientific agriculture, his thesis being "The Trees and Forests of Texas." Kentucky University gave him the degree of M.S. in 1888 and D.Sc. in 1907. In 1876 he settled at Denison, Tex., and

established one of the most famous vineyards in the South, besides building up a substantial nursery business. Following in the footsteps of Jacob Rommel of Missouri, who was the first in America to cross the native grapes with European varieties, Munson made every combination of grapes possible, grew thousands of seedlings, and originated many valuable varieties, the best known of which are: "Headlight," "Brilliant," "Ellen Scott," "Amalaga," "Carman," "Bailey," "Beacon," "Cloeta," "Bell," "Hernito," "President," "R. W. Munson," "Lukfata," "Captain," "Xlnta," "Mericadel," "Blondin," "Edna," "Ronalda," "Gold Coin," "America," "Muench," "Fern," "Last Rose," "Wapanuka," "Rommel," "Lomanto," "Ladano," "Champanel," "Salamander," "Hidalgo," "Augustina," "Amethyst" and "Manito." Until the French vinyardists began propagating to supply themselves, he had an extensive trade in resistant grape stocks in France. His horticultural and scientific work in hybridizing and perfecting the American vitis won for him in 1888 a diploma from the French republic and the decoration of the Legion of Honor, with the title "Chevalier du Mérite Agricole." He had assisted the French commissioner to seek resistant stocks for grapes to phyloxera. He originated and introduced many new grapes, especially for the great Southwest, and all interested scientists knew him as a breeder of new varieties. As early as 1877 he invented and patented the diamond scuffle hoe, now widely known to horitculturists. In 1889 he was commissioned by the secretary of agriculture to investigate and collect specimens of all species of native wild fruits and to prepare a monograph upon the native grapes, and in the performance of this task he traveled over 13,000 miles, collected thousands of specimens of wild fruits, and wrote "Classification and Generic Synopsis of the Wild Grapes of North America" (Bull. No. 3, division of pomology, U. S. Dept. of Agric.), one of the most painstaking pieces of botanical work ever done in this country, illustrated with life-size colored plates, which made the way for his later and greater work, "Foundations of American Grape Culture" (1908). At both the Cotton Centennial Exhibition of 1885 and the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, he made the most complete botanical and varietal displays of American grapes ever shown, and which were awarded diplomas and medals. He prepared an illustrated bulletin on the development of American grapes in 1899 for the Texas experimental station, embodying the results of his extensive experiments and breeding, he having produced more varieties than any other one person in America. During 1903–04 he was a member of the Texas world's fair commission and chairman of the executive committee of Texas industrial institutes. He was a member of the jury of awards of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. He was of a decidedly literary turn of mind and contributed largely to agriculture and horticultural journals. He was honorary member of the Texas State Horticultural Society (president for three terms), and Société des Vitriculteurs de France; member of the American Horticultural Society (vice-president), the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Breeders' Association, Society of Horticultural Science, the American Pomological Society (vice-president for Texas), of the Society for the Advancement of Agricultural Science (vice-president), and corresponding member of Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France. He was married June 21, 1870, to Ellen Scott, daughter of Charles S. Bell, of Lexington, Ky., and had seven children: William Bell, who succeeded his father as proprietor of the Munson Nurseries; Fern, wife of Archibald A. Acheson; Roscoe Warder; Neva; Olita, wife of Nicholas C. Calvert; Viala, wife of William C. Green, and Marguerite, wife of J. W. Thompson. He died at Denison, Tex., Jan. 21, 1913.

STEINWAY, Charles Herman, manufacturer, was born in New York city, June 3, 1857, son of Charles G. and Sophia (Millinet) Steinway, and grandson of Henry E. Steinway, a native of North Germany, who came to this country in 1850 and three years later founded the house of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers. When he was ten years old his mother took him to Germany to finish his education in Berlin. He returned to this country in 1871 and attended the military college of the state of New York for one year, after which he took a course in commercial science at Packard's Business College. In January, 1874, he entered the employ of Steinway & Sons, as an apprentice in the piano factory, and devoted the ensuing years to the practical study of piano making. His tastes, however, were in the direction of the commercial and financial departments of the business, and when, in 1878, he was elected a director and vice-president of Steinway & Sons, he left the factory and entered the counting room at Steinway Hall. Being unusually expert in solving financial problems, he was charged with the supervision of inventories and balance sheets. In 1883 he reorganized the business of Mathias Gray & Co., at that time the Steinway representatives at San Francisco, Cal., accomplishing a difficult task to the satisfaction of all concerned. The following year he was sent to London to purchase the half interest of the resident partner in the London branch of Steinway & Sons, and was entirely successful in effecting the desired dissolution with no disagreeable results. Thereafter he was entrusted with the supervision of the entire European business of the house, and beginning with 1890 visited the European branches once or twice each year. In 1891 he was instrumental in securing the engagement of Ignace Paderewski for an American tour under the auspices of the Steinway house, and the tour proved to be, as did a later one, an astonishing artistic and financial success. After the death of his uncle, William Steinway, in 1896, Charles H. Steinway was elected president of Steinway & Sons, and though the management of the great concern came into his hands during one of the most severe panics the American business world has ever experienced, so judicious was his policy of economy, prudence and practical wisdom, that under his administration the output of Steinway & Sons increased 100 per cent. He was responsible for the introduction of modern methods of advertising and recognized the necessity of giving the greatest possible value to the purchaser. Possessing an amiable disposition, wide culture and a genuine musical talent, Mr. Steinway was frequently requested to accept positions of honor and distinction, but uniformly declined. He was, however, a director of the Pacific Bank and the Citizen's Saving Bank of New York, acting as vice-president of the latter institution for many years. Mr. Steinway was elected a member of



Chas H Steinway



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Lemuel E. Quigg.

the Legion of Honor of France, received the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor of Germany in 1893 and 1908, the Order of the Liaket from the Sultan of Turkey in 1900, and that of the Lion and the Sun from the Shah of Persia in 1907. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Philharmonic Society, Stockholm Academy of Music, Modern Music Society of New York, Buffalo Historical Society, and Lambs, New York Athletic and Reform clubs, St. Cecelia Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Alliance Française. More than forty of his musical compositions were published, among which "Album Blaetter" and "Marche Triumphal" were especially well received. He was married Oct. 10, 1885, to Marie Anna, daughter of William Mertens, of New York city, and had two children: Charles F. and Mary E. Steinway, wife of Bronson Batchelor. He died in New York city, Oct. 30, 1919.

ANGELLOTTI, Frank Marion, jurist, was born in San Rafael, Calif., Sept. 4, 1861, son of Giuseppe and Lois Frances (Osgood) Angellotti. His father was an Italian merchant and land owner of Marin county, Calif., from 1852 until his death, and his mother was descended from Christopher Osgood, who came from Marlborough, England, on the ship "Mary and John" in 1633 and settled at Ipswich Mass. He was graduated at the Hastings College of Law (University of California) in 1882 with the degree of LL.B.; was admitted to the California bar in the same year, and established a successful practice in San Rafael. He was district attorney for Marin county during 1885–91 and in the latter year became judge of the superior court for a term of twelve years. He was associate justice of the supreme court of California during 1903–15, and since the latter year has been chief justice. Since 1918 he has been lieutenant-governor for California of the Society of Colonial Wars. He was grand master of California Masons during 1898-99 and is also a member of the American Bar Association, California State Bar Association and the Marin County Bar Association. He was married Dec. 27, 1884, to Emma Cornelia, daughter of Edmund and Lucretia (Polk) Cearley, of Irvington, Cal. They had two children: Frances Louise (deceased) and Marion Polk Angellotti, an author.

QUIGG, Lemuel Ely, journalist, politician, and lawyer, was born in Cecil county, Md., Feb. 12, 1863, son of Rev. John B. and Jane (Townsend) Quigg. His father was a Methodist minister. He received a common school education, and, having chosen journalism as the field of his activities, removed to New York city in 1878, and became a reporter on the New York "Times." Later he edited the Flushing (L. I.) "Times," and remained in active charge of that paper until January, 1885, when he returned to New York. For the next ten years he was a member of the staff of the New York "Tribune." During this time he published "Tintypes Taken in the Streets of New York." From the beginning of his newspaper career he took a keen interest in politics. His first political connection came in 1892, when Whitelaw Reid, owner of the "Tribune," made him press agent for the Republican national committee. In 1893 Col. John R. Fellows (Democrat), who had carried the fourteenth congressional district of New York with a large plurality in 1892, resigned his seat in congress to become New York's district attorney. Quigg was selected by the Republicans of the district to run against Col. W. L. Brown for the vacant seat and, basing his fight on the Democratic tariff issue, known as the Wilson bill, he campaigned so ably that he defeated the Democratic candidate with little difficulty. This victory was a political sensation, and Quigg came to be regarded as one of the most promising young men of the Republican party. He was renominated in 1894 and defeated John Connelly, his Democratic opponent, by 10,000 votes. In 1896 he was again elected to congress. He had been elected vice-president of the Press Co. in 1895, and in 1897 he became editor and publisher of the New York "Press." While in congress Mr. Quigg interested himself in measures to better the working conditions of New York postmen and other government employees, and in the 55th congress was a member of the committees on foreign affairs and post-offices and post roads. His journalistic ability attracted the attention of Sen. Thomas C. Platt, then the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in New York, and endorsed by the senator, he was elected president of the New York county committee, and was re-elected the following year. Originally the constitution of the committee prohibited a political office-holder from presiding over the organization, but so popular was Mr. Quigg, that the constitution was amended to permit his election and he received but two opposing votes. In 1898 he became connected with William C. Whitney and later with Thomas Fortune Ryan, the traction magnate, spending considerable time in Albany. About this time Gov. Benjamin B. Odell had set himself up as a reformer of his party, and he opposed Mr. Quigg, who retired from the Republican county committee in 1900, the committee having been accused of bowing to corporate interests. In 1902, however, he was temporary chairman of the state Republican committee. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of that profession in New York city. In 1902 he appeared in Albany to fight for the passage of a bill giving the Metropolitan railway the right to lay certain tracks. This was the beginning of the efforts of our subject to amalgamate the score or more of separate local traction companies into one. This he accomplished. In 1905 he returned to the political field, and led the combine that dethroned Odell. He brought Odell and Platt together and again became a power to be reckoned with in the councils of the Republican party. The primary election of 1906, however, sealed his political fate, for he was defeated by Herbert Parsons. He then devoted himself exclusively to his law practice, particularly to corporation law, and did much work for the Interborough Metropolitan Co. He was retained by Harry K. Thaw in 1915, though he took no part in the sensational Thaw trial. In 1918–19 he was retained as counsel by the Hotel Men's Association in the anti-prohibition fight. Early in the European war he came out as a champion of the Allied cause, and when the United States entered the conflict he was active in patriotic work. An open letter, "The Mouth of Sedition Should be Stopped with a Bullet," published in the New York "Tribune," Sept. 1, 1917, was copied extensively not only in the United States but in England. In 1918 another letter to the "Tribune" headed "Hearst and His Business," caused the subject to resign his position in the legal department of the Interborough Consolidated Co. after a connection cover-

ing eighteen years, rather than be restricted in the public expression of his convictions. Mr. Quigg was an orator of great power, and in his writing showed much of the eloquence which also distinguished him as a public speaker and as an attorney. He was a man of broad culture, and of great personal magnetism, admired and respected by all who knew him. Besides an ability to express himself convincingly his outstanding characteristics were a strong sense of justice, tenacity of purpose and an unlimited contempt for hypocrisy. In 1915 he served as a member of the New York constitutional convention from Columbia county, and was a leader of the Republican minority against the short ballot reform advocated by Elihu Root. The draft was later referred to the people, and due to Mr. Quigg's presentation of its defects in a spirit of non-partisanship it was defeated by a heavy plurality. He was a member of the Republican Club, New York Athletic, Automobile Club of America, and the Metropolitan Club (Washington, D. C.). He was married June 20, 1887, to Ethel Gwynn, daughter of the late Joseph K. Murray, of Flushing, L. I. She survived him with one son, Murray Townsend Quigg. Lemuel Ely Quigg died in New York city, July 1, 1919.

GOWDY, John Kennedy, consul-general and statesman, was born at Arlington, Rush co., Ind., Aug. 23, 1843, son of Adam McConnell and Nancy (Oliver) Gowdy. His father was a member of the Indiana constitutional convention which met at Corydon (then the state capital), and a member of the legislature that ratified the first constitution in 1851. After serving throughout the civil war in company L, 5th Ind. volunteer cavalry, he engaged in farming in Rush county, Ind. In 1879 he was elected chairman of the Rush county Republican committee. He was chairman of the Republican state committee from 1890 to 1897. In 1896, when the Republican party was disturbed by internal dissentions, it nevertheless achieved, under Gowdy's leadership, one of the greatest victories in its entire history in the state, and he gained a national reputation as an organizer. In recognition of his executive ability, Pres. McKinley appointed him U. S. consul-general to Paris in 1897, and he held that position during the Spanish-American war, the meeting in Paris of the peace commission, and the Paris exposition of 1900. He was the recipient of many honors and compliments from various societies and organizations, and from the French government he received, in 1905, the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor, being the first American consular officer to have that distinction bestowed upon him. In 1905 he resigned and returned to Rushville. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in Rush county, Ind., Jan. 24, 1867, to Eve E., daughter of Uriah Gordon, of Rush county, and left one daughter, Fanny Alice, who was married to Robert E. Mansfield. He died at Rushville, Ind., June 25, 1918.

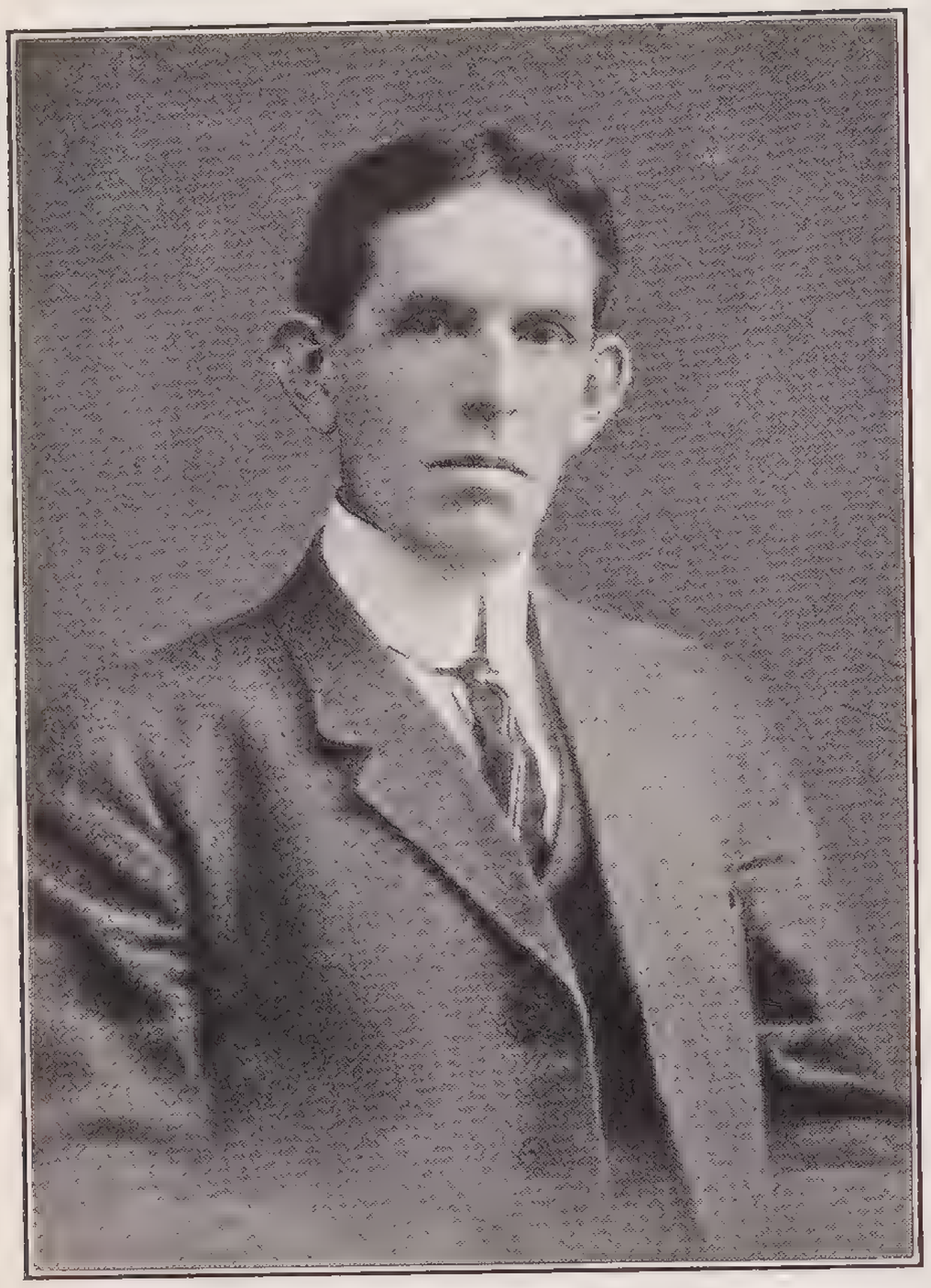
CLOUGH, William Rockwell, manufacturer, was born at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 8, 1844, son of John Chesley and Lydia Jones (Treddick) Clough and grandson of Daniel Clough, who with two brothers, settled in the lake region of New Hampshire about the beginning of the eighteenth century. His father was a man or more than ordinary ability and served his town twice in the New Hampshire legislature, as well as in many other positions. The son received his education in the public schools at Alton, N. H.; at Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H., and at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He began his business career as an expert accountant in Boston, working in the U. S. internal revenue service under William Plumer. Being of an inventive disposition, he invented and patented a number of articles, among those which he sold being the Gem paper clip, now in universal use. He was also the original inventor of the miniature wire corkscrew, which he retained, later inventing automatic machinery for its rapid production. He began the manufacture of the corkscrew in Newark, N. J., in 1875, under the title of Clough & Williamson, and in 1885 removed the business to Alton, N. H., where it was continued under its present title of Rockwell Clough Co. Mr. Clough exhibited his machinery and received highest awards and medals at the international expositions at Philadelphia in 1876, at Paris in 1878, 1889 and 1900, at Chicago in 1893, and at St. Louis in 1904. He had an extensive business in England, France, Italy and Germany, spending a great deal of time in these countries. He served in the 50th Massachusetts volunteers in 1862–63, participating in the siege of Port Hudson and the opening up of the Mississippi river. During 1880–85 he was first lieutenant and later captain of company H, 9th Regular New York National Guard. In politics he was a Republican, and served three terms in the New Hampshire legislature, 1896–1900 and 1917–19, being chairman of the committee on national affairs all three terms. He was a member of the school board and judge of the police court of the town of Alton, member of the Home Market and Algonquin clubs of Boston, Masonic Club of New York, Society of Mechanical Engineers (New York), Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston; was a 32d degree Mason, a Shriner, patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, a Knight Templar and a member of the G. A. R. He was an Episcopalian. An advocate of shorter working hours in his factories, he adopted the 8-hour day or 45-hour week, long before they became the law, and also inaugurated a system of profit-sharing for his workmen. He was married Apr. 28, 1904, to Nellé Sophia. daughter of George W. Place, of Alton, N. H., and has two children: Gertrude and Rockwell Clough, Jr. He died at Alton, N. H., Sept. 29, 1920.

WICKER, George Ray, educator, was born at Moscow, Livingston co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1870, son of James Compton and Mary Josephine (Candee) Wicker. His father was a "Forty-Niner" in California and later county superintendent of the poor and insane in Livingston county, N. Y. He was graduated at Geneseo (N. Y.) State Normal School in 1886, and at Cornell University in 1890, receiving his A.M. from the latter institution in 1898. During 1898–99 he was fellow at the University of Pennsylvania and during 1899–1900 at the University of Wisconsin, where he received the degree of Ph.D. He began his career as an educator as principal of the high schools in East Bloomfield and Victor, N. Y. For a time he served as editorial secretary to Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin. In 1900 he became instructor of economics at Dartmouth College; was assistant professor during 1903–10, and professor from 1910 until his death. Dr. Wicker was widely known as a lecturer and writer on economic sub-

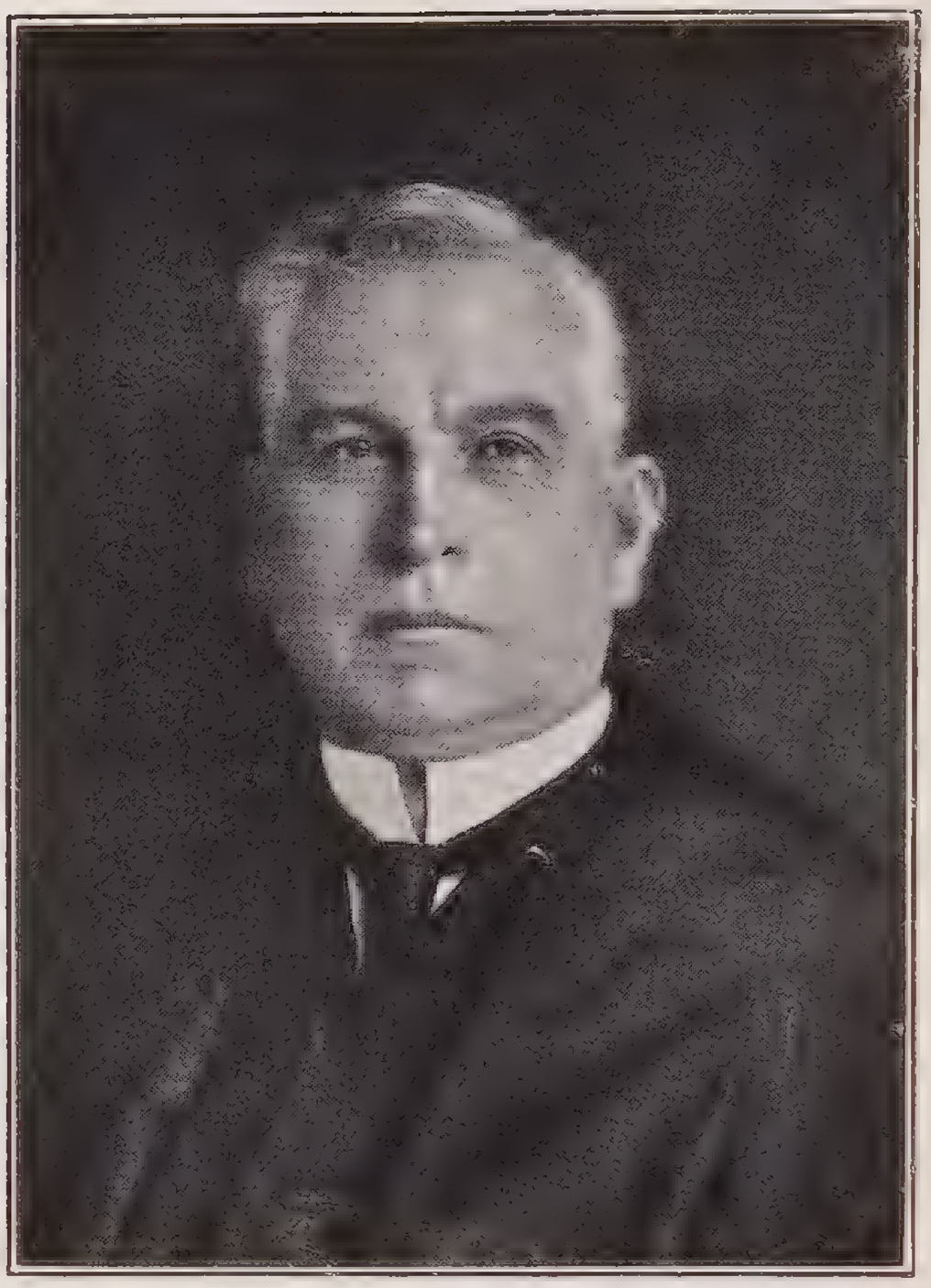


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WILLIAM ROCKWELL CLOUGH



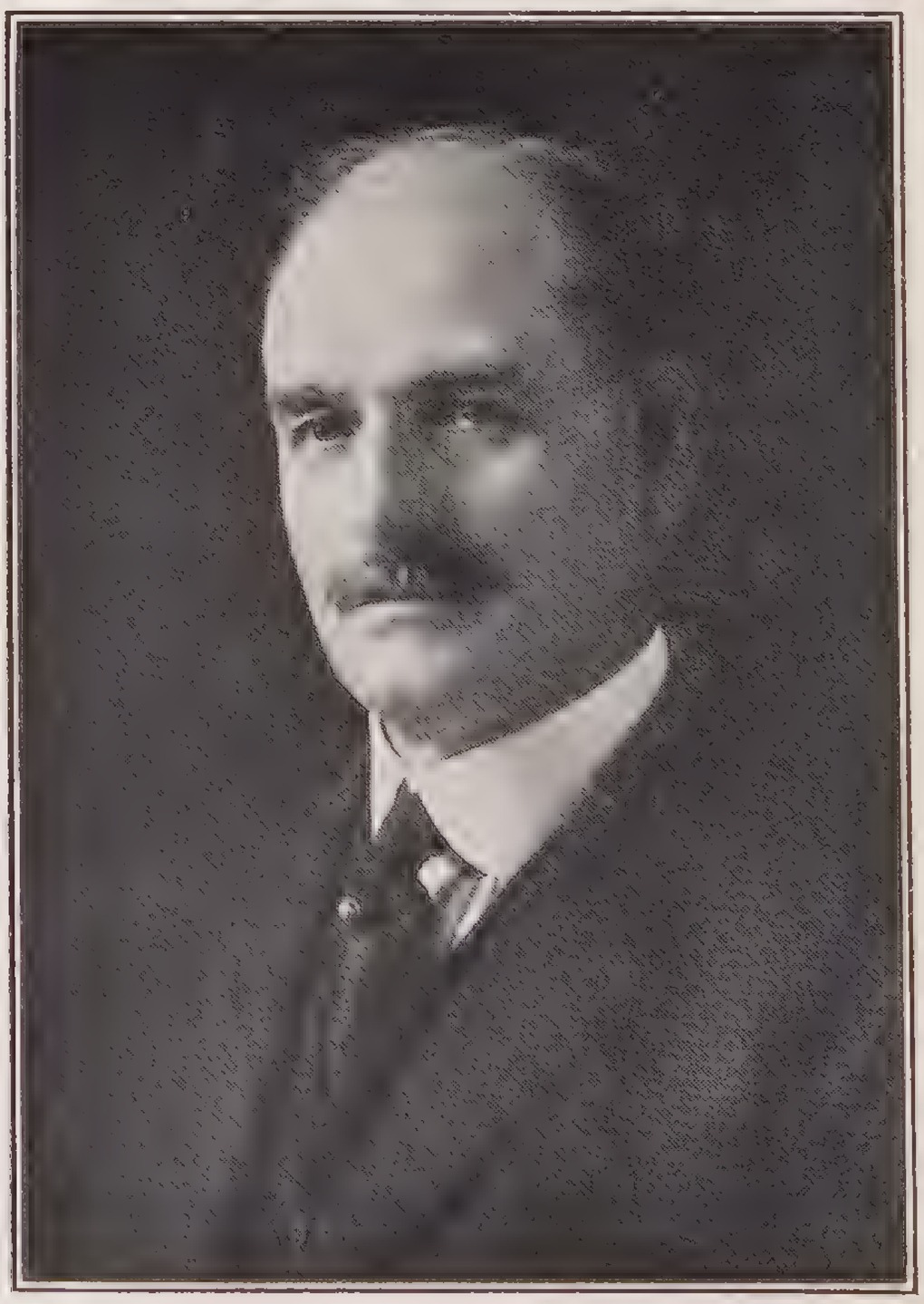
GEORGE R. WICKER
EDUCATOR



JOSEPH T. JOHNSON
JURIST



FRANK D. CRIM
PHYSICIAN



HERBERT E. DOOLITTLE
LAWYER

jects; was the author of "The Financial Administration of New York City in the Period of Dutch Occupation" (1900), and author with Richard T. Ely of "Elementary Principles of Economics" (1900). A man of wide knowledge and broad sympathies, his influence as an instructor was far-reaching and abiding, and he stood among the foremost educators of his day. The effectiveness of his vigorous and direct method of speech was enhanced by his skillful use of language and his frequent employment of apt illustration. Dr. Wicker was chairman of the New Hampshire Wilson League and campaigned the state for Wilson in 1912; was the candidate of the Progressive party for presidential elector for New Hampshire the same year, and chairman of the Progressive state committee during 1913–15. He was a member, and at the time of his death vice-president, of the American Economic Association; member of American Association for Labor Legislation; Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society; Graduate Club, Hanover, N.H.; the Masonic order, of which he was twice master; and the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He was married July 18, 1894, to Mabel Louise, daughter of Thomas James Sweeney of East Bloomfield, N. Y., and had four children: Josephine Candee, James Compton, Elizabeth Washburn, and Priscilla Chilton Wicker. He died at Hanover, N. H., Nov. 25, 1917.

JOHNSON, Joseph Travis, jurist, was born at Brewerton, Laurens co., S. C., Feb. 28, 1858, son of Benjamin and Mary J. (Medlock) Johnson. He was graduated A.B. at Erskine College in 1879, took a course in law at Vanderbilt University, and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1883, at once opening an office in Laurens. In 1901 he removed to Spartanburg, S. C., and in that year was elected to the national house of representatives, where he served continuously for sixteen years. He was a member of the committee on public buildings for eight years, during which his party (the Democratic) was in the minority; yet he was able to secure a federal building in each of the four county seats of his congressional district. When the Democrats captured the house in 1911, Mr. Johnson was transferred to the committee on appropriations, and served as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the financing of the legislative, executive and judicial departments. He was a statesman of breadth and vision, a profound student of political economy, and a master of the problems of finance and currency. He resigned his seat in 1915 to accept the appointment of U. S. federal judge for the new western district of South Carolina. Judge Johnson was a self-made man whose whole life was characterized by industry, determination and perseverance. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Southern Bar Association, the South Carolina State Bar Association, and the Spartanburg County Bar Association, and he was a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married July 30, 1890, to Sarah, daughter of Harvey W. and Amelia Anderson of Laurens, S. C., and had seven children: Joseph T., Jr.; Mary; Harvey W.; Laurens; Benjamin Oswald; Charles Edwin; and Elizabeth Johnson. He died in Spartanburg, S. C., May 8, 1919.

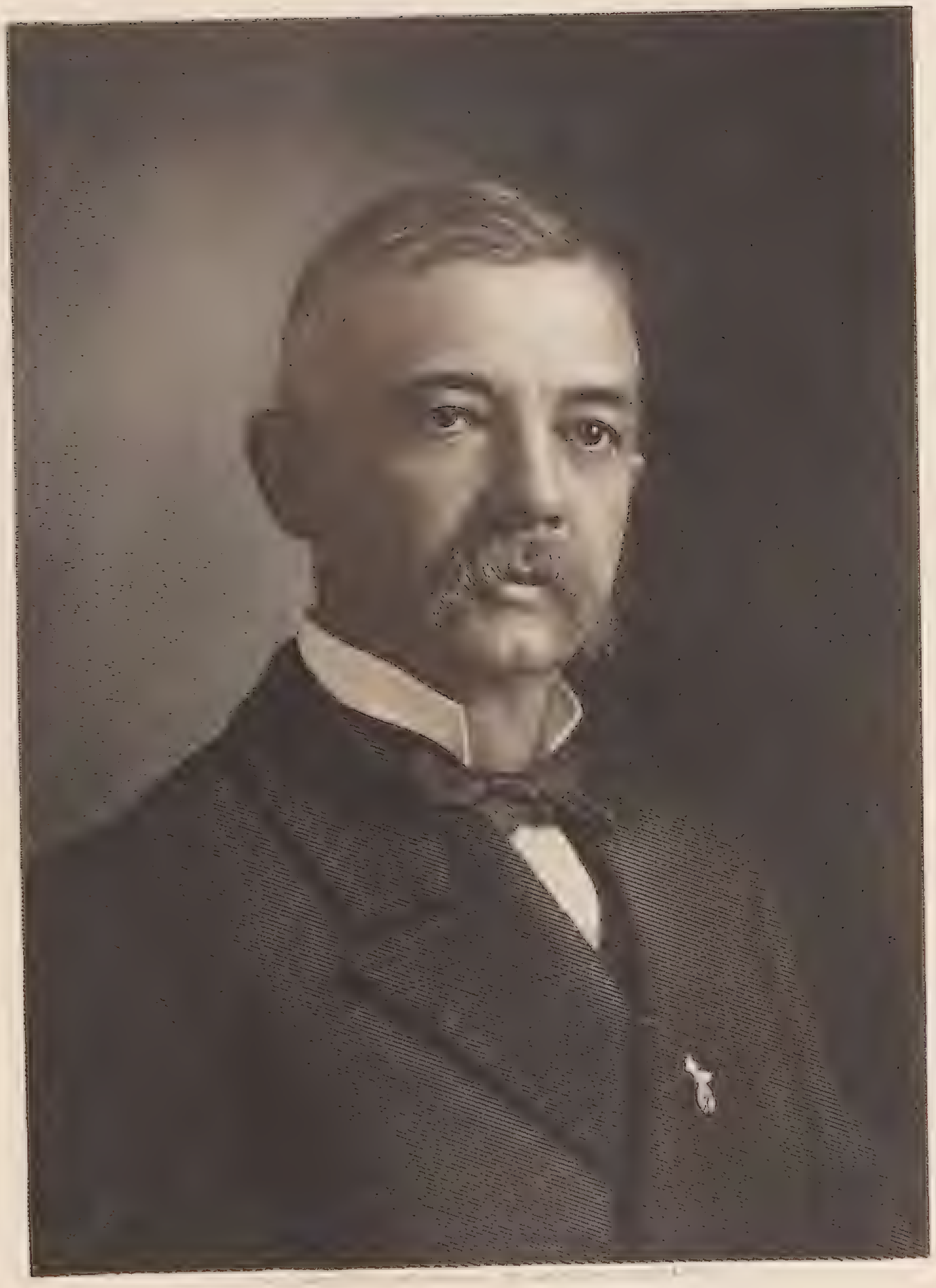
CRIM, Frank Dwight, physician and surgeon, was born at Mohawk, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1855, son of Justice and Harriett (Scovel) Crim. He was graduated B.S. at Cornell University in 1877, and M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) in 1881. After spending a year in the clinics of the Medical College of Vienna, specializing in the study of throat and nose diseases, he began the practice of his profession at Utica, N. Y., in 1882. Owing to impaired health, he removed to Lincoln, Neb., in 1887, and subsequently took charge of a sanitarium at Hot Springs, in the Great Smoky mountains of North Carolina. In 1899 he returned to Utica, where he practiced until his death. During his initial residence at Utica he was on the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; later he was of the surgical staff of Faxton Hospital; lectured at the nurses' school of that institution; physician to the Utica Orphan Asylum, and medical examiner of the Utica Mutual Compensation Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. Politically he was a Republican. While in Lincoln he served two years as coroner and at Hot Springs was alderman for several terms. In 1907 he was elected school commissioner of Utica. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church and was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Oneida County Medical Society (vice-president), Oneida County Historical Society (life), and the Republican League of Oneida county. Dr. Crim's thorough knowledge of the nose and throat, coupled with his grasp of anatomy, pathology and therapeutics, made him unexcelled as a surgical diagnostician, while the carefulness of his technique was attested by the excellence of his results. Of untiring energy, an indomitable will, and a capacity for work that seemed to know no bounds, he was an inspiring model for the younger men of the profession. He was married at West Winfield, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1885, to Amelia W., daughter of William H. Burgess of Petersburg, Va., and left two children: Annie J., wife of Clarence E. Leavenworth, Crawfordsville, Ind., and William Doolittle Crim, of New York city. He died at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1919.

DOOLITTLE, Herbert Elliott, lawyer, was born at Painesville, O., June 26, 1864, son of George and Emma (Ballard) Doolittle. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a merchant. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Monmouth, Ill., later becoming a student at Monmouth College. He was graduated at Denison University, Granville, O., in 1886, with the degree A.B. He studied law at Denison University, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. In the same year he settled at San Diego, Cal., where for two years he was an associate in the law office of William Collier. He was admitted to the California bar in 1890, and to the bar of the United States supreme court in 1899. From 1890 he was engaged in independent practice, and from 1905 until his death was associated in practice with William L. Morrison. He served as city attorney during 1895–1905. He was charter member and attorney Silver Gate Building & Loan Association. As secretary of the county highway commission he worked tirelessly in the building of roads throughout San Diego's back country and he was active in promoting the acquirement of the city's present water system. He was past president (two terms) San Diego Bar Association; president Upper Otay Club; organizer Pastime Gun Club, and member also Cuyamaca Club, San Diego; Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, California State Bar Association, and American Bar Association. He found his chief recreation in hunting, automobiling and general out-of-doors

life. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. Doolittle was a deep thinker, a thorough investigator, and a man of keen perceptions with a peculiar faculty of reasoning far into the future of any project upon which he was engaged. He was singularly free from prejudices and was an exceptionally good judge of human character. His moral nature well matched his mental. A man of high ideals he was faithful to them in his everyday life, yet his was a broad morality. There was no place in his nature for a narrow thought. He was upright in heart and clean in all his activities. The vitality of his mind and soul were reflected in the virility of his physique. He married at Plaquemine, La., Oct. 10, 1893, Mary Susan, daughter of Andrew H. Gay, a sugar planter of Plaquemine, La.; she survives him, with two children: Anna Gay and Herbert E. Doolittle, Jr. He died at San Diego, Oct. 17, 1919.

NAPIER, Barnette Turner, merchant, banker and legislator, was born at Independence, Mo., Mar. 17, 1857, son of John and Tabitha (Turner) Napier. He was graduated at the University of Missouri in 1877, and entered the college of law of that institution the same year, but impaired health necessitated a change of climate and he was obliged to remove to Colorado. After teaching school for a period at Nederland, he entered the mercantile business at Boulder, and in 1880 removed to Glenwood Springs. During the silver boom at Aspen he conducted a hay and grain business there, but in 1887 returned to Glenwood Springs and founded a dry goods store which became one of the largest department stores on the western slope. For a brief period he conducted a dry goods business also at Grand Junction. In 1904 he organized the Citizens National Bank, Glenwood Springs, and was its president at the time of his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity (32d degree), Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Fraternal Order of Eagles. From his large-minded interest in the welfare of the people he naturally came into politics. A lover of the public school, he was for eight years a member of the Glenwood Springs board of education, after which he served two terms as mayor. In 1905 he was elected to the Colorado house of representatives and in 1907 was sent to the state senate, and serving by reëlection as a member of that body until his death. For several terms he was chairman of the finance committee, and he had also been chairman of the judiciary committee. Throughout his career as a legislator he was conspicuous in his devotion to every enterprise which would minister to the growth and development of the state of Colorado. As chairman of the senate finance committee Mr. Napier not only wielded great influence but rendered a difficult service. The combined bills introduced usually contemplated an expenditure of four times as much as the state could by any possibility hope to secure, and he felt it incumbent upon him to study every measure in a thoroughly conscientious manner to determine its value for the people as a whole. Because of his thorough grasp of financial and legal questions, and his attitude of conservatism toward what he regarded as ill-considered legislation, he was held in the highest respect and gained state-wide fame and recognition. His loyalty in all things was his outstanding personal characteristic. He was married July 22, 1897, to Carrie, daughter of William Henry St. Clair, a physician, of Effingham, Ill.; her great-grandfather was Arthur St. Clair, a noted general of the revolution and the first governor of Ohio; there are two children of this union: Barnette Turner, Jr.; and St. Clair Napier. He died in Denver, Colo., Mar. 12, 1919.

WICKSON, Edward James, scientist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1848, son of George Guest and Catherine (Ray) Wickson. He was graduated A.B., at Hamilton College in 1869, having won college honors in the classics and in chemistry, and received the A.M. degree in 1872 from Hamilton. After a short period on the staff of the Utica, (N. Y.) "Morning Herald," he was elected secretary of the New York Dairymen's Association, and in 1873 became president of the Utica Dairymen's Board of Trade, a producer's selling organization which handled a large part of the local product for export trade. His services in behalf of the dairy industry led to his engagement as a speaker at the state dairymen's conventions from Vermont to Illinois. In 1875 he was called to San Francisco, Cal., to take an editorial position on the "Pacific Rural Press," with which he was connected for nearly fifty years and which he developed into the leading rural publication of the Pacific coast. In 1876 he organized the first dairy association in California, and in 1879 was an organizer of the California State Horticultural Society, serving as its first secretary, for fifteen years. In 1879 Eugene W. Hilgard (q.v.) invited him to join the faculty of the Agricultural College of the University of California as lecturer in dairy husbandry. Subsequently his line of work was extended and he became associate to Dr. Hilgard in 1891. He was professor of agricultural practice during 1897–1907; dean of the college of agriculture during 1905–12, and professor of horticulture during 1912–15. In addition to these duties he was also superintendent of experiment grounds, 1886–89; acting director of the university experiment station, 1892–93; superintendent of the university extension in agriculture, 1898–1905; acting director of the university agricultural experiment station, 1905–07; and professor of agriculture and director of the station, 1907–12. In 1915 he was retired with honors with a pension from the Carnegie Foundation. Prof. Wickson was president of the California Microscopical Society and the California Floral Society; member of the National Council of Horticulture and trustee of the California Polytechnic School. By appointment of the United States department of agriculture in 1899 he investigated the pomological conditions of the Pacific coast, the results being published in "Bulletin No. 151 of the Bureau of Plant Industry" (1909). Other valuable and important bulletins and reports have been contributed by him to the government in agricultural fields, especially on conditions and problems found in California. He is the author of "California Fruits and How to Grow them" (1889), which has passed through eight editions and is the authority on all branches of fruit culture in the state; "The California Vegetables in the Garden and Field" (1898); "California Garden Flowers, Trees, Shrubs and Vines" (1915); "One Thousand Questions in California Agriculture" (1914); and "Second Thousand Questions in California Agriculture" (1916); besides many papers contributed to his own and other horticultural journals. These publications have formed some of the most valuable contributions to hor-



Gertrude I. Major



Wallace N. Rose

ticultural literature that have been made. For ten years he served as a director of the Berkeley public schools, and for two terms was president of the school board. In 1913 Gov. Johnson appointed him one of two California representatives on the American commission to study agricultural coöperation and rural credits in Europe. He also served as a member of the University of California committee on rural credits, and of the special committee of the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, dealing with the same subject. He was married at Irvington, Cal., Apr. 27, 1875, to Ednah Newell, daughter of Rev. Silas Solon Harmon, a pioneer teacher of California, and had six children: Ednah Harmon, wife of Willis Frank Kelly, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Katherine Ray Wickson; Ida Robinson, wife of John Hudson Thomas; Harmon Wickson; Gladys Clare Wickson; and Guest Wickson of Berkeley, Cal.

ROWE, Wallace Hurtte, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1861, son of Joseph and Margaret Eliza (Boyce) Rowe, and a descendant of Robert and Martha (Abrams) Rowe, of King William county, Va. His father, who was a native of Virginia, was a wholesale lumberman and later a private banker of Missouri. He was educated in private schools and at St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo. He began his business career as a clerk in his father's banking establishment at Hannibal, Mo., and in 1883 entered the service of J. W. Gates & Co., wire manufacturers of St. Louis, with whom he remained after it was merged with the St. Louis Wire Nail Co. in 1885. In 1886, J. W. Gates and others organized the Braddock Wire Co. and Mr. Rowe was sent to Pittsburgh as its treasurer and general manager. The Braddock company was subsequently merged with other wire concerns into the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co. of Illinois, with general offices in Chicago, but Mr. Rowe remained in Pittsburgh as general manager of the Pennsylvania plants of the corporation. In 1898 the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co. was merged into a new corporation, the American Steel & Wire Co. of Illinois, with no change, however, in Mr. Rowe's official position, and he continued to represent the interests of the concern in Pennsylvania until after the absorption of the American Steel & Wire Co. by the United States Steel Corporation early in 1901. In the latter year he sold his interests in the corporation, resigned his several positions, and organized the Pittsburgh Steel Co., at Monessen, Pa., of which he was president until his death. This company was merged with the Pittsburgh Steel Hoop Co., of Glassport, Pa. The Pittsburgh Steel Co. has one of the most extensive and modernly equipped steel and wire plants in America, besides its own iron ore property on the Cuyuna Range in Minnesota. Mr. Rowe was also the first president of the Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, large producers of seamless tubular products, with factories at Monessen, Pa.; and president of the Monessen Coal & Coke Co., and the Pittsburgh Steel Ore Co.; vice-president of the Pittsburgh Ice Co., and a director in the Duquesne National Bank, Pittsburgh, and the Home Life Insurance Co. of New York, and was also officer, director or stockholder in various other industrial or financial institutions of importance. He was a director of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, the Newsboys' Home, and the Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh; member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and of the Duquesne, Union, University, Pittsburgh Golf, Oakmont Country, and Allegheny Country clubs, Pittsburgh, and vice-president and director of the Cobourg (Ont.) Golf Club. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married, June 1, 1893, to Sallie, daughter of Henry C. Huston, of Connellsville, Pa., and had five children: Sarah Margaret, Dorothy Huston, Wallace H. Jr., Mary Louise and Eleanor Huston Rowe. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 1, 1919.

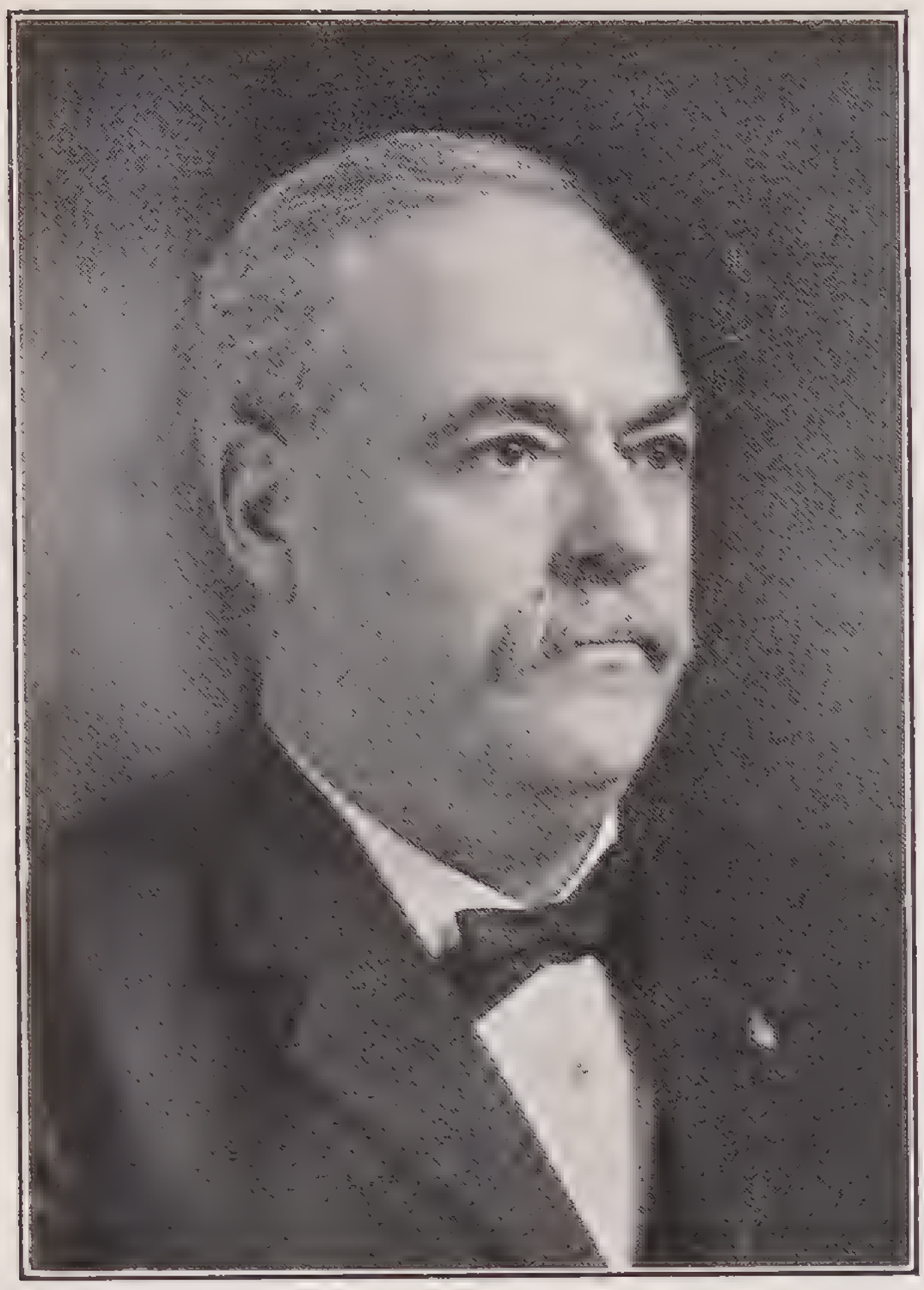
WILSON, Henry H., lawyer, was born near Fremont, Sandusky co., O., Jan. 1, 1854, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Feasel) Wilson; grandson of Robert Wilson, and great-grandson of a native of Scotland who came to America in the eighteenth century. Nathaniel Wilson, father of the subject and a farmer, was a native of Luzerne county, Pa., removed to Sandusky county, O., in 1834, and in 1871 settled in Saunders county, Neb., residing also for a time in Cheyenne county, in the latter state. Henry H. Wilson received his preliminary education in Ohio public schools, including Fremont high school, and a private academy at Bryan, O. He taught school for a time, subsequently entered Nebraska State Normal School, Peru, and was graduated at the University of Nebraska in 1878, with the degree Ph.D., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1885, and the degree LL.M. in 1895. At the university he was president of the Adelphian and Union Literary societies, and business manager and editor in chief of "Hesperian," the university paper. During 1878–79 he was principal of the high school at Seward, Neb. He was law student in the offices of Lamb, Billingsley & Lambertson, Lincoln; was admitted to the bar of Nebraska in 1881, and in that year began practicing law at Lincoln, Neb., as a partner of Arnott C. Rocketts, under the firm style of Ricketts & Wilson, which firm became Lamb, Ricketts & Wilson in 1882 through the acquisition of Walter J. Lamb; it was again Ricketts & Wilson during 1892–99. In the latter year he took as his partner his nephew, Elmer W. Brown, as Wilson & Brown; during 1908–19 the firm was Burkett, Wilson & Brown, the senior partner being Elmer J. Burkett, and in the latter year it became Burkett, Wilson, Brown & Wilson by the addition of his son, Ralph P. Wilson. In 1889 he became one of the faculty of Central Law School, and upon the establishment of this institution as the college of law of the University of Nebraska, in 1891, he became professor of law, and has ever since occupied that chair, devoting a portion of his time to that service. Among his noted cases was that involving the contest for the governorship of Nebraska in 1890–91, when he was counsel for the contestant. He participated in the argument before the supreme court in the mandamus case against the speaker before the house of representatives. and also participated in the case involving the legality of the joint convention of the two houses of the legislature to try the contest. He was of counsel in Arndt vs. Griggs, 134 U. S. 316, a leading supreme court case involving the powers of the state over titles to real estate lying within is boundaries. His contention as to such power was sustained by the court and it became a leading case on this important question. Politically he is a Republican; was presidential elector and president of the Nebraska electoral college in 1904, and candidate for governor in 1902. Aside from his professional activities he

is vice-president of the Lincoln Savings & Loan Association, and director in the Lincoln National Bank. He was president of the Nebraska commission to the national conference on uniformity of state laws; is past president Nebraska State Bar Association and Lancaster County Bar Association and member also of the American Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 33d degree and has been Grand Master of the state; Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Beta Phi and Theta Kappa Nu fraternities, and the Round Table Club, Lincoln. His favorite pursuit is the study of ancient and modern law, and Roman law, and he finds his chief recreation in golf. He is known as an orator and frequently addresses graduating classes and alumni associations and fraternity meetings. He was married at Lincoln, Neb., June 22, 1882, to Emma, daughter of Benjamin D. Parks, captain 22d regiment Iowa infantry, and has four children: Helen, an artist; Edith, now Mrs. Paul T. Bell, Oakland, Cal:; Ralph Parks, a lawyer; and Walter Feasel Wilson, an architect.

SMITH, Jessie Earnestine Shirley, actress, was born at Payson, Adams co., Ill., June 14, 1866, daughter of Philomen Perin and Maria Louise (Hayes) Shirley. She was descended from the Shirleys, of Chattey Castle, near Stafford, Eng., who were knighted in an early century. The first in America was Gen. William Shirley, who was killed in Braddock's army; from him the line of descent is traced through his son, William and the latter's son Ambrose Shepard Shirley, grandfather of our subject. Miss Shirley received her education in the public schools of Marion, Ia. At twelve she started from Chicago touring the western country to the Pacific coast as a child elocutionist under the direction of her father. In 1892, with her husband, she played a season of repertoire with the Gibler Comedy Company, through Illinois and Indiana, and she was then for four years partner with Sam T. Shaw in the Sam T. Shaw Company, repertoire, playing California. She organized, with he husband, the Jessie Shirley Company, in 1898, touring the Pacific ocast in a repertoire of plays. During 1902–04 she played summer engagements in stock at the Auditorium, Spokane, Wash. She returned to that city in 1905 and played stock continually for over four years, being the longest run of stock ever played in the United States by the same company of players. Subsequently she played in stock in that city during 1911–12, and thereafter, until 1917, played sketches in vaudeville. She was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. An actress of more than ordinary ability and of unique drawing power, the reputation of Jessie Shirley extended throughout the Pacific northwest. Off the stage she had a manner of unaffected simplicity and the ways of the woman of the home. She was simple, unpretending, and thoughtful of everybody but herself. She was married at Marion, Ia., Feb. 19, 1885, to Harry Wilber Smith, and had one child: Helen Hazel Smith, wife of Charles Martin Quinn, of Spokane. She died at Spokane, Wash., May 29, 1918.

NELSON, Thomas McDowell, manufacturer, was born at St. Thomas, Pa., June 12, 1849, son of Alexander Kirkpatrick and Mary Maxwell (McDowell) Nelson. His father was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1794. After completing his civil engineering course at Lafayette College in 1870, Mr. Nelson was employed by the New York Central and other railroads through a period of five years. Returning to Chambersburg, he served as justice of the peace, clerk to the County Commissioners and as surveyor until 1879, when he became associated with the lumber firm of Craig & Nelson and independently designed and constructed bridges. In 1882 he associated with Andrew Buchanan in the firm of Nelson & Buchanan, engineers and contractors. In 1888 he organized the Chambersburg Shoe Company, and, later on, the Nelson Shoe Company—the former manufactured and the latter sold shoes through a chain of stores extending from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Columbus and Dayton, O. In 1889 he organized the Chambersburg Hosiery Company at Chambersburg with a branch factory, later on, at Fort London, Pa. In 1896 Mr. Nelson was made president of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company and operated the business until it was absorbed in the formation of the American Bridge Company, a branch of the U. S. Steel Corporation. He resided in Pittsburgh from 1896 until 1900, but returned to Chambersburg in the latter year and became vice-president of the Crawford Automobile Company then formed at Hagerstown, Md. In 1901 Mr. Nelson's son, Alexander H., and E. A. Merydith joined the firm of Nelson & Buchanan, and the name became the Nelson-Merydith Co. In that year also he organized the Chambersburg Trust Co., and served as its president until his death. He took a keen interest in the organization of the Penn Hall School at Chambersburg, and was president of the Penn Hall Co. He was also a trustee of Wilson College, a director of the Chambersburg Gas Co., a member of the Presbyterian church, and a 32d degree Mason. He was married at Ghent, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1871, to Esther Anne, daughter of Jacob S. Hollinger of Gettysburg, Pa., and had six children: Margaret McDowell, wife of George C. Lewis; Alexander Howard; Sallie Jeannette, wife of Rev. Merle H. Anderson; Thomas McDowell; Anne, wife of Frank S. Magill; and Robert Buchanan Nelson. He died at Chambersburg, Pa., Mar. 19, 1919.

WILLSON, David Burt, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27, 1842, son of James McLeod and Rebecca (Burt) Willson. His father was minister of the Cherry Street Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, during 1834–62. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860 with the degree of A.B., and received his A.M. degree there three years later. While having the ministry in view, he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated M.D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1863. During the civil war he was assistant surgeon in the hospital transport service on western waters until the spring of 1865, when he took a four years' course at the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., was graduated in 1869, and then studied law at the University of Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach in 1868 and ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian church in 1870, being at once installed pastor of the Allegheny church. Five years later he was chosen by the synod a member of the faculty of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary. He held the chair of Biblical languages and literature from 1875 until he became professor emeritus in 1916, a position also occupied by his father and grandfather before him. During 1874–95 he was joint editor of the "Reformed Presbyterian and



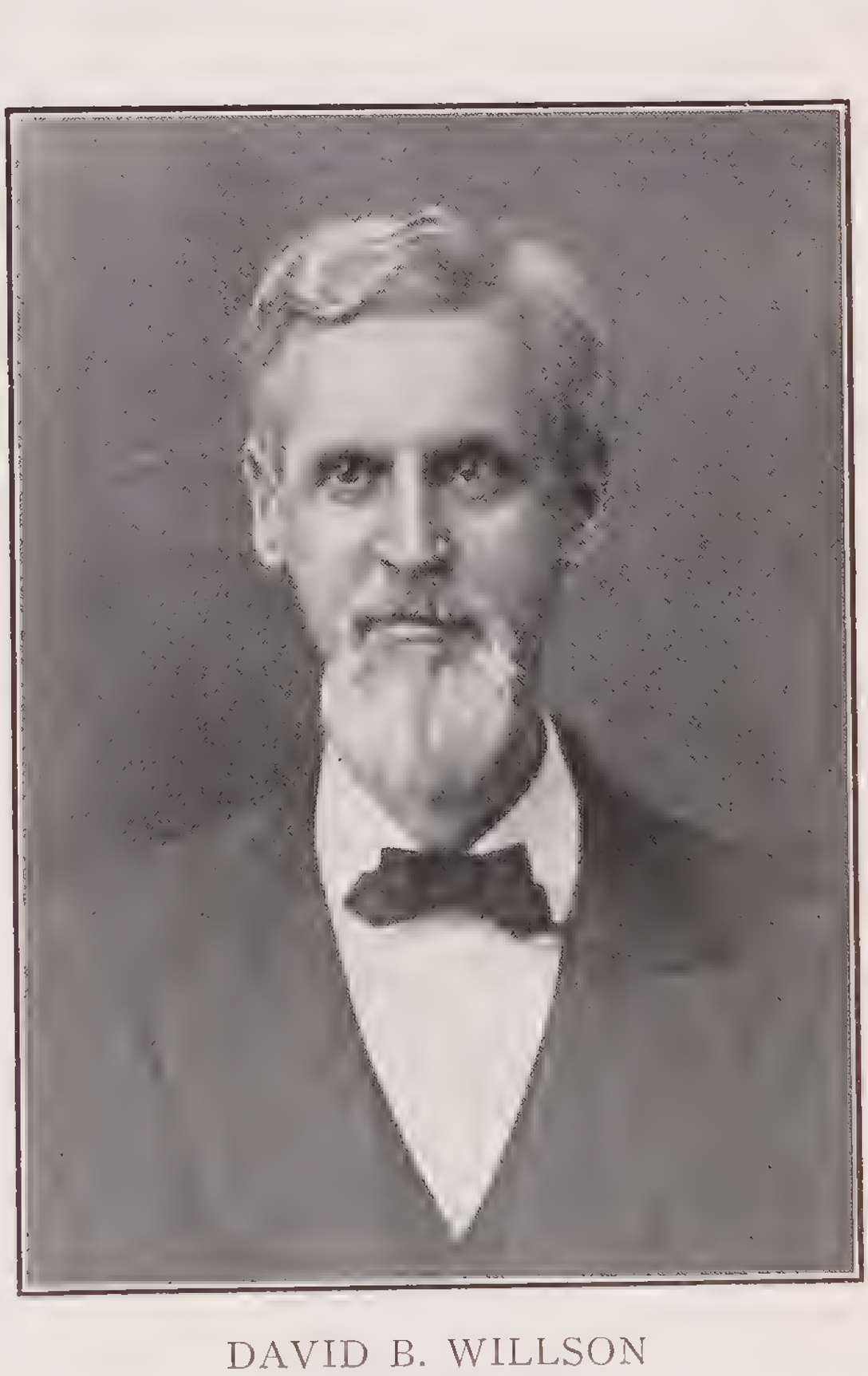
HENRY H. WILSON
LAWYER



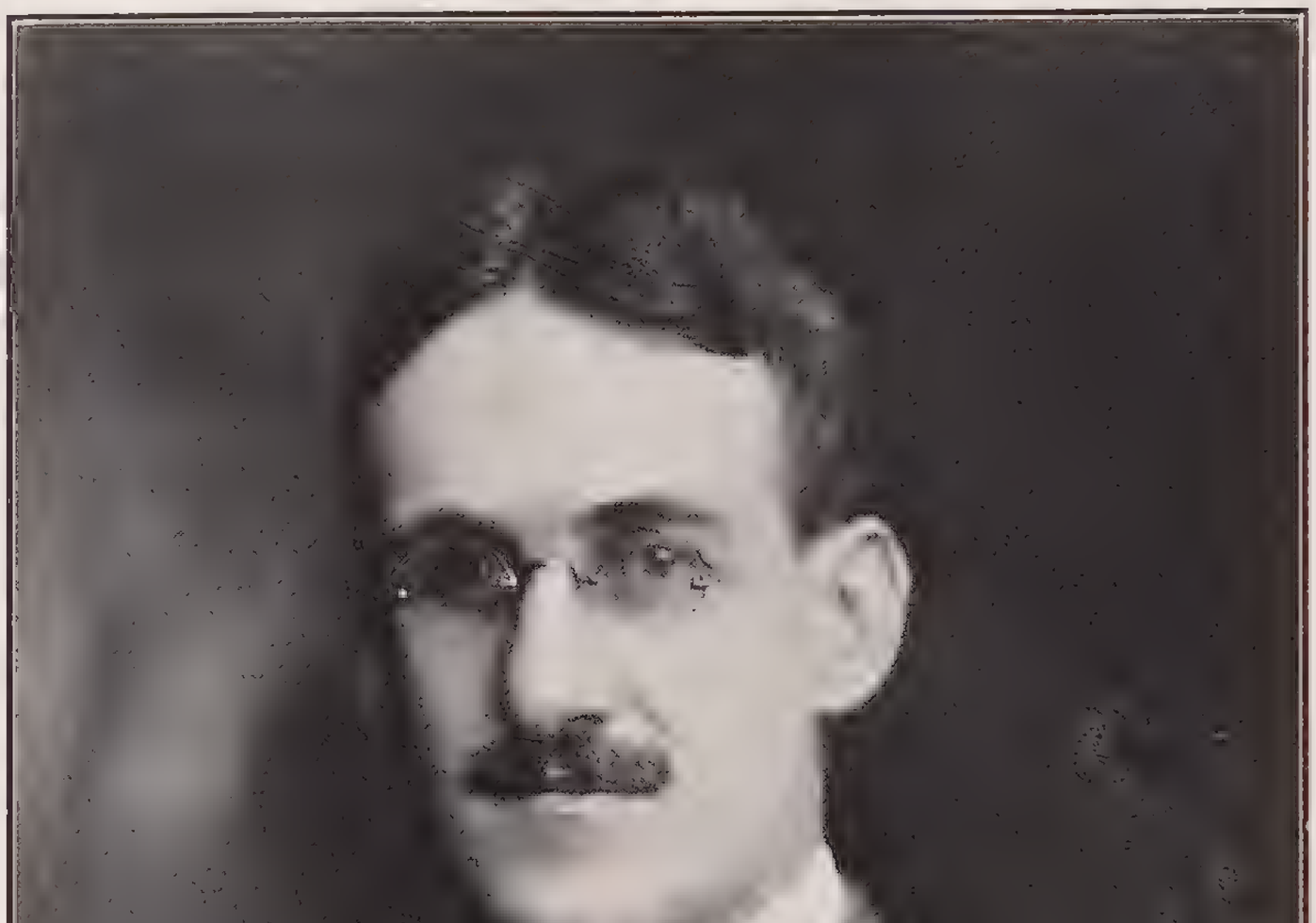
JESSIE E. S. SMITH
ACTRESS



THOMAS McD. NELSON
MANUFACTURER



DAVID B. WILLSON
CLERGYMAN



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



Covenanter,'' which was a combination of the ''Covenanter,'' founded by his father in 1845, and the ''Reformed Presbyterian,'' founded in 1837. He was moderator of the Reformed Presbyterian synod in 1887, and a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1896. He edited ''Lyman's Historical Chart'' (1869), and contributed regularly to religious periodicals. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. He possessed unusual powers of oratory, and was an able writer and editor. He was picturesque, energetic and sometimes dramatic in his delivery, and was always eloquent, especially as a Biblical interpreter. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 21, 1873, to Martha J., daughter of David Grier of Allegheny, and (2) Aug. 14, 1883, to Mary R., daughter of John Galbraith of Valencia, Pa., and had three children: Rev. James Burt; Anna Galbraith; and Mary Grier, wife of Rev. John Coleman. He died at Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 13, 1919.

GREGORY, Stephen Strong, lawyer, was born at Unadilla, Otsego co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1849, son of Jared Comstock and Charlotte Caroline (Camp) Gregory. His family having removed to Madison, Wis., in 1858, he attended the University of Wisconsin, was graduated in 1870, and received his LL.B. degree in the law department of that university in 1871. He began the practice of his profession in Madison, Wis., but three years later removed to Chicago, Ill. There he was first associated with Arthur H. Chetlain under the firm name of Chetlain & Gregory. In 1879 they joined forces with the firm of Tenney & Flower, which was later succeeded by Flower, Remy & Gregory. In 1888 the firm of Gregory, Booth & Harlan was formed and continued for five years. After practicing alone for a short time Mr. Gregory became associated with C. H. Poppenhusen and Joseph L. McNab in 1900 under the firm name of Gregory, Poppenhusen & McNab, which in 1914 was succeeded by Gregory & McNab, and Gregory, Burges & McNab. Mr. Gregory was special counsel for the city of Chicago before the U. S. supreme court in the Lake Front case, and with John P. Wilson defended and successfully maintained the constitutionality of the law creating the sanitary district of Chicago. He was also instrumental in postponing the execution of Prendergast for the murder of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and securing a trial as to the prisoner's sanity just before the time set for his execution and after the supreme court had refused a supersedeas. Although that proceeding was much criticized, it has since been generally conceded as lawful and judicial and has been followed as a precedent. Among other important cases with which he was connected are: the conspiracy case against Eugene V. Debs; the Fiske will case, and the Hall safe case. For a short time Mr. Gregory was special counsel for the Federal Trade Commission. He was commissioner of Chicago for two years, and in 1917 became a member of the Cook County Fuel Commission and the war commission of the Chicago Bar Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association (president in 1911), the Illinois State Bar Association (president 1901); the Chicago Bar Association (president 1900); the Law Club (president 1911); the Chicago, Iroquois, Church and Skokie Country clubs of Chicago, and the Lawyers' Club of New York. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and in politics a Democrat. He was married Nov. 25, 1880, to Janet M., daughter of Edward Antill Tappan of Madison, Wis., and had three children: Charlotte Camp, Tappan, and Stephen Strong Gregory, Jr. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24, 1920.

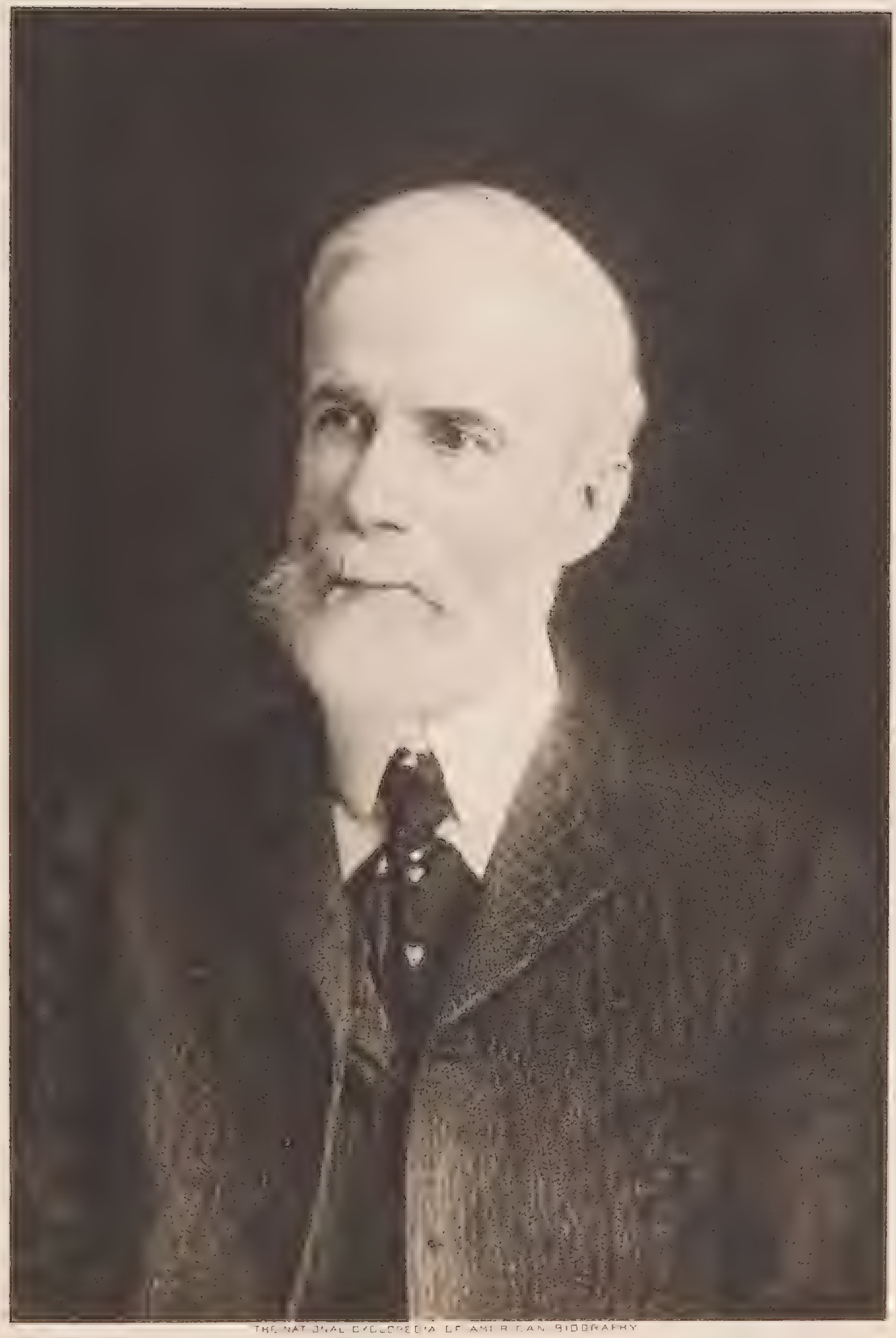
TON, Cornelius John, lawyer and realty operator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1876, son of John and Agnes (Vandersyde) Ton, natives of Akersloot, North Holland, who came to America in 1849, settling on the Calumet river, at what is now a part of Chicago, Ill. In addition to engaging in agriculture, he translated articles for Dutch journals and took a leading part in the welfare work of the Dutch Reformed church. The son attended Hope College, Holland, Mich., and was graduated B.L. at Northwestern University law school in 1898. In that year he was admitted to the Illinois bar and began his professional career in Chicago, specializing in real estate law. He soon became a dominant factor in Republican politics, making political speeches throughout the country during the national campaign of 1900. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1906 and 1908, serving on the Chicago charter conference committee, and was one of the three who organized the ''Band of Hope,'' instrumental in the passage of the plurality primary bill. To him is due the credit of the passage through the house of the measures to stop fraudulent employment agencies, and the introduction of the full train crew and sixteen-hour train service bills. In 1910 he became interested in the reclamation of Louisiana swamp land, organizing the New Orleans Netherland Co., of which he was president. This company reclaimed a large section of the peninsula between Lakes Cataouachie and Salvador near New Orleans, naming it New Netherlands. He interested capital in the North and in Holland, and having solved the enginering problems, built upon a large scale. The peninsula became the world's greatest truck farm, the rich delta soil being especially adapted to the growing of early vegetables. Besides being chief executive, he acted as general manager of these ''winter garden'' farms. The Netherlands Co. also operated a dairy farm and its own water-transportation system to New Orleans. For twenty years prior to his death, Mr. Ton was the Ton family historian, maintaining a detailed record of some 700 members, all descendants of Dirk Ton, his grandfather. The Ton family, organized under the laws of Illinois, claims to be the largest organized family in existence. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society of Chicago, the Holland Society, Chicago Historical Society, various bar associations, and of the Traffic and City clubs, Chicago. Courageous, steadfast and dependable, he was a leader in whatever pursuit he undertook. Great diversity of talent and executive ability were his, and his courteous thoughtfulness of others and geniality won him the admiration of all who knew him. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1900, to Johanna, daughter of Johannes Vanderbilt, a wholesale grain merchant of Chicago, and had five children: Graeme Motley, Irving Vanderbilt, John Burroughs, Johanna Marcella, and Cornelia Agnes Ton. He died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1915.

PRENTIS, Robert Riddick, jurist, was born at the University of Virginia, May 24, 1855, son of Robert Riddick and Margaret Ann (Whitehead) Prentis, grandson of Joseph and Susan Caroline (Riddick) Prentis, great-grandson of Joseph and Margaret (Bowdoin) Prentis, and great-great-grandson of William Prentis, who came from Norfolk county, England, about 1725,

and settled at Williamsburg, Va. The first Joseph Prentis succeeded George Wythe as a member of the noted Virginia convention of December, 1775; was judge of the first admiralty court in Virginia, in 1776; member of the legislature; speaker of the house of delegates; privy council of Virginia 1779–81; one of the revisers of the Code of 1792, and judge of the general court during 1789–1809. Judge Prentis' early education was obtained at Oak Grove (Va.) Academy, the private school of Maj. Horace W. Jones, Charlottesville, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Obliged to assist in the support of his widowed mother and family, he became deputy in the office of the county clerk of Albemarle. He took the two years' course at the college of law of the University of Virginia in one, graduating in 1876 with the degree LL.B. He was at once admitted to the bar of Virginia and practiced his profession first at Charlottesville, then at Norfolk, in partnership with John Goode (1879), and at Suffolk, Nansemond county, during 1880–95. While living at Suffolk he was associated with Austin C. Withers for three years. He was mayor of Suffolk during 1883–85, and was a Democratic presidential elector in 1892. He was elected by the legislature to be judge of the Norfolk circuit and began his service Jan. 1, 1895, and when the judicial circuits were redistributed, was reëlected in 1902, but resigned in 1907. From 1907 to 1916 he was chairman of the state corporation commission, resigning in the latter year to take his place on the bench as associate justice of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, with chambers at Richmond and residence at Suffolk. He was a member of the Democratic state committee during 1887–92; member Virginia tax commission in 1910; member of state advisory board on taxation in 1916, and president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners during 1915–16. During 1907–16 he was a director in Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, the state institution for disabled Confederate veterans. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, the Virginia Historical Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Chi Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the Country Club of Virginia, the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs of Richmond, and the Virginia Club of Norfolk. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married at Suffolk, Va., Jan 6, 1887, to Mary Allen, daughter of Algernon Sidney Darden, of Suffolk.

STEVENSON, Charles Crawford, certified public accountant, was born at Norfolk, Va., Apr. 11, 1833, son of Charles and Sarah (Forbes) Stevenson, and grandson of Jonathan Stevenson, 2d, who came from England in 1778 and settled at Norfolk, having left his native land because of his unwillingness to fight against American independence. He was educated at the McDwight School, Norfolk, and at the age of fifteen began his business career in a retail dry goods store at Norfolk, later entering the express business. Soon thereafter he found employment with William Staples & Williams, a prominent shipping and commission house of Norfolk. Although but sixteen at this period he developed a remarkable aptitude for bookkeeping and accounts, and at seventeen was placed in charge of the office management. On the liquidation of this firm he went to Baltimore, Md., where at nineteen, he was engaged as financial manager of Thomas J. Carson & Co. Here he made the most of his opportunities, while he came in contact with leading financiers, numbering Johns Hopkins among his friends. When civil war seemed imminent the firm sent him into the South to look after its large interests and he handled this mission most satisfactorily. He was an ardent Southerner whose championship of the Confederacy resulted in a term of imprisonment in Fort McHenry, Baltimore. In 1863 he settled in New York city and soon thereafter established himself as a public accountant. His rule was never to undertake a work that he could not accomplish himself, and his acceptance of a commission was a guarantee that it would be performed faithfully, while his ability was an assurance that it would be successfully executed. His work soon began to attract attention, and during 1879–80 his examination of the finances of the city of Elizabeth (N. J.) brought him high commendation. He had been appointed by the supreme court of New Jersey and so satisfactory was his performance of a difficult task that the mayor appointed him city treasurer, and he held the office for three years. Later he was engaged on many important cases, the demand for his services in surrogate and estate work keeping him busily employed. A leading case was his adjustment of the interest of A. S. Barnes, deceased, in the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co. Steadfastness and zeal in the interests of his clients marked his every undertaking, and he was never known to lose a client. He had an early predilection for the study of medicine but his father's financial reverses constrained him to give up the study. He retained, however, a deep interest in the science throughout his life. He was a member of the American Association of Public Accountants, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Academy of Natural History, American Botanical Society, National Geographic Society, and the Merchants' Association of New York, and he held a high place in Masonry, being past master of his lodge and district deputy grand master of the 3d Masonic district, New York. He was a communicant of the Baptist denomination and was also prominent in Sunday school work. He found his chief recreation in reading and music. His was a genial personality; an hour spent in his company meant an hour of bright, sparkling conversation. He was married in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 10, 1855, to Ruth A., daughter of Howard Griffith, of Baltimore, and had six children: Howard G., vice-president Gardiner Mill Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Clarence C., secretary of that company; Ruth, of California; and Sarah; Mary and Helen Stevenson, of Elizabeth, N. J. He died at Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918.

McNEILL, Rivers, real estate dealer and collector of customs, was born near LaFayette, Christian co., Ky., Nov. 12, 1858, son of Thomas Henry and Rebecca (Tuck) McNeill, grandson of Malcolm and Martha (Rivers) McNeill, and great-grandson of Henry McNeill, who came over from Scotland in 1771. He was a direct descendant from Torquill McNeill, first chief of the McNeills of Colonsay. Orphaned at an arly age, young Rivers was raised by his paternal grandparents. He was graduated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, in 1879, and at once engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, Ill., with his brother, Thomas H. McNeill, under the firm name of McNeill Bros. In Chicago he was active



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Charles Stevens-on

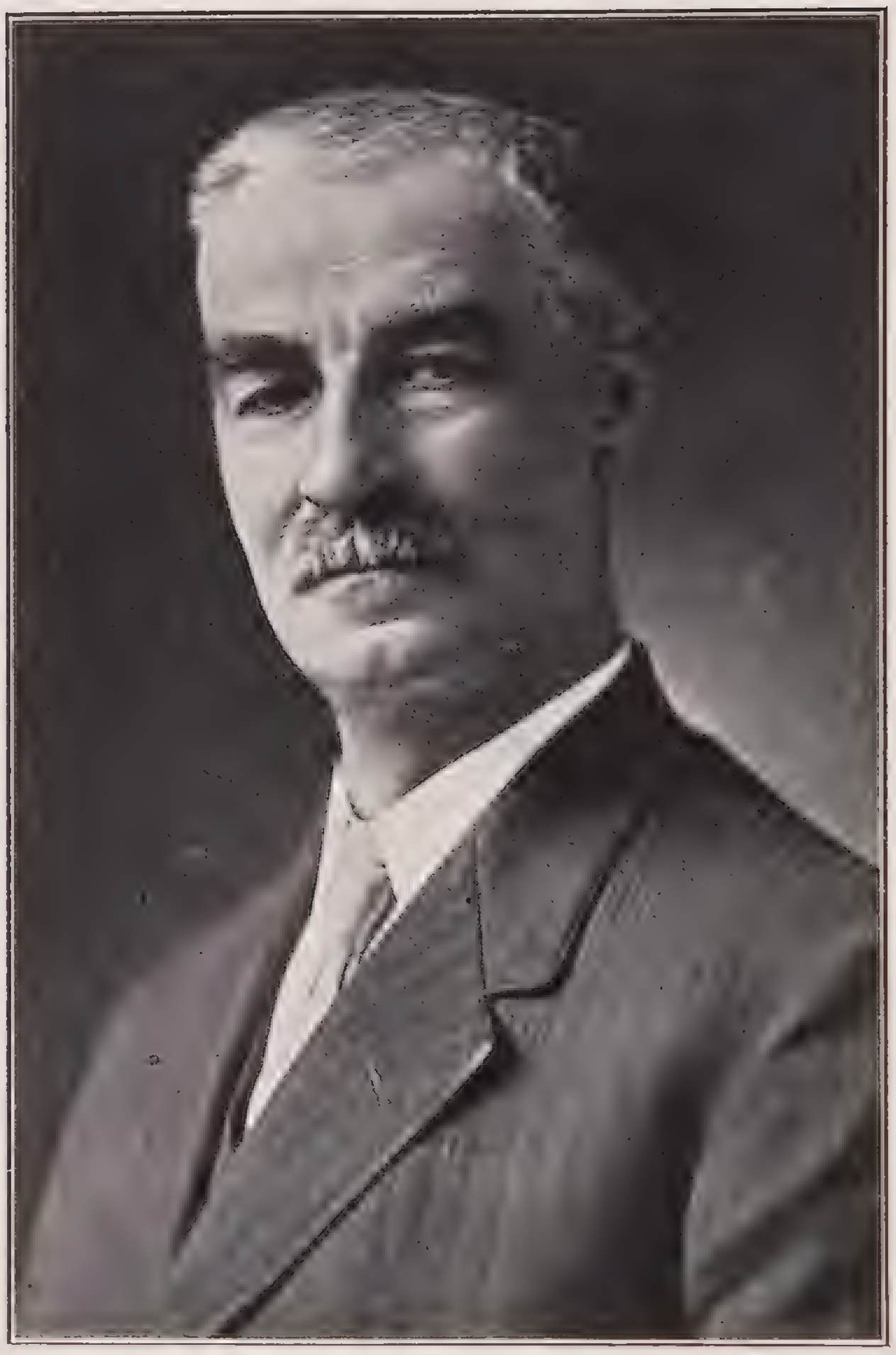


Martin Dutton

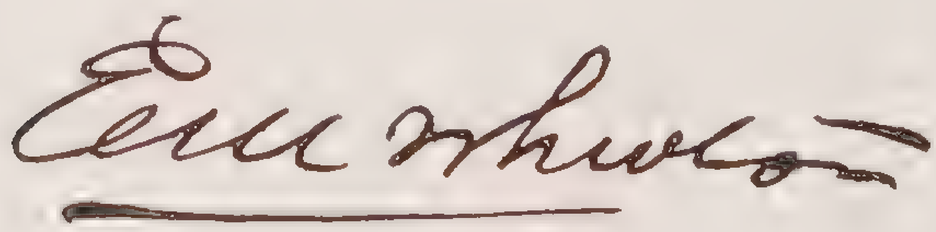


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Piers McNeill



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in many lines of municipal enterprise as well as in politics. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1912, Baltimore, Md., which nominated Woodrow Wilson for president, and in 1914 Pres. Wilson appointed him collector of customs for the Chicago district, in which capacity he served until his death. He was a member of the Union League, University, Iroquois and Wausaukee clubs. He found his chief recreation in gardening and hunting. He had a fine sense of civic duty, and no project, which in his judgment tended to advance the welfare of his adopted city, lacked his hearty coöperation. He was twice married (1) in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1885, to Estella Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Corby; she died Oct. 19, 1896; and (2) in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17, 1897, to Ella Rebecca, daughter of William De Hart, a farmer of Hancock county, Ill. He had three children: Malcom Rivers, a naval officer in the European war; Cherrill, wife of Robert Morford Adams, of Duluth; and Dorothy Meshew McNeill. He died at Evanston, Ill., Oct. 12, 1918.

DA COSTA, John Chalmers, Jr., physician, was born at Pottstown, Pa., June 13, 1871, son of John Chalmers and Mary Gould (Meigs) Da Costa. His father was also a physician. The son attended Princeton University for two years, but was not graduated, and obtained his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1893. He at once began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, Pa., making a specialty in internal medicine. During the Spanish-American war he was 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, U. S. volunteers. He was associate professor of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, attending physician to Jefferson Hospital, consulting physician to Northwestern General Hospital, and hematologist to the German Hospital, all of Philadelphia. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Therapeutic Society, American Climatological Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pathological Society and Pediatric Society. He was author of "Clinical Hematology" (2d edition, 1905); "Surgical Hematology" (in Keen's System of Surgery, 1906); "Principles and Practice of Physical Diagnosis" (3d edition, 1919); "Diseases of the Blood" (in Hare's System of Therapeutics), and "Secondary Anemia" (in Sajous' Cyclopedia of Practice of Medicine). He acquired considerable local reputation as a blood specialist and was frequently consulted on his specialty. He was married Oct. 24, 1894, to Elizabeth S., daughter of John Hays, of Carlisle, Pa., and had two children: John Chalmers and Jean Van Ness Da Costa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 26, 1920.

PATTISON, Martin, mining operator and banker, was born at Haldeman, Niagara co., Ont., Canada, Jan. 17, 1841, son of Simeon and Emmarilla (Pattison) Thayer. Early in life he took his mother's family name. His father, a native of New York state, was descended from Thomas Thayer, who came from England in 1645 and settled at Braintree, Mass., the line being traced through Thomas, Richmond, Isaac, Isaac, Reuben and David Thayer, who was Mr. Pattison's grandfather. He received a public school education and began his business career with the Michigan Lumber Co., Marquette, Mich., in 1876. Three years later he started a business of his own, establishing an extensive logging business on the Black river just south of Superior, Wis. While investigating timber north of Duluth, Minn., he discovered ore, and selling his logging business in 1882 became identified with mining interests on Vermilion Range. He located the Chandler and Pioneer group of iron mines in 1883 and thenceforth Mr. Pattison's chief business interests were in mines and mining investigations. He was president of the Denn-Arizona Copper Co., Pattison Coal & Iron Co., Juanita Mining Co., and the United States National Bank of Superior. Mr. Pattison was prominent in Republican politics, was a member of the Wisconsin State Central Committee and of the executive committee of that body. He served two times in the Michigan legislature (1870–71); was elected sheriff of Douglas county (Superior) Wis., in 1883, and was mayor of Superior in 1890 and 1891 and 1896. He was a Knight Templar and a Wisconsin Consistory 32d degree Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Elks lodge; a member of the Kitchi Gammie Club of Duluth and the Gitchinadji and Commercial clubs of Superior. He was much interested in the civic and charitable enterprises of his city and state, making generous contributions to many local causes. In 1917 he presented to the state park commission of Wisconsin a large tract of land surrounding the Black river falls, to be used as a state park. Mr. Pattison was a member of the Christian Science church. He found his chief recreation in canoeing, camping, and exploring the hill country near his home. He was married May 15, 1879, to Grace E., daughter of Reuben Mather Frink, of Marquette, Mich., and had eight children: Martha Grace, wife of Eugene Powell Frazer, Macon, Ga.; Byron Martin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Ethel Mary, wife of Lucius Grace, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Alice Irene, wife of E. Glenwood Pearce, Superior, Wis.; Myrna Emmarilla, wife of Chandler Sprague, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lois May; Vyrna Margaret; and Leda Ione Pattison. The last two died in infancy. He died at Superior, Wis., Dec. 20, 1918.

WHEATON, Edgar Mason, contractor, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Apr. 28, 1851, son of Angell and Lydia Ann (Williams) Wheaton. His first American ancestor was Robert Wheaton, who came from Swansea, Wales, during 1630–36, and settled in Massachusetts, receiving land grants at Salem and Rehoboth. His wife was Alice Bowen, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, Ephraim and his first wife Mary Butterworth Mason; their son, James; his son James; his son James and his son James Wheaton and his wife Betsy Angell, who were the grandparents of Edgar Mason Wheaton. He was educated in a private school and attended Wheaton (Ill.) College for one year. He began his business career at Humboldt, Ia., in the lime and limestone business. Subsequently he opened a cabinet shop, and engaged also as contractor and builder, continuing the latter business when he removed to Putnam, Conn., in 1873. His firm, Wheaton Building & Lumber Co., secured many outside contracts, such as the erection of government barracks at Fort Wright, Boston harbor and at Little Gull Island, Long Island sound; building of school houses in Boston and Webster, Mass., and building a postoffice at Meriden, Conn. He was a trustee of the Putnam Savings Bank, president of the Putnam chamber of commerce; alderman of Putnam and was a member of the state as-

sembly in 1907. In politics he was a Republican; he attended the Congregational church, was prominent in Christian Endeavor work and found his chief recreation in farming and stock raising. He enjoyed the tastes and pursuits of a highly cultivated mind and was open, unaffected and brotherly in all his relations with his fellow men. He was married at Independence, Ia., Aug. 25, 1872, to Charity Eliza, daughter of Timothy Jayne, a farmer and carpenter, of Barrington, Ill., and had five children: Mary Alice; Frank Angell; Walter; Alexander; William Edgar; and Raymond Thomas Wheaton. He died at Putnam, Conn., Jan. 21, 1920.

GARRISON, James Harvey, clergyman, editor and author, was born in Greene (now Christian) county, Mo., Feb. 2, 1842, son of James and Diana (Kyle) Garrison. At the age of fifteen he united with the Baptist church, and at sixteen taught a district school. He volunteered for the civil war, was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge, later was captain of the 8th Missouri cavalry volunteers which he raised, and was promoted to the rank of major for meritorious conduct during the last year of the war. He was graduated A.B. at Abingdon College (Ill.) in 1868, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1871. Identifying himself with the Disciples of Christ, he shared the pulpit of a church at Macomb, Ill., with J. C. Reynolds, who was publishing and editing "The Gospel Echo" at that place. A partnership with Mr. Reynolds followed. When "The Christian," of Kansas City, Mo., was consolidated with the "Gospel Echo" in 1871, Garrison moved to Quincy, Ill., to publish the consolidated paper under the title of "Gospel Echo and Christian," which later became "The Christian," and still later "The Christian-Evangelist." In 1873 a joint stock company was incorporated as the Christian Publishing Co. and "The Christian" was moved to St. Louis, Mo., where Dr. Garrison served continuously as its editor-in-chief, until his retirement in 1912, except two years spent in England as pastor of a church in Southport (1881–82), and nearly two years spent in charge of a church in Boston, Mass. (1885–86). He continued his connection with the "Christian-Evangelist" as editor emeritus, and wrote a page each week entitled "Editor's Easy Chair." Dr. Garrison is the author of "Heavenward Way" (1880); "The Old Faith Restated" (1891); "Alone With God" (1891); "Half Hour Studies at the Cross" (1895); "Our First Congress" (1900); "Reformation of XIXth Century" (1901); "Modern Plea for Ancient Truths" (1902); "Helps to Faith" (1903); "The Holy Spirit" (1905); "Christian Union: a Historical Study" (1907); "The Story of a Century" (1909), and "Place of Religion in the Life of Man" (1918). Dr. Garrison has been for many years one of the leaders of the Disciples of Christ church. In the pulpit he is dignified, instructive and uplifting; as a conversationalist he is brilliant and impressive. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bethany College (W. Va.) in 1871. He was married July 2, 1868, to Judith Elizabeth, daughter of Peter B. Garrett of Camp Point, Ill., and has two sons: Arthur and Dr. Winfred Ernest Garrison, headmaster of the School for Boys at Claremont, Cal.

TRAUTWEIN, Alfred Philip, mechanical engineer, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in New York city, Oct. 10, 1857, son of John Philip and Emily (Helwig) Trautwein. His father, a native of Germany and a merchant, removed to Hoboken, N. J., during the youth of the subject. Alfred P. Trautwein received his preliminary education at German Academy, Hoboken, and was graduated at Stevens Institute of Technology in 1876 with the degree of M.E. He was a diligent, earnest student, and upon graduation was one of four in his class to receive special commendation for scholarship. His graduating thesis on "The Manufacture of Coal Illuminating Gas" was so well thought of that it was published in the "American Gas Light Journal." During vacation periods he found employment in the Continental Works, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, and upon graduation a position awaited him with that company. His work there was varied, as the company built gas works, gas machinery, boilers and occasionally iron vessels, such as ferry boats and yachts. From a machine shop apprentice he was promoted to the engineering department. It was largely on his recommendation that the company, in about 1884, undertook the manufacture of the Pontifex absorption ice machine. He saw in this new specialty an opportunity for a life's work and bent all his energies toward the successful construction and installation of various ice plants built for the Continental, and when that work was taken over by the Hendrick Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Carbondale, Pa., he entered the latter's service as superintendent, to continue the building of the Pontifex-Hendrick machines with that company. Recognizing the economical advantages of the Lackawanna valley to manufacturing concerns, he took an active part in securing new industrial companies for Carbondale. In 1892 he organized the Anthracite Land & Improvement Co., was interested in the organization of the Sperl Heater Co. and the Pendleton Manufacturing Co., now the Clover Leaf Manufacturing Co., of Carbondale, while largely through his influence the Klots Throwing Co. built its first silk mill in the Lackawanna valley. Meanwhile the business of the Hendrick Manufacturing Co. was developed on different lines, and in 1899 he organized a new company, the Carbondale Machine Co., to take over the ice machine department. Mr. Trautwein was president of the Carbondale Machine Co. until 1908. In the early eighties there were a number of companies building absorption machines, but owing to imperfect design and workmanship these were gradually eliminated; and in the early days of the Carbondale Machine Co. there was practically but one other competitor building absorption machine in this country. In 1902 he organized the Pioneer Dime Bank of Carbondale and in 1905 he became president of the American Acid & Alkali Co., of Bradford, Pa., and when in 1907 the Morton Iron Works of Brooklyn moved to Carbondale and reorganized as the American Welding Co., he became its vice-president. He gave more of his time to this company, to the Carbondale Instrument Co., which he organized about the same time, and later to the Barium Products Co. of Scranton, Pa. He was a member of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Engineering Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Engineers' and Chemical Club of Scranton, also Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He was a hard worker and unsparing of himself, and was most generous of both his time and money toward any plans for civic and municipal betterment. He was married Jan. 29, 1891, to Mary E., daughter of Eli E. Hendrick, president of the

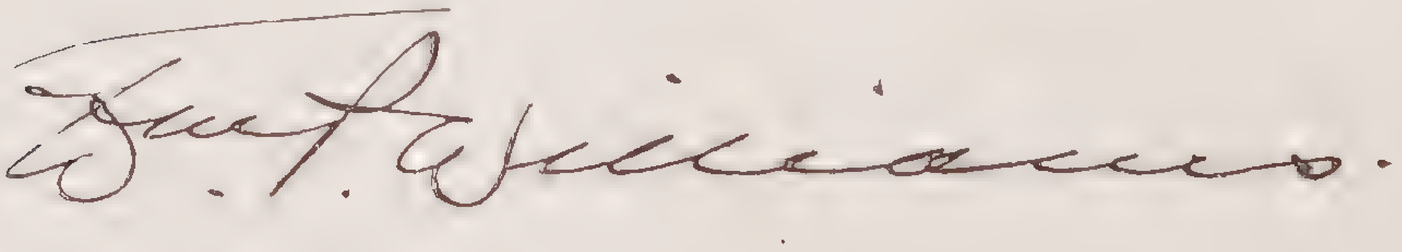


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Hendrick Manufacturing Co., and had four children: Caroline Hendrick; Emily; Elizabeth and Margaret Trautwein. He died at Carbondale, Pa., Aug. 4, 1914.

BROOKS, Stratton Duluth, president of the University of Oklahoma, was born at Everett, Mo., Sept. 10, 1869, son of Charles Meyers and Marion (McClure) Brooks, grandson of James N. and Nancy (Meyers) Brooks, and great-grandson of Elijah (Clark) Brooks. He was graduated at the Michigan State Normal College in 1890, receiving from that institution the degree of B.Pd. in 1892 and M.Pd. in 1899. In 1896 he was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan and in 1904 he obtained the A. M. degree at Harvard University. He is a member of the Michigan Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He taught school at Millbrook, Mich., in 1887–88, and was principal of the Danville, Ill., High School in 1890–92. During 1892–93 he taught at Mt. Pleasant (Mich.) Normal School, and during 1898–1900 at the La Salle, Ill., High School. He was assistant professor of psychology and education and high school inspector at the University of Illinois in 1900–02, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston, Mass., in 1902–06, superintendent of schools at Cleveland, O., from January to March, 1906, and during the following six years was superintendent of schools at Boston, Mass. In May, 1912, he was called to the presidency of the University of Oklahoma and still (1922) occupies that position. During his administration the enrollment increased from 876 in 1912 to 4500 in 1921. In the war with Germany he was federal food administrator of the state of Oklahoma, and secretary of the State Council of Defense. Dr. Brooks is the author of text-books on composition, rhetoric, English composition, and a series of school readers; he is also a contributor to educational magazines. He was president of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education in 1906, president of the superintendence section of the National Education Association in 1909–10, and of the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association in 1913. He is a member of the State Vocational Education Board of Oklahoma, the board of trustees of Massachusetts College and executive officer of the State Geological Society of Oklahoma. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Colby College in 1912 and by Kingfisher College in 1920. He was married Sept 3, 1890, to Marcia, daughter of Gilman E. Stuart of Port Hope, Mich., and has four children: Helen Marcia, Marian Stuart, wife of Walter O. Cralle, president of the Miami (Okla) School of Mines; Dorothy, and Elizabeth Ann Brooks.

WILLIAMS, William Porter, financier, was born at Pompey, Onondaga co., N. Y., July 2, 1855, son of Porter B. and Mary H. (Taylor) Williams. He was educated in the schools of Buffalo, N. Y., and Charleston, S. C., where his parents resided, and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1881. He was agent for a large eastern car spring concern in Chicago, Ill., during 1883–89 when he became president and treasurer of the Art Marble Co., in Chicago, a position which he retained until his death. He was vice-president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Union Stock Yards Co., and the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., and manager of the S. W. Allerton Estate, Chicago, after 1914. In 1897 Pres. McKinley appointed him assistant U. S. treasurer in charge of the U. S. treasury, Chicago, and, being reappointed by Pres. Roosevelt, continued to fill that post until 1906. He was one of the "original McKinley men," and he delivered the first McKinley speech made in Chicago, at the Marquette Club banquet, in December, 1893, and it was subsequently published as campaign literature; later he championed the cause of McKinley at a Hamilton Club banquet, where he took the Place of Sen. Foraker in responding to a toast. In 1898 he was an organizer and chairman of the finance committee of the William McKinley Business Men's Club, and was an organizer and vice-president of the McKinley & Hobart National Wheelmen, delivering the oration to Maj. McKinley at Canton in behalf of the latter organization. He campaigned for the national committee during the McKinley campaign, speaking in Illinois, Indiana and Nebraska. He was an honorary member and for years was toastmaster of the Chicago Jewelers' Association and Chicago Stationers' Association; vice-president Forty Club, Chicago; past secretary (1896–97) Union League Club, Chicago, and member of the Hamilton Club, Chicago; University, Evanston and Evanston Country clubs, Evanston, and of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. His summer home was "Kesekoq" (Winnebago for Heaven) on Lake Beulah, Wis., and his town house was at Evanston. He found his chief recreation in golf, tennis, music and horses. In religious faith he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Although retiring in manner, Mr. Williams was a man of high and progressive principles. He always championed the things that were right, stood earnestly for the advancement of citizenship, and was interested in all that pertained to improvement in the material, intellectual and moral fields. A man of great mental capacity and force of character, he made and retained a legion of warm friends throughout his life. He was married, Dec. 7, 1892, to Grace Greenwood, daughter of James J. Jackson, of Glenwood, Ia., and had one child, Porter Williams. He died in Evanston, Ill., May 15, 1919.

STEVENS, Alviso Burdett, chemist, was born at Tyrone, Livingston co., Mich., June 15, 1853, son of Harvey Root and Hannah Ann (Gale) Stevens. His father was fatally wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor while serving in the federal army during the civil war. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1875 with the degree of Ph.C., and he received the degree Ph.D. from the University of Berne, Switzerland, in 1905. He was pharmacist and analytical chemist in Detroit, Mich., during 1875–76. In 1886 he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan as instructor in pharmacy; became lecturer in 1890; assistant professor, 1892; junior professor, 1906, and professor, 1910, holding the chair until 1919, when he retired from professional work. He was secretary of the college of pharmacy, University of Michigan, during 1886–1917, acting dean in 1912, and dean, 1917–19. He was a member of the executive committee for the 8th and 9th revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and a member of the committee for the 3d and 4th revision of the National Formulary. He was vice-president (1890) of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and chairman (1909) of the pharmaceutical section of the American Chemical Society. His principal research work was in connection with Japanese lac, poison ivy, poison sumac, wild cherry bark, and

drug assays, and he is author of numerous articles on these subjects and of other contributions to pharmaceutical literature. He is author of "Arithmetic of Pharmacy" (1907), and "Manual of Pharmacy and Dispensing" (1909). He was married Aug. 1, 1876, to Amoretta L., daughter of Henry Search of Janesville, Wis.; she died in 1918, leaving one son, Don Search Stevens, a rancher of Escondido, Cal., where Mr. Stevens, Sr., now resides.

MONTGOMERY, George Washington, author, was born at Valencia, Spain, in 1804, son of John Montgomery, a citizen of the United States who was for many years a merchant at Alicante in Spain. After receiving a classical education at Exeter, England, he was for some years employed by the Marquis of Casa Yrujo as private secretary. He was afterwards attached to the United States legation at Madrid, and while serving in that capacity began the career of authorship. His first attempt was a successful novel, "El Serrano de las Alpujarras" (1830). He next translated Irving's "Conquest of Grenada" into very pure Spanish, and produced "Tareas de un Solitario" in imitation of Irving's "Sketch Book." In 1832 he published at Madrid a two-volume novel, "El Bastardo de Castilla," a rehandling of the story of the famous Bernardo del Carpio, which was translated into English and published in America. These works met with great applause in Spain for the classical purity of the author's style, and were adopted by many teachers of Spanish as class books. While in the United States he was sent with dispatches in 1838 to Pres. Morazan of the confederation of Central America, and upon his return wrote his "Narrative of a Journey to Guatemala" (1839), inscribed to John Forsyth, secretary of state, a slight book but readable enough. He was then appointed consul at Tampico, Mexico. The climate there was damaging to his health and he was transferred to Porto Rico, but soon returned to Washington and was given a desk at the state department. He had contributed articles to the "Southern Literary Messenger" and other periodicals. He died at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1841.

TODD, Frank Chisholm, physician and surgeon, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15, 1869, son of Shubael Downs and Lidanna Ann (Whicher) Todd; grandson of John Nickels and Lydia (Downs) Todd; great-grandson of John Campbell and Abigail (Nickels) Todd, and great-great-grandson of John Todd, who emigrated from County Derry, Ireland, in 1757, and settled at Cherryfield, Me. He was graduated at the college of dentistry, University of Minnesota, in 1891, and at the college of medicine of that institution in 1892. He continued his medical studies in New York city, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. After practicing dentistry for one summer he began the general practice of medicine in Hopkins, Minn., in 1892, removing one year later to Minneapolis, Minn. He was associated with Dr. Frank Allport of that city for several years, and upon the latter's removal succeeded to his practice. He specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and was professor of those subjects in the medical college of the University of Minnesota from 1899 until 1902, when he became head of the department of ophthalmology and laryngology. During that period he was instrumental in having the Elliot Memorial Hospital built at the University of Minnesota. He was surgeon to the University of Minnesota Hospital, the Hill Crest Surgical Hospital, and to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. In his later years he established a well-equipped clinic in Minneapolis for the treatment of a large clientele. Dr. Todd was an organizer and secretary (1916–17) of the American Board of Ophthalmic Examinations; fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and a member of the American Medical Association (second vice-president), the Hennepin County Medical Society (president), the Minneapolis Academy of Medicine (president), the Minnesota Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (president), and the Association of Military Surgeons, and Chi Psi and Sigma Nu fraternities. He invented a number of surgical instruments, notably Todd's tendon tucker. He performed the first bronchoscopy operation in Minneapolis in 1904. He was the author of various monographs on medical and surgical subjects, and was collaborator on the "American Encyclopedia of Ophthalomology." Dr. Todd was a man who made acquaintances easily, and was well known among the profession throughout the entire Northwest. When his country entered the European war he joined the medical service of the United States army, was commanding officer of the base hospital at Camp Dodge, and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was married Oct. 15, 1894, to Mary Mabel, daughter of John J. P. Odell, a banker of Chicago, Ill., and had four children: Margaret Odell, John Odell, Ann and Mary Mabel Todd. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1918.

LUST, Herbert Confield, lawyer, was born in New York city July 28, 1885, son of Phillip G. and Adelina (Cohnfeldt) Lust. His father, an officer in the German army during 1870–71, was banished from Germany for starting a socialist newspaper and came to the United States in 1878; at the time of his death he was president of the Provident Sick Benefit Fund Assurance Co. Herbert C. Lust attended the Northwestern Academy, Evanston, Ill., the University of Chicago, and Yale University, and was graduated LL.B. at the Yale law school in 1906. In the same year he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and began to practice in Chicago in association with the firm of Moran, Mayer & Meyer. During 1909–12, he was a member of the firm of Haynie & Lust, with William Duff Haynie, and in 1912 of the firm of Felsenthal & Beckwith, in association with Eli B. Felsenthal and John W. Beckwith. In 1911 he was appointed special counsel for the city of Chicago in the famous case of the Stewart avenue bridge, as the result of which he prevented the Chicago river from being closed and preserved it to the city. For this service Mr. Lust presented no bill, regarding his effort as a public duty. Since 1912 he has practiced independently, and is consulting commerce counsel and adviser in special branches of corporation law for many large industrial corporations. During 1913–14 he was special assistant state's attorney of Cook county. He has written on many legal subjects and is the editor of "American and English Mining, Irrigation, Oil and Gas Reports" (1910), and of "Traffic News"; author of "The Workmen's Compensation Law of Illinois" (1912), "Digests of Decisions Under the Interstate Commerce Act" (1912–19), "Quarterly Digest of Decisions Under the Interstate Commerce Act," and "The Loss and Damage Review" (1915); "The Law of Loss and Damage Claims" (1920), and "The Scientific

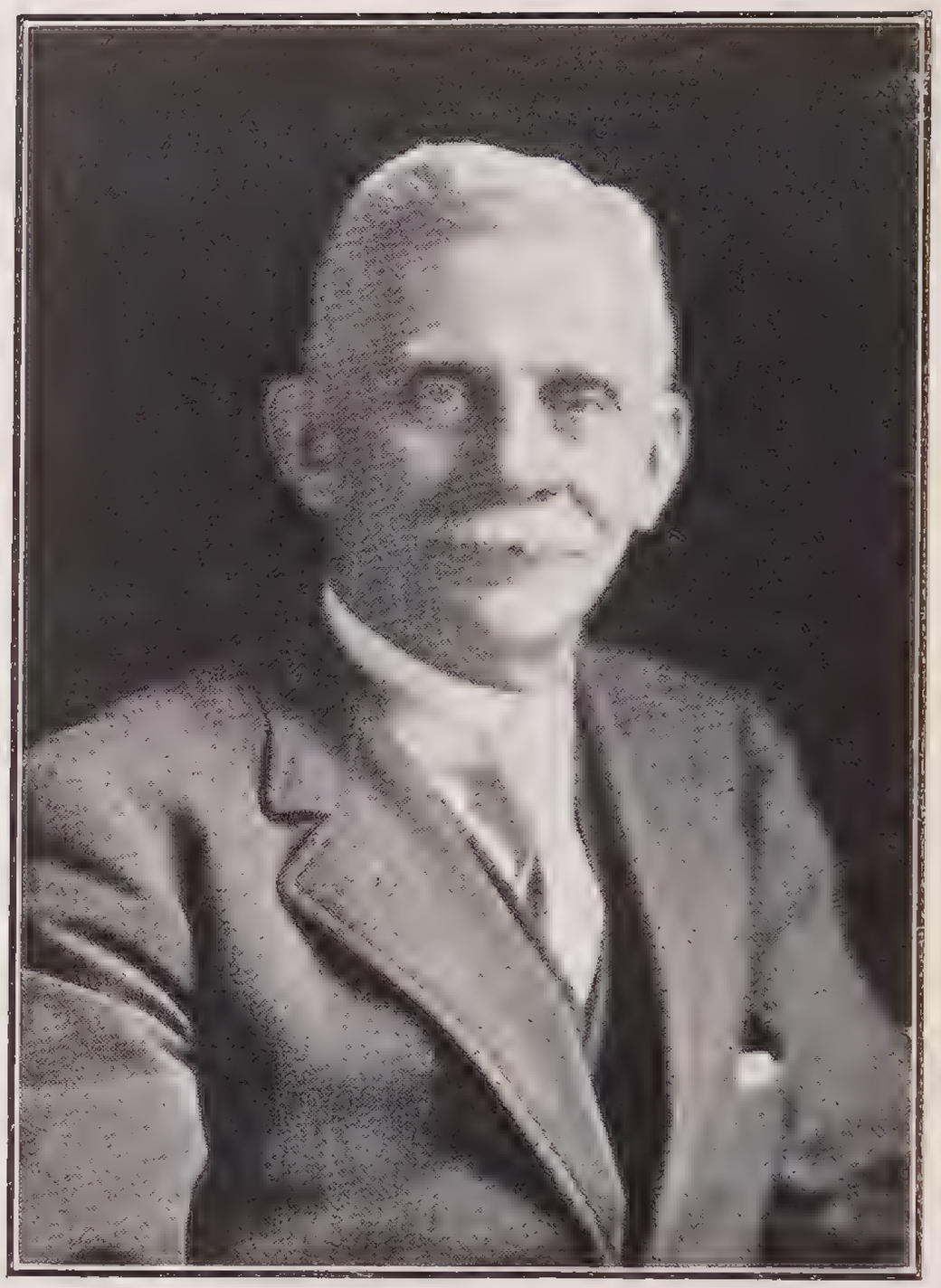


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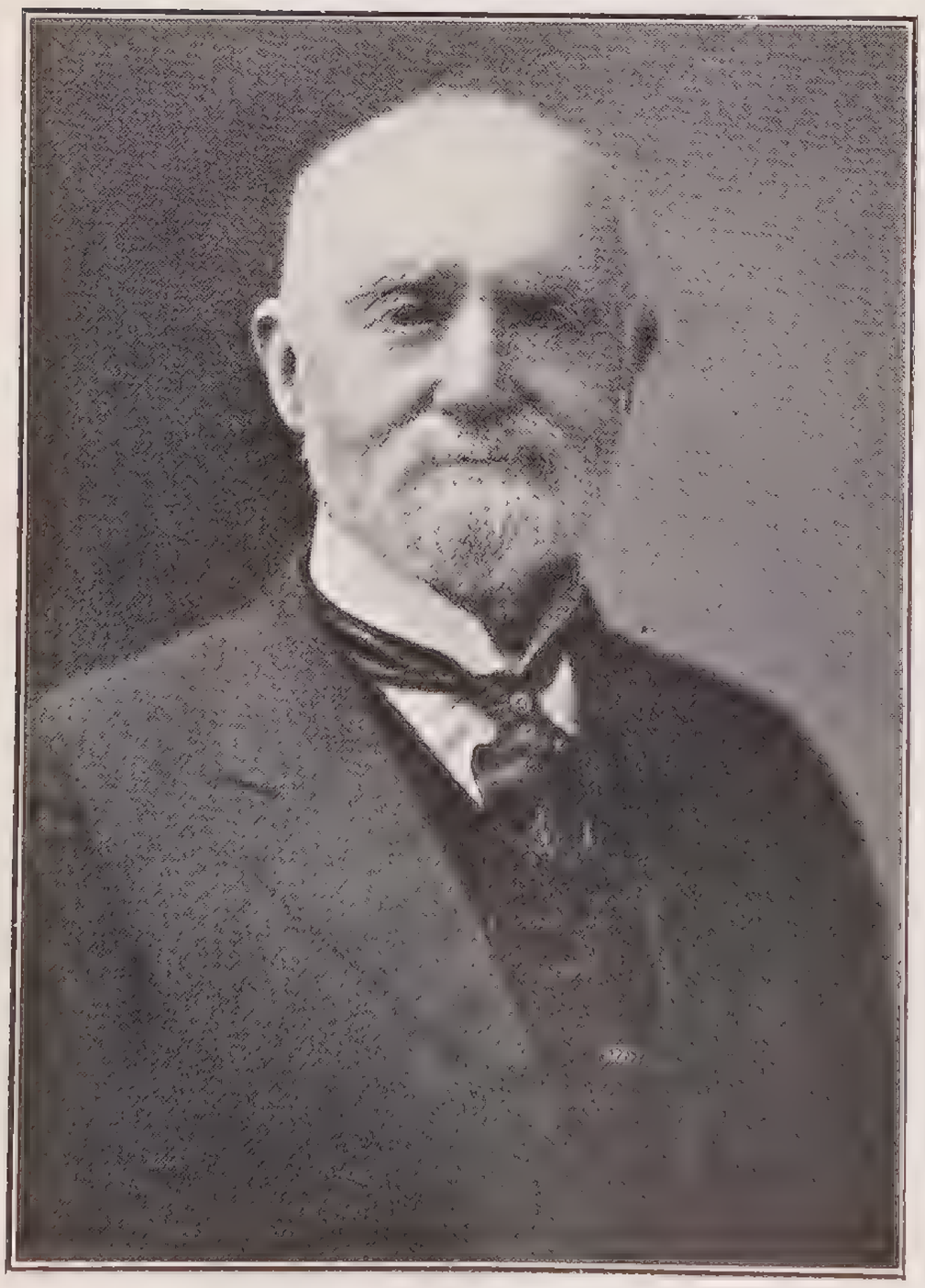
Frank W. Todd



HERBERT C. LUST
LAWYER



FREDERIC ZABRISKIE
BANKER



CHARLES E. PAGE
PHYSICIAN



JAMES A. RUDY
MERCHANT

Administrations of the Criminal Law'' (1920), besides various articles on railroad matters contributed to current periodicals. During the European war he was counsel for a Chicago draft board, and spoke for the Liberty loan and Victory loan campaigns, receiving a government medal in recognition of his services. He also received the honor medal for the four-minute men. Mr. Lust is active in Republican politics, and was affiliated with the national campaign committee of Leonard Wood in 1919–20, and campaigned through Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska for Wood's election as Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute, and of the Chicago Yacht, Press, Traffic and Glen Oak Country clubs. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1909, to Dora, daughter of A. Coomas, of Los Angeles, Cal., and has one daughter, Eleanor Lust.

ZABRISKIE, Frederic, banker, was born at Monroe, Mich., Oct. 20, 1850, son of William Henry and Agatha E. (Miller) Zabriskie. His earliest American paternal ancestor was Albert Zabriskie, who came from Holland in 1662 and settled near Hackensack, N. J., where he bought about 2,000 acres from the Indians. His wife was a Van der Linde, and from them the line of descent is traced through their grandson Christian and his wife Lany Van Voorhis; the latter's son Albert and his wife, Francinte Westervelt, and their son Christian and his wife, Jane Roome, who were the grandparents of Frederic Zabriskie. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit, Mich, to which his father removed in 1855, and began his business career in 1868 in Detroit as assistant to his father, who was secretary of the Wyandotte (Mich.) Rolling Mills. He was a director of the Wyandotte (Mich.) Savings Bank, and president of the Superior Seal & Stamp Co. of Detroit. Politically he was a Democrat, and was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 11, 1875, to Clara M., daughter of John S. Brown, of Baltimore, and had two children: Charles C. and William Frederic Zabriskie. He died in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 14, 1921.

PAGE, Charles Edward, physician and author, was born at Norridgewock, Somerset co., Me., Feb. 23, 1840, son of John Calvin and Fanny Adams (Gould) Page. His studies at the Eclectic Medical College, New York city, were interrupted in 1862 when he enlisted for the civil war as a private in the 13th Mass. volunteers. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, and Antietam; was wounded at Fredericksburg, and for bravery was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the 87th U. S. colored infantry. He was captured at Brazier City, La., in 1863, and kept in irons for six weeks preparatory to lynching, because of his colored command. After an imprisonment of thirteen months, in the fall of 1864, he resumed his medical studies and began practice in New York city in 1883, but a year later removed to Boston, Mass. He soon established himself as a reformer in the medical world. With little faith in the efficacy of drug medication, he became a pronounced opponent of the prevailing serum, germ and bacteria theories and the practice of vaccination. He holds that the bacillus is a life-saving scavenger, which feeds on filth, and is the result, not the cause of, disease, as against the prevailing scientific belief that certain diseases are the effect of the excessive multiplication of bacilli under sub-normal conditions and when destroyed by medicine or serums, the disease is checked. He is the author of ''How to Feed the Baby'' (1881); ''Natural Care of Consumption, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, etc.'' (1883); ''Horses, Their Feed and Their Feet'' (1884), and ''Pneumonia and Typhoid Fever; a Study'' (1891), the last advocating a radical reform in the treatment of all acute diseases along hydrotherapeutic and general hygienic lines. Dr. Page was a member of the National Institute of Social Science, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Union Society of the civil war, was president of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment Association, and formerly a member of the Boston Athletic Association and the Algonquin Club. While a Republican in sympathies, he is independent of party lines. He was married at Castleton, Vt., Sept. 24, 1889, to Jennie Dey, daughter of James Adams, and has five children: Charles Edward; Margaret Adams, wife of Reginald Wooldridge; Kenneth Martin; Sherwood and Norman Page.

RUDY, James Augustus, merchant, was born at Caseyville, Union co., Ky., Apr. 8, 1851, son of J. H. and Mary A. (Savage) Rudy. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a wholesale tobacco merchant and manufacturer. The son received his education in county pay schools, and began his business career in 1865 as clerk in a store in Caseyville. Four years later he took charge of the Caseyville Woolen Mills, which he later owned and operated for several years. He subsequently traveled as salesman for Torian & Barber, dealers in men's hats, at Evansville, Ind. In 1882 he settled at Paducah, Ky., and engaged in the dry goods and shoe business under the firm name of Leech & Rudy, which in 1883 became Ellis & Rudy, and later Ellis, Rudy & Phillips. In 1898 he purchased the interest of the senior partner and the firm name was Rudy & Phillips, until 1908, when he purchased Mr. Phillips' interest and the name became J. A. Rudy & Sons. It dealt in wholesale and retail dry goods, shoes, millinery, draperies, and ready-to-wear goods for women and children, and under Mr. Rudy's direction it grew to be one of the largest department stores in western Kentucky. He was an organizer, director, and for some years president of the Citizen's Savings Bank. Politically he was a Democrat, and was a communicant and deacon of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Rudy was a leader in Kentucky business circles, and as one of the foremost financiers, he earned a reputation for gentleness and affability, as well as for the greatest integrity. He was benevolent and genial, and fond of entertaining his friends. He was married Dec. 25, 1880, to Kate, daughter of David Sanders, a physician, of Livingston county, Ky., and left two children: J. Henry and William H. Rudy. He died at Paducah, Ky., Aug. 7, 1919.

TAYLOR, William Henry, chemist, was born in Richmond, Va., May 17, 1835, son of William and Emeline (Pearson) Taylor. His father was a merchant, farmer, magistrate and legislator. He was educated in the schools of Richmond, Va., and at the Medical College of Virginia where he was graduated M.D. in 1856. He practiced medicine in Richmond until the civil war, when he entered the medical service of the confederacy, serving in the 8th and 19th Virginia infantry and being wounded in the battle of

Gettysburg. After the war he resumed the general practice of medicine. Becoming deeply interested in the science of chemistry he abandoned medicine in 1870 for the practice of chemistry and legal medicine, in which he continued until the close of his life. Dr. Taylor was state chemist of Virginia from the creation of the office in 1873 until it was abolished in 1906, and for several years was official chemist of the state department of agriculture. From the opening of the Richmond high school in 1873 to 1901, he taught physics and chemistry there. In 1868 he became connected with the teaching corps of the Medical College of Virginia, where for many years he was professor of chemistry, toxicology, and medical jurisprudence, and chairman of its faculty, retiring in 1913 as emeritus professor of chemistry. He was coroner of Richmond from 1872 until his death. He was an authority on criminal poisoning and as chemist and medico-legal expert, he was retained in most of the trials for criminal poisoning held in the state during the forty-five years of his term as coroner. Locally he was the clearing-house for all scientific information, not only for newspaper men, who held him in the highest respect, but also for multitudes of citizens in Richmond. He was the author of "The Book of Travels of a Doctor of Physics" (1871); "Outlines of Everyday Chemistry" (1899); "Fundamental Facts and Principles of Chemistry" (1901); "Medical Jurisprudence" (1904); "De Quibus" (1908), and a large number of papers, chiefly on scientific subjects. For a time he was one of the department editors of "The Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery" and later was one of its collaborators. His writings, which were well received, and also his published addresses, were largely devoted to the exposition of modern scientific ideas and defense of them against current medieval notions. Dr. Taylor was a Shakesperean scholar of note, as well as a scientist, philosopher and astronomer, devoting practically all of his time to his various studies and his professional practice. He was an honorary member of the Medical Society of Virginia. He was unmarried and died in Richmond, Va., Apr. 14, 1917.

CARHARTT, Hamilton [Brakeman], manufacturer, was born at West Walworth, Wayne co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1859, son of George Washington and Lefa Jane (Wylie) Carhartt. His first American ancestor was Thomas Carhart, who came from Cornwall, Kent, England, in 1683, settling first on Staten Island, and in 1695 removing to Woodbridge, N. J. From Thomas Carhart and his wife Mary Lord the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife ———; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Purdy; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Merritt, and their son Hobert and his wife Mary Brakeman, who were the grandparents of Hamilton Carhartt. His father, a prominent physician of Jackson and Detroit, Mich., added the second "t" to the family name. Upon his death in 1872, the son, who was attending a preparatory school at Racine, Wis., was obliged to forego a college education and began his business career in a clerical capacity in Jackson. After a brief connection with A. E. Worden & Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., he and his father-in-law, Stephen A. Welling, purchased the business and conducted it for seven years under the name of Welling & Carhartt. In 1889 he established a business of his own, operating a small factory at Detroit, Mich., for manufacturing a line of furnishing goods, under the name of Hamilton Carhartt & Co. The business has been continuously successful, the sales growing from $10,000 the first year to $6,000,000 per annum. Since 1899 the products of his factories have been men's overalls and other working apparel. In 1905 the business was incorporated under the name of Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, with a capital of $500,000. In 1907 Mr. Carhartt purchased the Bellevue Cotton Mills at Rock Hill, S. C., which was remodeled and equipped with the most improved and up-to-date machinery, and the business reorganized as the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, with a capital of $500,000. Three years later it was merged with Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, of Detroit, and the capital stock increased to $1,000,000. It was again changed to the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills in 1916. With the continued growth of the business additional factories were acquired at San Francisco, Calif., Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., Carhartt, S. C., Toronto and Vancouver, Canada, and Liverpool, England. The business is one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States, comprising the spinning and weaving of the raw cotton—some of which is grown on Mr. Carhartt's own plantation of 2,000 acres at Carhartt, S. C.—finishing and dyeing the material, and converting it into the finished product, and the "Carhartt" garments are familiar to every craftsman. At Carhartt, S. C., there has sprung up a model village of homes for the mill employees, containing all the modern improvements. On his cotton plantation valuable experiments have been made in raising upland staple cotton, and also increasing the yield of cotton per acre. Mr. Carhartt is also president of the Hamilton Carhartt Plantation and the Detroit Ophir Mining & Milling Co. of State Line, Utah, besides being an officer or director in various other industrial, commercial and financial companies. He was the vice-president of the Detroit Art Commission, and member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Automobile Club of America, the Detroit Athletic and Detroit Country clubs, and the Travelers Club of Paris. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and finds his chief recreation in fancy stock-raising on his South Carolina plantation. He was married Dec. 22, 1882, to Annette, daughter of Stephen Alling Welling, and has three children: Hamilton, Jr., vice-president of the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills; Wylie Welling, secretary and treasurer of the same, and Margaret Welling, wife of Harold Danforth Baker.

SCHAUFFLER, William Gottlieb, missionary, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 22, 1798. He came to the United States in 1826, and after being graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and ordained for the ministry in the following year, he went to Turkey under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for forty-four years labored in Constantinople, principally among the Jews and Armenians. He was married in Constantinople to Mary Reynolds, the first unmarried missionary sent out by the American board to the Near East. He was familiar with nineteen languages, translated the Old Testament into Hebrew-Spanish; made a grammar and a lexicon for that language; revised and edited the whole Bible in Hebrew-German for the German Jews, and translated it into Osmanli-Turkish for the Mohammedans. He wrote in English "Essay on



Frances Harkett



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J. P. Morgan

the Right Use of Property'' (1832); ''Meditation on the Last Days of Christ'' (1837), and an autobiography which was edited by his sons (1887). He visited the United States in 1857–58, and after his retirement resided here from 1877 until his death. Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1879. He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1883.

SCHAUFFLER, Adolph Frederick, clergyman and philanthropist, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, Nov. 7, 1845, son of William Gottlieb Schauffler (above). He was graduated at Williams College in 1867, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1871, and was shortly afterward ordained as a Congregational minister. After a brief pastorate in Brookline, Mass., he was called to New York city to engage in city mission work, and in 1873, became pastor of Olivet Chapel. His philanthropic work among the poor of New York attracted much attention, and in 1887 he was called to the superintendency of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, with which he was identified during the remainder of his life, becoming in turn vice-president and president. This society began in 1827 as the New York City Tract Society, whose original work was distribution of Biblical literature and the spread of religious instruction. In 1866 the organization was incorporated as the New York City Mission and Tract Society, and in 1913 became the New York City Mission Society. Its objects are ''to promote morality and religion among the poor and destitute of the city of New York, by the employment of missionaries, the diffusion of evangelical truth and the establishment of mission churches and chapels, mission Sabbath schools, etc.,'' through institutional churches. When Dr. Schauffler began his work with the society, there were in operation the Dewitt Memorial Church, Olivert Chapel (now Olivet Memorial Church), and the Broome Street Tabernacle, and during his presidency the Charlton Street Memorial Church was built, and the Spanish Evangelical Church organized. He was a leader in organized Sunday school work, being president of the New York City Sunday School Association, and chairman of the board of directors of the New York State Sunday School Association. For many years Dr. Schauffler contributed to the Uniform Sunday School Sessions for the ''Sunday School Times'' and ''Wilde's Series of Quarterlies,'' and besides numerous booklets and articles, he wrote ''Ways of Working,'' ''The Teacher, the Child and the Book,'' ''Pastoral Leadership of Sunday School Forces,'' and ''Memories of a Happy Boyhood.'' He was a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary, the Bible Teachers' Training School of New York, and of Robert College, Constantinople. He was married in Switzerland in 1884 to Julia Baker of New York city, and died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1919.

MORGAN, Samuel Tate, manufacturer, was born in Wake county, N. C., May 15, 1857, son of Samuel Davidson and Talithia Adaline (Tate) Morgan. His father, a planter, died before the son attained his majority, and the latter having attended both Horner's Military School and Bingham's Military Academy, left his studies to assist his widowed mother on the family plantation. In 1879 he began his business career in the grain and provision business at Durham, N. C. Two years later he organized the Durham Fertilizer Co., which met with success from the beginning, and which in 1895 was merged with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., the largest company engaged in manufacturing commercial fertilizers in the world, with a paid up capital of $46,000,000. Mr. Morgan was president of the latter company until his death. He was also president of the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, the Southern Cotton Oil Co., and the Charleston (S. C.) Mining & Manufacturing Co., and a director in the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., the Merchants' Fire Assurance Corporation of New York, the Simms Petroleum Co., the Merchants' National Bank, the Virginia Trust Co., and the Old Dominion Trust Co., all of Richmond, Va. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was a member of the Calumet, New York Yacht, and Manhattan clubs (New York), and the Country Club of Virginia, Commonwealth and Westmoreland clubs (Richmond). He found his chief recreation in hunting. Upon establishing his residence in Richmond in 1896, he became one of that city's most successful and philanthropic citizens. He did much to advance the interests of his political party, and was a dominant factor in every undertaking for civic or community betterment. His manhood bore the impress of sincerity and candor and combined in the most unusual degree social charms and keen business ability and soundness of judgment. He was married Sept. 15, 1875, to Sally F., daughter of George W. Thompson, a planter of Wake county, N. C.; and had three children: Blanche, wife of William Ayers Reynolds; Maud, wife of Robert Gamble Cabell III.; and Samuel Tate Morgan, Jr. He died in Richmond, Va., Apr. 16, 1920.

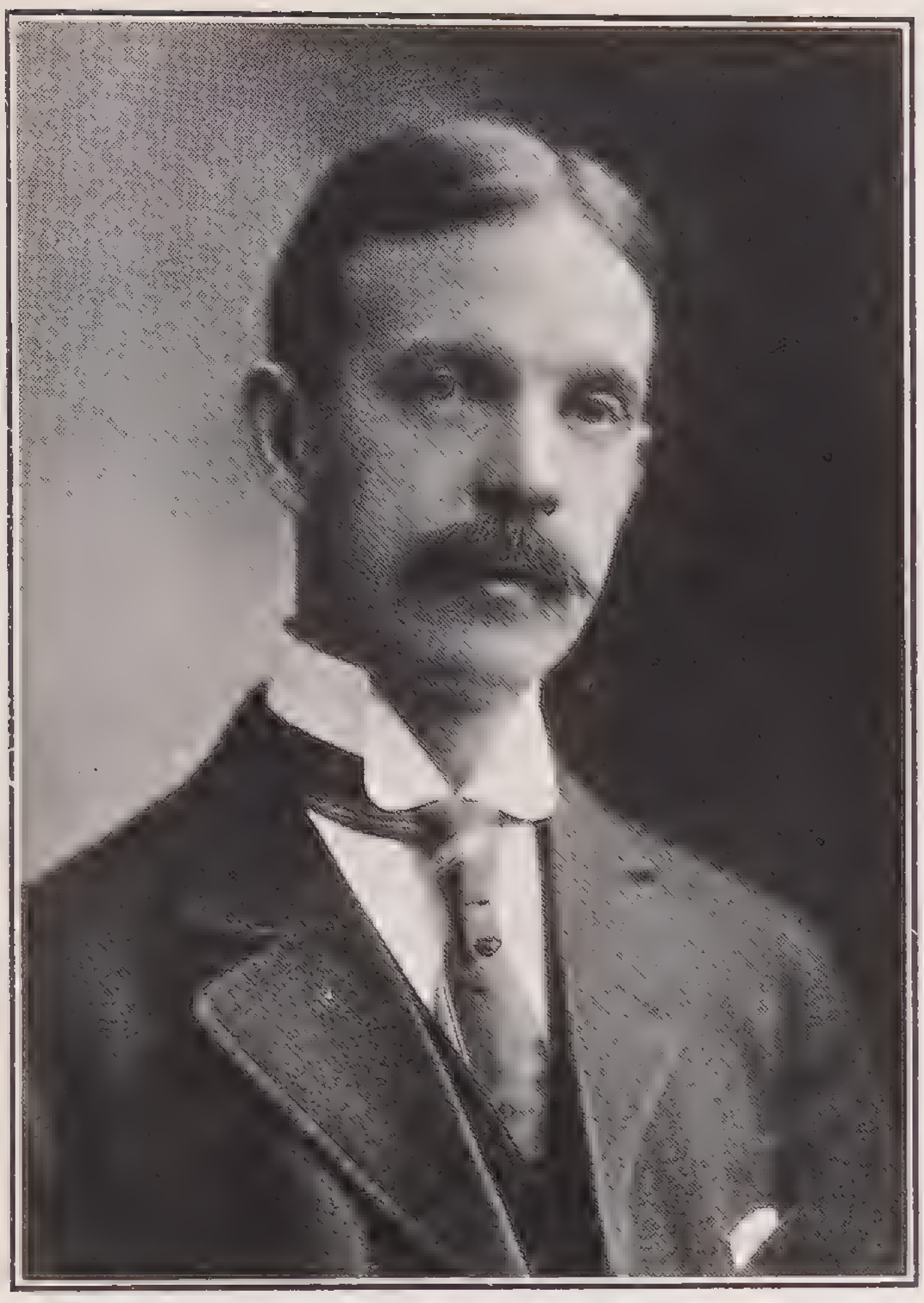
COLE, Rossetter Gleason, musician, was born near Clyde, Oakland co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1866, son of Henry Walcott and Mary Charlotte Osgood (Gleason) Cole, grandson of Amos and Lucy Clark (Burnham) Cole, great-grandson of Thomas and Miriam (Kinne) Cole, and great-great-grandson of John Cole, a native of England who accompanied his father, John Cole, to America about 1710 and settled at Secunk, R. I. After the death of his father in 1872, his mother moved to Ann Arbor in 1875 to give her six children a college education. He was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. at the University of Michigan in 1888 and received from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. in 1913. As a boy he showed talent for musical composition, but nothing was done to develop it till he reached the age of fifteen, when he began to study harmony under Francis L. York. At eighteen he took up the study of pipe organ and was organist in various churches, and organist and chorister of University Chapel, Ann Arbor, until his graduation. In college he studied theoretical music under Calvin B. Cady, and during his senior year he composed a lyrical cantata, ''The Passing of Summer'' (text by Elsie Jones Cooley), for solos, chorus and orchestra, which was performed during commencement by the University Musical Society, the first event of its kind in the history of the university. After teaching English and Latin for two years in the Ann Arbor and Aurora (Ill.) high schools, he spent two years (1890–92) in advanced musical study and composition in Berlin, and won, through a competitive examination, a three years' scholarship in the Koenigliche Meisterschule für Composition, as a pupil of Max Bruch. A sonata for piano and violin (opus 8) is the most important composition of the Berlin period. On returning to America he was pro-

fessor of music and director of the school of music of Ripon (Wis.) College during 1892–94; at Grinnell (Ia.) College from 1894 to 1901; at the University of Wisconsin during 1907–09, and since 1908 has been professor (in charge) of music at Columbia University summer session, New York city. As a teacher his work has been confined almost wholly to composition and the various branches of musical theory; as a lecturer his topics have covered a wide range of musical history and aesthetics. His best work is as a composer, having written in practically all forms, large and small; and in a style decidedly individual. His published compositions number approximately one hundred, about thirty-five of which are songs, the most popular being "If" and "What Can You Do?" (from "Eight Children's Songs"); "Auf Wiedersehen," "A Kiss and a Tear," "When Love Is in Her Eyes," and "My True Love Hath My Heart." Some of his most praised work has been descriptive music to accompany literary recitations, in which he was the pioneer among American composers. His musical setting for Longfellow's "Hiawatha's Wooing" was the first serious work in this form published in America, and the spontaneity and melodious freshness of the music found instant favor. Still greater success awaited his orchestral melodrama, "King Robert of Sicily," first performed with orchestra at a Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concert, Feb. 12, 1911, and performed more than 500 times by David Bispham, to whom it was dedicated. Among his larger compositions are: a dramatic ballade for 'cello and orchestra; three cantatas, "The Passing of Summer," "A Broken Troth," and "The Rock of Liberty"; a sonata in D major for piano and violin; a "Symphonic Prelude," and an overture, "Pioneer." Mr. Cole is the author of a textbook on harmony, "Melodies for Harmonic Analysis and Practical Helps in Harmony Study" (1914), and an extended historical and critical work, "Choral and Church Music" (1917). He was president of the Music Teachers' National Association in 1903, 1909 and 1910, and served two terms (1914–16) as dean of the Illinois chapter of the American Guild of Organists. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 6, 1896, to Fannie Louise, daughter of G. Frederick Gwinner, a merchant of Ann Arbor. She is a gifted pianist and the translator of Marx's "Interpretation of Beethoven" (1895).

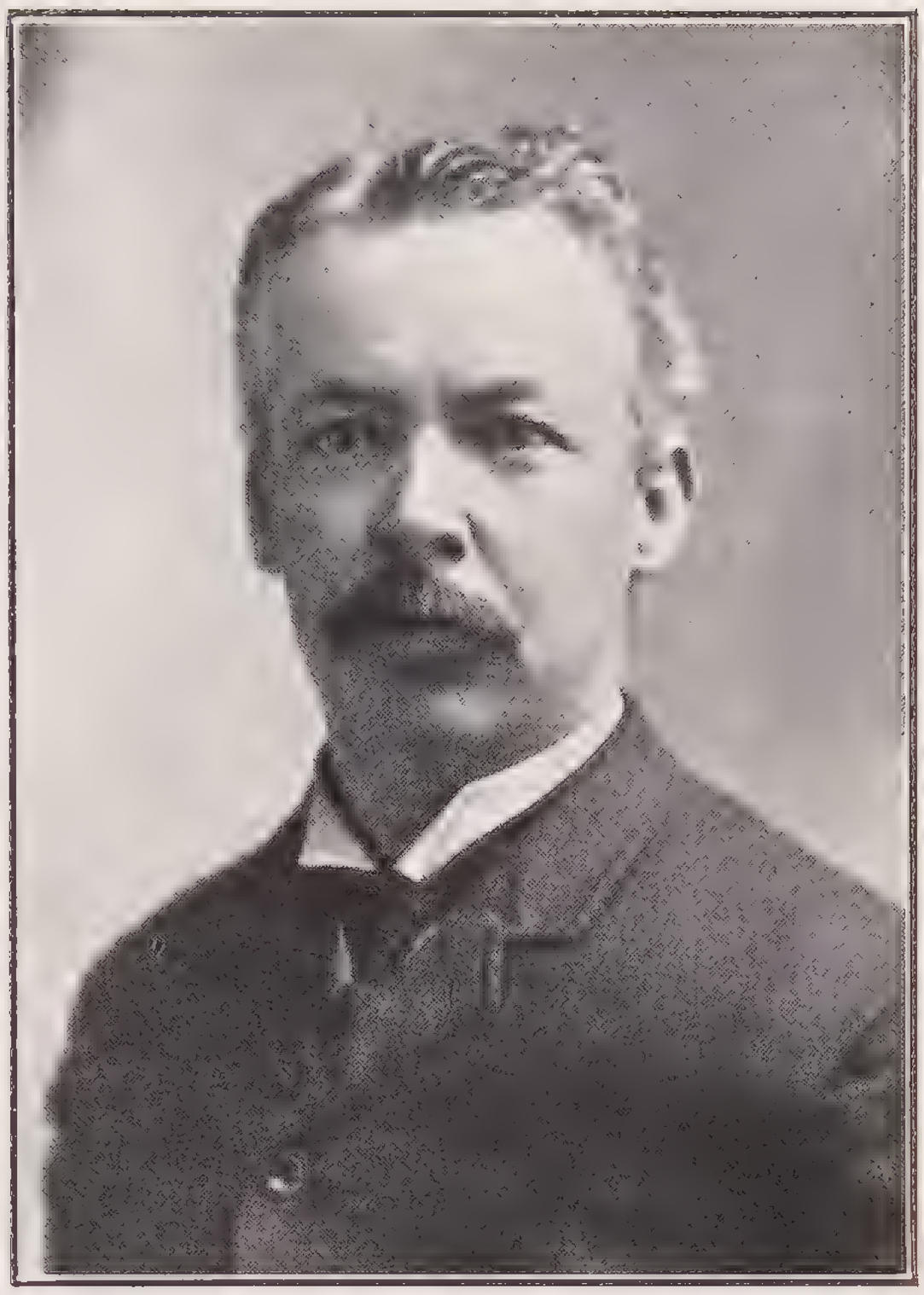
ROWE, William Henry, publisher, was born in Cornwall, England, May 9, 1858, son of William Hoskins and Sarah (Turner) Rowe. His early life was spent in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1886 he came to the United States, settling in Detroit, Mich., where he opened a printing office of which he was proprietor until his death. He was publisher of the "Detroit Advocate," the "West Side Advertiser" and other weekly newspapers, and also founded the Dearborn (Mich.) "Independent." He was at 32d degree Mason, a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in his books. His dominating personal traits were kindness and generosity. He was married June 26, 1884, to Alice, daughter of Hamilton Gibson, of Niagara Falls, Ont., and had two children: Josephine and William H. Rowe, Jr., a lawyer, of Los Angeles, Calif. He died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23, 1919.

OSBORNE, Edmund Burke, manufacturer, was born at Manchester, Ia., July 21, 1865, son of John A. and Julia E. (Slye) Osborne. He attended Simpson College for two years, and in 1887 began his career as a journalist, becoming editor and publisher of the Red Oak (Ia.) "Independent." He originated the art calendar business at this period, and in 1889 founded the Osborne Co., manufacturers of art calendars, which removed to Newark, N. J., ten years later, and of which he was president until his death. He was also president of the American Colortype Co. Establishing his residence in Montclair, N. J., he became interested in state politics. He was one of the leaders in the Progressive movement of the Republican party, was president of the Progressive Republican League of New Jersey in 1910, and was a delegate to both the Republican and Progressive national conventions in 1912. During 1911–17 he was a member of the state board of education, and in 1916 he was elected to the state senate. He advocated a number of state reforms, such as the direct primary law, the general election and corrupt practices act, workmen's compensation, and the franchise tax bill. He was a man of vigorous and alert mind, trained in the discussion and handling of public questions. Mr. Osborne was a member of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, the Newark Board of Trade and the Advertising League of New York. He was married Aug. 2, 1887, to Jessie, daughter of Andrew J. Graham of Iowa, and had two sons: Andrew Graham and Edmund Burke Osborne. He died in Montclair, N. J., Apr. 12, 1917.

LUKENS, Theodore Parker, banker, realty operator and forester, was born at Concord, O., Oct. 6, 1849, son of William Ellison and Margaretta (Cooper) Lukens. After serving an apprenticeship in his in his father's nursery, he established himself independently in the nursery and fruit raising business in Rock Falls, Ill. Removing to Pasadena, Cal., in 1880, he engaged in real estate operations for a number of years. In 1891 he became cashier of the Pasadena National Bank, and three years later president. Meanwhile he was a dominant factor in the upbuilding of Pasadena, was interested in the first street car line, helped to bring the railroad into town; was a charter member of the Pasadena public library; president of the Pasadena Board of Trade; and president of the board of trustees of Pasadena (1890–97), serving eight years in the position corresponding to mayor of the city. He relinquished his position as bank president so that he might become acting forest supervisor and take up a work in which he was deeply interested—that of reforestation. He realized that the mountains were the only source of water supply, and that the supply of water was dependent largely upon the forests on the mountain slopes. For many years he devoted all of his time, and unselfishly of his personal funds, in making experimental tests of the trees best suited to reforesting the burned areas of the mountains and the best methods of collecting and planting seeds. Taking up the question with the U. S. government, he was appointed collaborator in the division of forestry (1900–04), and forest regent and forest expert in the forest service (1905–06). His work of reforestation met with marked success, and demonstrated the complete practicability of reforesting large areas in the mountains. Through his efforts many thousands of conifers were planted on the mountain slopes back of Pasadena. His dominating personal characteristics were his love of nature, his kind-



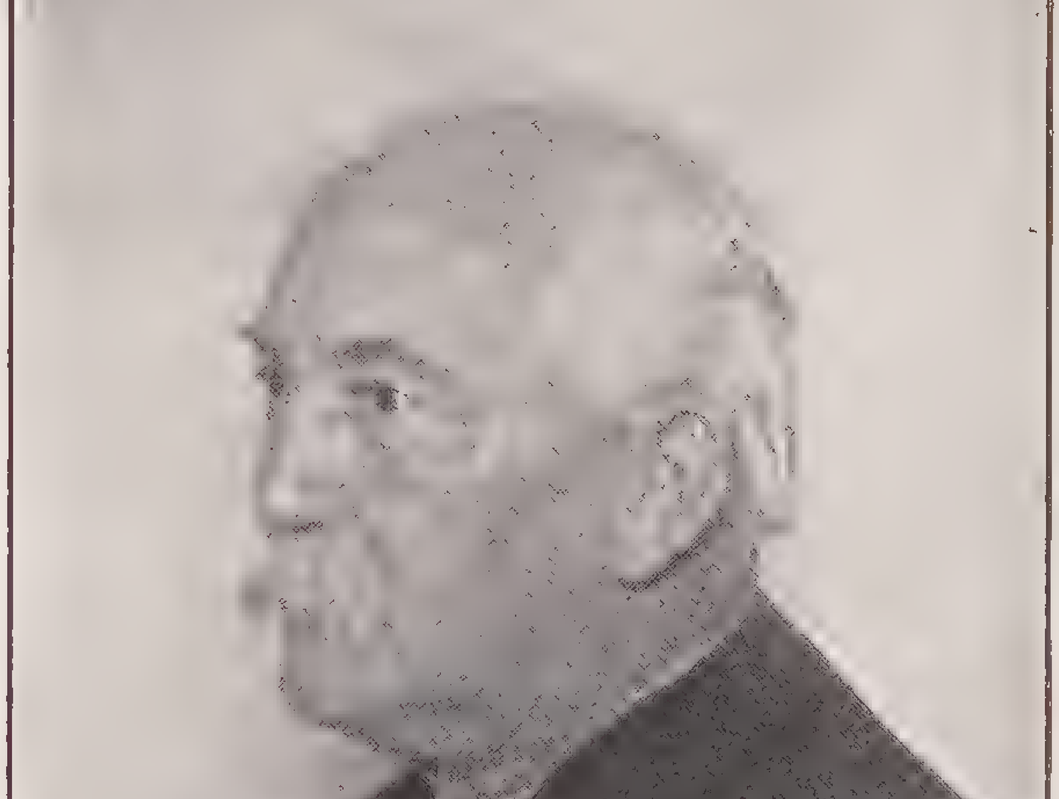
ROSSETTER G. COLE
MUSICIAN



WILLIAM H. ROWE
PUBLISHER



EDMUND B. OSBORNE
MANUFACTURER



THEODORE P. LUKENS
BANKER



JOHN E. MAGERS
JURIST



ISAAC H. WEAVER
TOBACCONIST



JAMES MERSHON
REALTY OPERATOR



CLARENCE H. POOR
REALTY OPERATOR

ness, generosity, and his loyalty to friends. Mr. Lukens was married (1) at Sterling, Ill., in 1871, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of David Dyer, of Manchester, Vt., by whom he had one daughter, Helen; and (2) in July, 1906, to H. Sibyl, daughter of Rev. Josiah Swett, D.D., of Highgate, Vt. He died in Pasadena, Cal., July 1, 1918.

MAGERS, John Elias, jurist, was born near Beverly, Morgan co., O., Sept. 25, 1847, son of William B. and Mary (Barkhurst) Magers. His father was a noted pioneer physician and surgeon of Oregon. The son attended Willamette University, Salem, Ore., taught school for five years, was professor of mathematics at McMinnville (Ore.) College for three years and was acting president of that institution in 1877. He was graduated LL.B. at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1879, and began the practice of his profession at Salem, Ore. In 1880 he removed to Yamhill county, where he formed a partnership with William D. Fenton, under the firm name of Fenton & Magers. During 1894–98 he was county judge of Yamhill county, Ore., and after 1898 practiced in Portland, Ore. He was president of the McMinnville Board of Trade, and from 1880 until his death was a trustee of the McMinnville (Ore.) College. For nearly fifteen years he was chairman of the Republican county central committee of Yamhill, and during 1882–1917 was a delegate to every Republican state convention. He was the first president of the Lincoln Republican Club, Portland, and president and director of the Oregon State Pioneer Association; a member of Good Templars and the Masonic fraternity and of the Baptist church. Judge Magers was widely known as a campaign speaker, for the brilliancy of his patriotic orations, and for his civic activities. He was married at McMinnville, Ore., Oct. 14, 1879, to Dida E. Shrader, step-daughter of Henry Warren, Oregon legislator, and had two children: Fleta L., wife of George L. Roth, of Portland, Ore., and Veva I., wife of Laurence F. Wooster, of Corvallis, Ore. He died at Risley Station, Ore., Jan. 25, 1919.

WEAVER, Isaac Hoover, tobacconist, was born in West Lampeter township, Lancaster co., Pa., Apr. 17, 1864, son of Isaac and Martha (Hoover) Weaver. Having learned about the culture of tobacco on his father's farm, he made his initial business venture as a leaf tobacco buyer and in 1890 engaged in the tobacco business independently, with headquarters at Lancaster, Pa. He quickly attained eminence in the trade and by degrees extended his operations until, at the time of his death, he was head of the firm of I. H. Weaver Co., vice-president of the Lukaswitz-Weaver Co., Dayton, O., and vice-president of the Planters' Sumatra Co., of Quincy, Fla., and the Conestoga National Bank, Lancaster, and a director of the latter and the Non-Retailing Co., Lancaster, the Home Builders' Association, Lancaster. He was president of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association in 1919–20, and was a director also in the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States; a trustee of Franklin and Marshall College; president of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Lancaster civilian relief committee of the American Red Cross during the world war and member of the Hamilton, Country and Automobile clubs, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. Weaver possessed an unusual capacity for absorbing valuable information from every source, and a frank, open nature with a positive genius for making friends. He was married Sept. 26, 1894, to Edith, daughter of Christian Bachman, of Strasburg, Pa., and had three children, Herbert B., Edward B. and Martha B. Weaver. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 1, 1920.

MERSHON, James, real estate broker, was born at Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1865, son of Stephen and Mary (Talmadge) Mershon. He began his business career as a real estate operator in California. Subsequently he founded the Home Realty Co. of New Brunswick, N. J., and as its executive head was instrumental in developing several outlying districts of New Brunswick. At various times he served as head of the department of parks, overseer of the poor, and member of the board of commissioners of New Brunswick. Politically he was a staunch Republican and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose, and Improved Order of Red Men. He was married June 27, 1911, to Mary L., daughter of Valentine Heinz, of New Brunswick, and died in that city Jan. 28, 1917.

POOR, Clarence Henry, real estate broker, was born in Boston, Mass., May 1, 1860, son of Charles Carroll and Harriet Rebecca (Collins) Poor, and a descendant of Daniel Poor, who came from Andover, Eng., in 1635 and settled at Andover, Mass. Daniel's wife was Mehitable Osgood, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Mary Adams; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Abbot; their son Joseph and his wife Tarnison Sprague, and their son Henry Poor and his wife Mary Osborne, who were the grandparents of Clarence Henry Poor. Both his father and grandfather were leather merchants of Boston. Clarence Henry Poor was prepared for Harvard at Chauncy Hall School, Boston, but upon attaining his majority entered business life with his paternal grandfather. In 1893 he turned his attention to real estate and investments, in which he met with success during the remainder of his life. His dominating personal characteristics were his love of home and children, his hospitality and generous hearty humor and good cheer, his sound, practical judgment, direct convictions, consideration for others, and the high integrity of his character in all business and personal relations. He was of that sturdy New England type which always takes care to mean at least as much as it says. His progress was marked by courtesy, modesty, self-confidence and fearlessness. An ardent churchman, he was for twenty years treasurer of the Diocesan Board of Missions, treasurer of the Bishop and Trustees of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, Incorporated, and gave warmest interest in the erection of churches and other buildings connected with church ministrations. He was a humanitarian. One of his chief joys was to help men just out of prison and start them on a new and honorable career. Mr. Poor was married Nov. 7, 1883, to Mary Adelaide, daughter of George Darius Sargent of Boston, Mass., and had four children: Clarence Henry, Jr., a lawyer of Boston; Virginia Sargant, who became the wife of George Henry May of Lancaster, Mass.; Adelaide Sargent; and Mary Bulkley Poor. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1920.

KENNEDY, Crammond, lawyer and author, was born at North Berwick, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1842, son of Alexander James Kennedy, a member of an old Perthshire family and a merchant of Edinburgh. The son attended the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, and after coming to America in 1857 continued his education at night school, and for three years at Madison (now Colgate) University. He had intended to enter the ministry because of his exceptional gift of oratory, but left college in 1863 to enlist in the civil war, joining the New York Highlanders, a regiment of Scotchmen which served under Gen. Burnside in the East Tennessee campaign, and under Gen. Grant in the Wilderness campaign. The chaplain having been killed in battle, young Kennedy was appointed to succeed him, and so admirably did he discharge the duties of this position that at the end of his year's service he was brevetted major. While serving as agent for the Freedmen's commission during 1865–66, he delivered lectures throughout Great Britain on the causes and effects of the American civil war, and did much to dispel the erroneous view then current in England. Upon his return to New York, he was made corresponding secretary and executive manager of the commission. In 1868 he became editor and proprietor of the "Church Union," a non-sectarian religious weekly. Within a year he was joined by Henry Ward Beecher; its scope was enlarged and its name changed to the "Christian Union," and it entered upon an extended and brilliant career. After six years in the real estate business Mr. Kennedy began the study of law in the Columbia Law School, was graduated in 1878, and thereafter devoted himself exclusively to his practice, specializing in international law and claims against foreign governments. Among the most noted cases with which he was connected were those of Idler, Rawdon, De Willett and the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Co. of New York, all against Venezuela; Van Bokkelen vs. Hayti; Mora vs. Spain, and the La Abra Silver Mining Co. vs. the United States. He was counsel and vice-president of the Washington Humane Society, and a member of the Lawyers' and Reform clubs of New York city. He was the author of "Corn in the Blade" verse (1860); "Close Communion or Open Communion?" (1869), and "The Liberty of the Press—Its Uses and Abuses" (1876), a prize essay; "Some Phases of the Hawaiian Question" (1893), and "The Capture of Aguinaldo" (1902), and various articles on international questions in the "North American Review," "American Journal of International Law," and other periodicals. He was married July 9, 1867, to Agnes Gorman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1918.

LUDINGTON, Marshall Independence, soldier, was born at Somerfield, Somerset co, Pa., July 4, 1839, son of Zalmon and Lovila (Hagans) Ludington, and a descendant of William Ludington, who emigrated from England in 1640 and settled at Charleston, Mass., the line being traced through his son William, who married Martha Rose; their son Henry, who married Sarah Collins; their son Elisha, who married ———; their son Comfort, who married Elizabeth Nickerson, and their son Zalmon, who married Phoebe Simkins, and was the grandfather of Marshall I. Ludington. Both Elisha and Comfort Ludington served in the revolutionary war, and Zalmon Ludington, Jr., fought in the war of 1812. In the civil war Marshall I. Ludington was captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. volunteers (1862), chief quartermaster of the 2nd corps and later of the cavalry corps, 3rd division, participating in the Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Wilderness campaigns. In July, 1864, he was promoted major of volunteers and assigned as chief quartermaster, 1st division; and in November of that year was detached from the army of the Potomac, promoted colonel and chief quartermaster, and assigned to the department of Washington in charge of the disposal of buildings and the property of the forts and stations discontinued after the war. For his meritorious service he received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers. Upon the reorganization of the regular army he was appointed major and quartermaster in 1867, and assigned to the district of Mexico at Santa Fe, N. M. Three years later he was ordered to Washington, D. C., as one of the assistants to the quartermaster-general, where he examined claims of loyal citizens for the seizure of supplies and occupation of property during the war. During 1875–82, a period of frequent trouble with the Indians, he was tationed at Omaha, Neb., as chief quartermaster of the military department of the Platte. In 1883 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster general and for six years was in charge of the general depot of the department at Philadelphia, Pa., and during 1889–90 at San Francisco, Calif., when he was once more returned to Washington as principal assistant to the quartermaster-general. In 1894 as colonel he was placed in charge of the department of Missouri, with headquarters in Chicago, but three years later was given supervision of the general depot of the department of the East, at Governor's Island, N. Y. His appointment as brigadier-general and quartermaster-general was made on Feb. 3, 1898, when war with Spain was declared. Gen. Ludington's department had charge of equipping the increased regular army and the volunteer forces, numbering in all about 264,000 men, and providing rail transportation in the concentration of troops and ocean transportation to Cuba and the Philippines. The chartered ships first used were not satisfactory as troop ships, since they could not be refitted, and in consequence the army transport service was inaugurated under the direction of Gen. Ludington, and sixteen large ships on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific were purchased, with smaller ones for hospital and dispatch boats. During the first four years of the operation of the army transport service, besides thousands of animals and many supplies, it carried more than 600,000 persons and brought home the bodies of 4,000 soldiers and civilians for interment. In 1903 Gen. Ludington was promoted major-general and placed on the retired list. He was married at Skaneateles, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1871, to Harriet Foote, daughter of Judge William Marvin, and died at Skaneateles, N. Y., July 26, 1919.

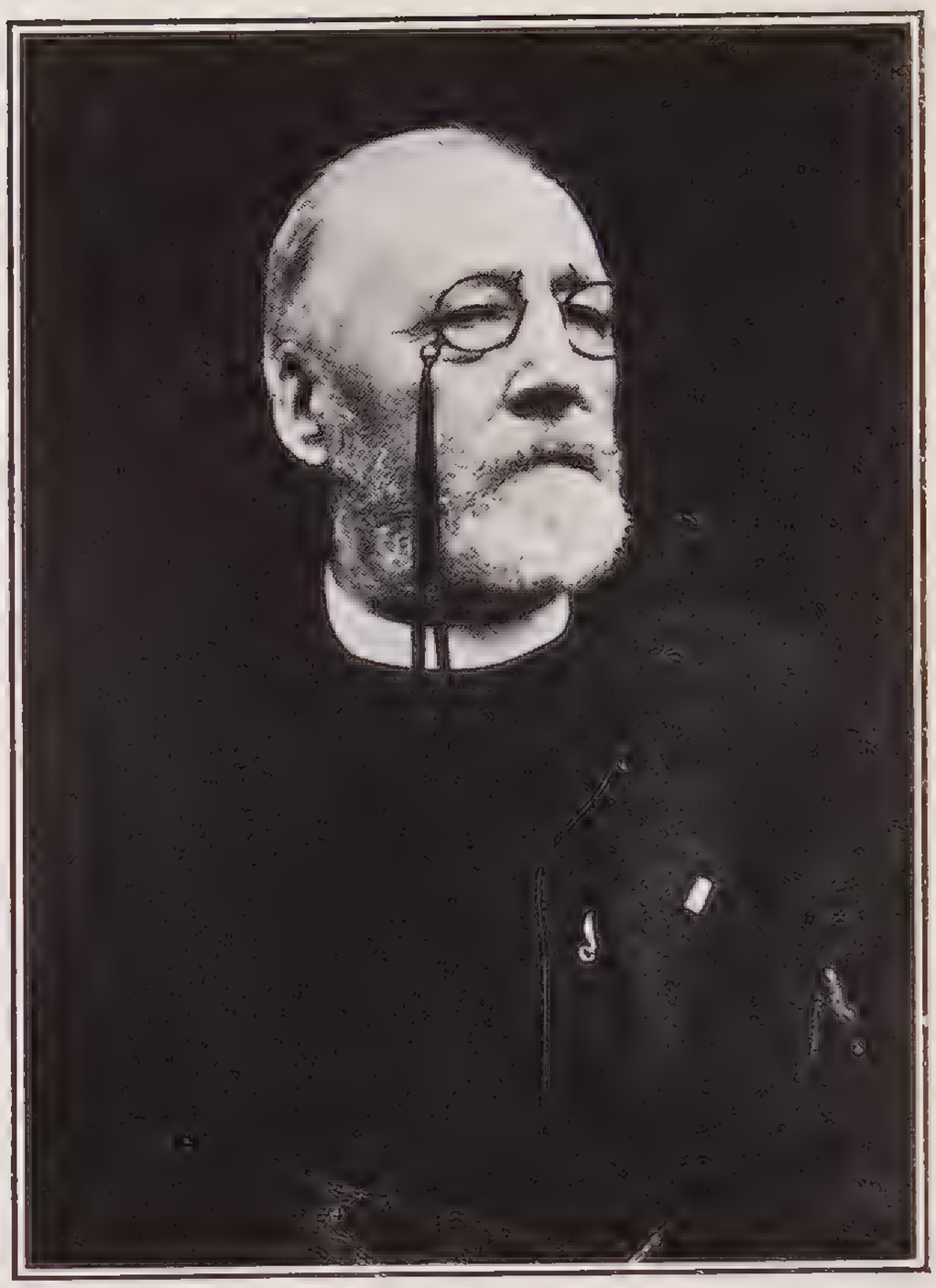
GLIDDEN, Stephen Clifton, physician and surgeon, was born at La Grange Furnace, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1870, son of Stephen Smith and Susan (Garrett) Glidden, and grandson of Charles Mills, and Alice (Smith) Glidden. His father was manager of iron furnaces and later president of the National Bank, of Spokane, Wash. The son attended Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn., and Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H.



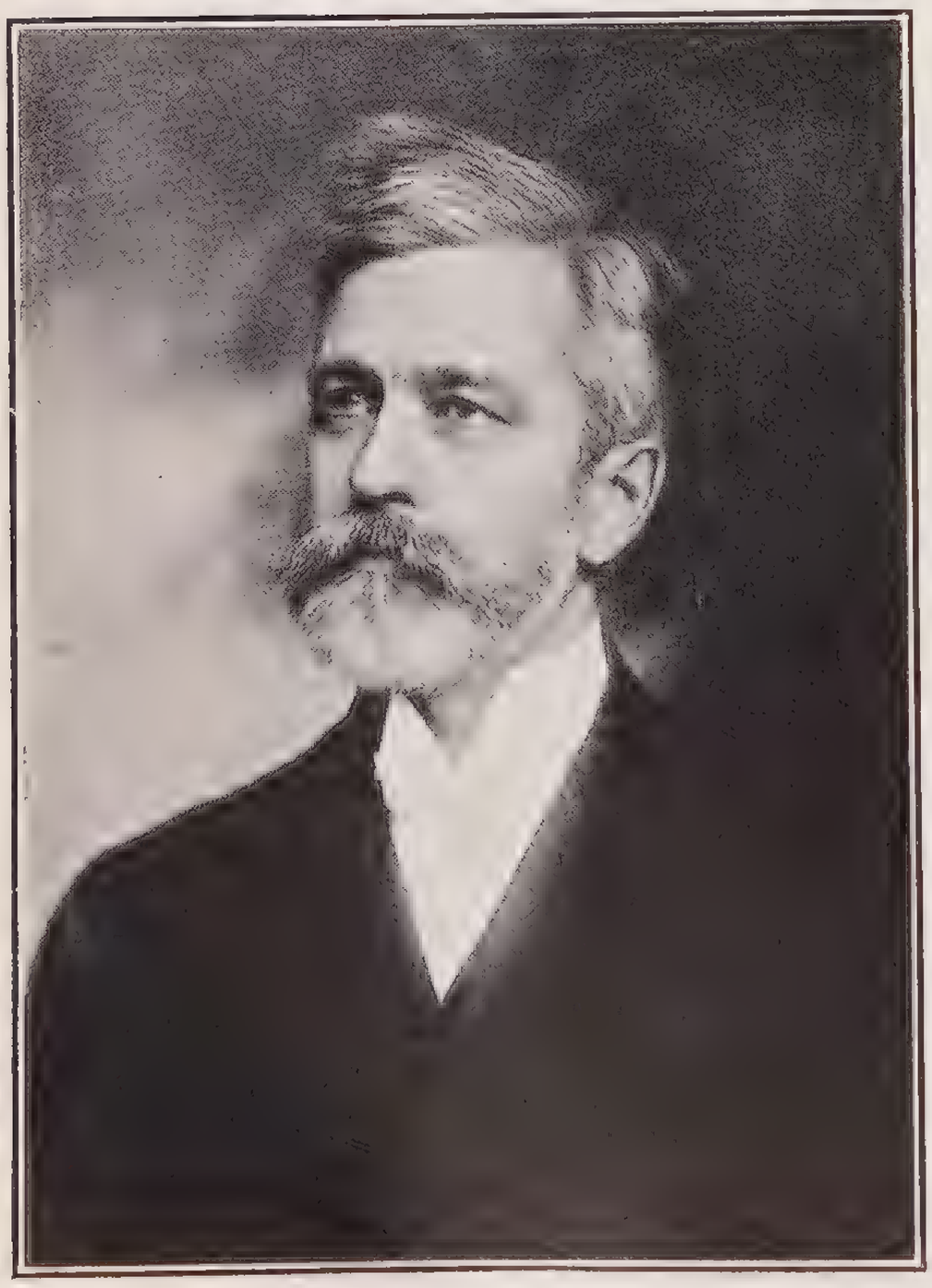
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



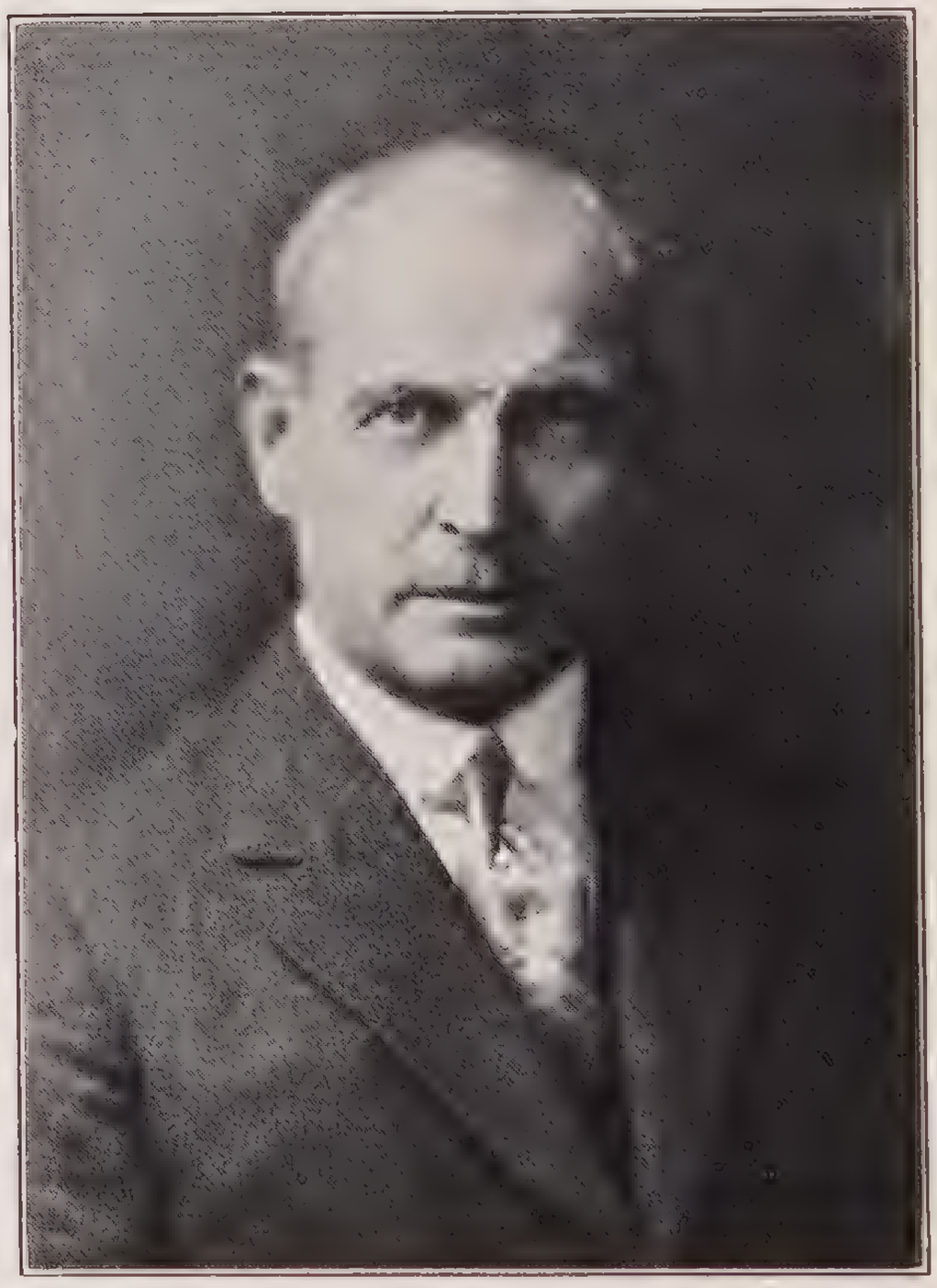
STEPHEN C. GLIDDEN
SURGEON



GEORGE M. MURRAY
CLERGYMAN



WILLIAM K. FRICK
CLERGYMAN



STANLEY STILLMAN
SURGEON

In 1894 he was graduated with honors at the college of medicine of the University of Michigan with the degree of M.D. Before entering his senior year at Michigan he was prosector to Dr. Charles B. de Nancrede, professor of surgery of the medical college, and later was his first assistant. After practicing in Chicago for a year he settled at Danville, Ill., where, after a brief period of association with Dr. Rufus W. Gillette, he practiced alone. He was surgeon for the street railway lines of Danville and for two local hospitals; consulting surgeon to the Illinois Traction System; local surgeon for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., and examining surgeon for many life insurance companies. He was an eager experimenter with X-ray, and this research work ultimately cost him his life. His hand was burned in an accident during an experiment, which necessitated the amputation of his left arm, but the infection never entirely disappeared. He was also keenly interested in radium, and was one of the charter members of the American Radium Society, as well as founder and medical director of the Danville Radium Co. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association; of the Eastern Illinois Clinical Association; of the Illinois State Medical Society (chairman, surgical section, 1915); the Vermilion County Medical Society (president); Danville Physicians' Club (founder); the Aesculapian Society of the Wabash Valley; Psi Upsilon, Nu Sigma Nu, and Masonic fraternities (32d degree); Olive Branch Lodge and Vermilion Consistory of the Scottish Rite; B.P.O.E. (charter lodge member); and of the Danville Rotary Club (honorary). He was president of the Danville chapter of the American Red Cross Society during 1906–09 and gave much of his time to the city's chamber of commerce. A scientist, he was the most human and sympathetic of doctors, and inspired great confidence in his patients. He was a lover of out-door sports. He was married June 6, 1895, to Annie (Ives), daughter of John Riley Dakin, and had one child: Charlotte Elizabeth Glidden. He died at Danville, Ill., Feb. 19, 1917.

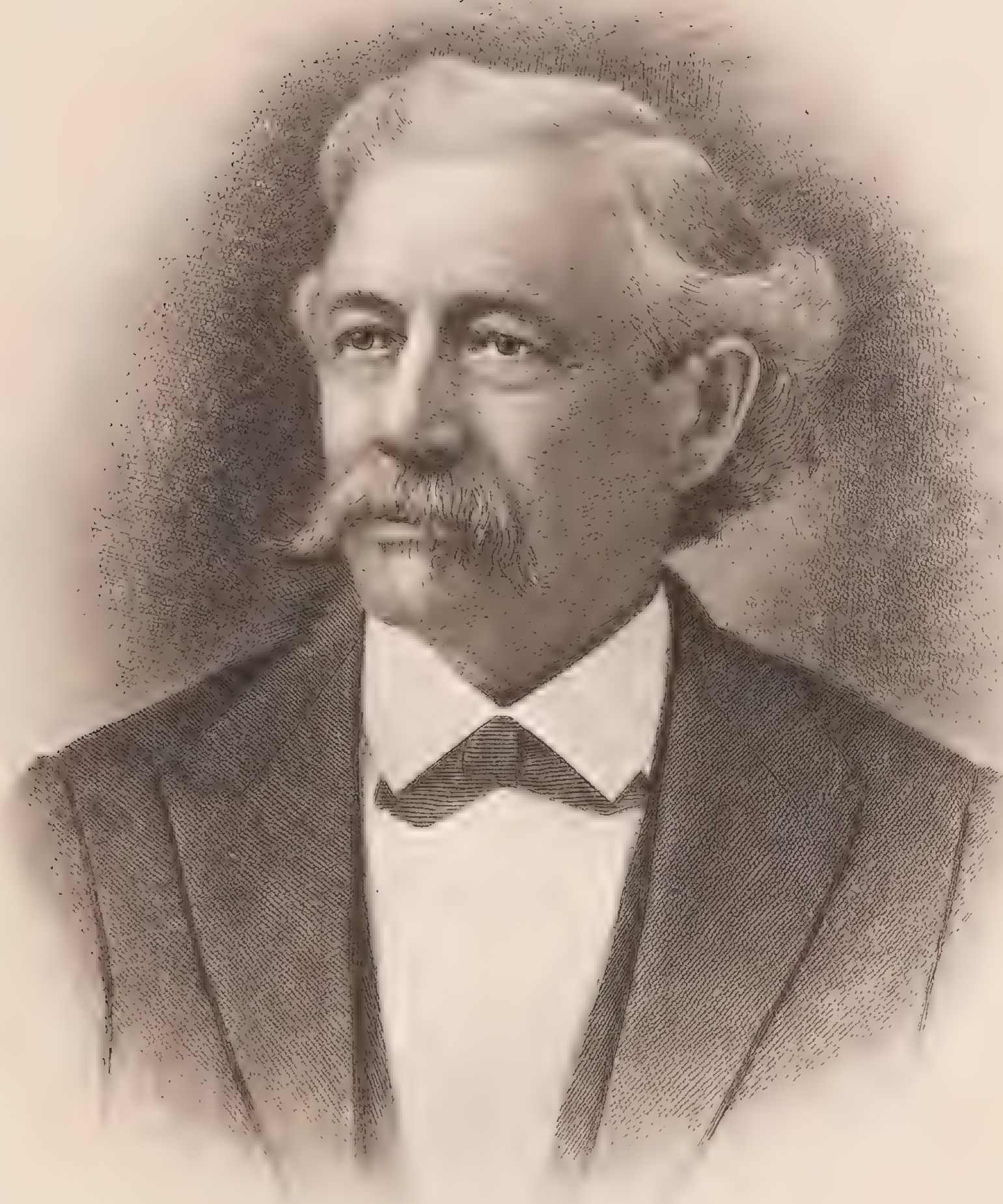
MURRAY, George Mosley, clergyman, was born in London, England, Feb. 6, 1853, son of Archibald and Emily Frances (Smith) Murray. He attended Haileybury College and coming to the United States at the age of nineteen, shortly thereafter established a school for boys at Staunton, Va. While conducting this school, he studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry, and was ordained deacon in 1884 and priest in 1885. He held pastorates at Lynnwood and Luray and Rapidan, Va., Lee, Mass., Elkridge, Md., Smith, Ark., and again at Baltimore, where he was rector of St. Bartholomew's church from 1910 until his resignation in 1918. During 1906–08 he was general missionary of Maryland. Dean Murray was a graceful man of large stature, erect carriage, and an engaging and cordial manner. He was an earnest, thoughtful and effective speaker, wise and practical as an executive, conscientious and faithful as a pastor, and public spirited as a citizen. He was married Apr. 2, 1874, to Mabel, daughter of James Mills of Staunton, Va., and had eight children: Francis Allen Gordon, George Walter, Gerard Archibald, Harry, James Fielding, Charles Douglas, Edith Marion, wife of Thomas Boyd Spiller, and Mabel Gertrude Murray. He died in Maryland, Feb. 15, 1919.

FRICK, William Keller, clergyman, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 1, 1850, son of William and Maria Barbara (Keller) Frick, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Boring) Frick and great-grandson of Conrad Frick, who came from the Palatinate in 1732 and settled in Germantown, Pa. He was graduated at Muhlenberg College in 1870 and at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1873. After a ten years' pastorate at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1883 he accepted the chair of English language and literature at Gustavus Adolphus College, Minnesota. In 1889 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., to begin his great work in building up the Synod of the Northwest. The Church of the Redeemer in Milwaukee, of which he was pastor for twenty-nine years, was the mother not only of the English Lutheran churches in that city but of the Synod of the Northwest which, under his presidency for seven years, was extended to the Pacific coast. He was secretary of the General Council of the Evangelical Church of America for twenty-one years preceding his death. He was profoundly interested in the merging of the three largest English Lutheran bodies in America into the United Lutheran Church. For twenty-five years he was a director of the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary; he was instructor there during 1895–1900, and also served as secretary of its board of trustees. Dr. Frick was a man of boundless energy, untiring industry and exhaustless patience. He made frequent contributions to the periodical press of his church and was the author of "A Life of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg" (1902). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Muhlenberg College in 1902. He was married in 1873 to Louise F., daughter of Lewis Klump, of Allentown, Pa., and left three children: William Gerald, Norman Keller, and Lillian Louise, wife of Sherwood G. Omborrow. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 20, 1918.

STILLMAN, Stanley, surgeon, was born in Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 23, 1861, son of Jacob Davis Babcock and Mary Gavitt (Wells) Stillman. He is descended from George Stillman, who came over from London, England, in 1684, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn., the line being traced through George's son George, also a native of England, who left London for the American colonies in 1699, resided in Westerly, R. I., and married Deborah Crandall; through their son Joseph and his wife Mary Maxson; their son Joseph and his wife Eunice Stillman; and their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Ward Maxson, who were the grandparents of Dr. Stillman. His father, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was one of the California pioneers of 1849, and was long prominent as a physician and citizen in Sacramento and San Francisco. Stanley Stillman, after attending the University of California, Berkeley, for three years, entered Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and was graduated M.D. in 1889. He continued his medical studies in Europe, and in 1892 opened an office for the practice of general surgery in San Francisco, where he soon acquired a large and successful practice and the reputation as one of the leading surgeons on the Pacific coast. From 1898 to 1912 he was professor of surgery at Cooper Medical College, and in 1909 became professor of surgery at Leland Stanford Junior University, and also surgeon to the Lane and Stanford hospitals. When the United States entered the war with Germany, he became lieu-

tenant commander in the U. S. naval reserve force, medical corps, and organized the staff for the Navy Base Hospital No. 2 at Stanford University Hospital. The members of the staff were at first enrolled in the Red Cross, but in July and August were enrolled in the U. S. navy. Organized and trained in Philadelphia, Pa., the unit sailed for England Jan. 20, 1918. Long and trying pourparlers delayed the operations of this unit, owing to important local military considerations. It was originally intended to provide service only for the personnel of the U. S. navy, but the coöperation of allied vessels in the military operations made it necessary to supply the needs of British as well as American ships, and it was decided therefore to place the base hospital at Strathpeffer, Scotland, commandeered by the British government. During the calendar year 1918 the Navy Base Hospital No. 2 treated 777 officers and men from the grand fleet at Scapa Flow, of which the American battleships constituted a division, and from U. S. Naval Bases 17 and 18, which were the mining bases for operations in the North sea, as well as 1,002 men from the British naval base at Invergordon and 402 British army wounded from the Lens and Cambrai front. Dr. Stillman returned to the United States in December, 1918, and was relieved from active duty in the following January. In August, 1919, he was promoted to the grade of commander. He is a member of the American Surgical Association, American College of Surgeons, Société Internationale de Chirurgie, and the Pacific-Union, Bohemian, University, Olympic, Corinthian Yacht and Pacific Motor Boat clubs. His favorite diversions are yachting, hunting and fishing. He was married Feb. 26, 1894, to Mary Josephine, daughter of Capt. Charles Welsh of Baltimore, an early pioneer in California, and has two children: Elisabeth Lane and Stanley Stillman, Jr.

PLANT, Henry Bradley, railroad builder, was born at Branford, Conn., Oct. 27, 1819, son of Anderson and Betsey (Bradley) Plant, grandson of John and Sarah (Frisbee) Plant, and a descendant of John Plant who was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., in 1639. Two other Plants, Matthew and William, were among the earliest settlers of Virginia. A son of John Plant fought in King Philip's war and took part in the great swamp fight at Narragansett, R. I., and Benjamin Plant served with distinction in the revolutionary war. The paternal grandmother of our subject was the daughter of Joseph Frisbee, a revolutionary hero, and a descendant of Richard Frisbee, an English Puritan, who came over to Virginia in 1619. Henry B. Plant was educated in the common schools of Branford, under a private tutor, and at the Lancasterian School of New Haven, Conn. Entering the employ of the New Haven Steamboat Co. when he was eighteen, he was soon placed in charge of the express business between New York and New Haven. Resigning that position to join the Adams Express Co., he quickly rose to a position of trust and responsibility and in 1854, was appointed superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he organized the Great Southern Express Co., of which he was the president. He secured from Jefferson Davis the privilege of running his express service through the Confederate lines without interference, and in return for this concession the Great Southern Express Co. rendered a valuable and charitable service to the Confederate soldiers during the war by gratuitously delivering to them clothing and supplies from their homes. Notwithstanding the precarious condition of affairs in the South during the war, he conducted his express business with noteworthy success. As an instance of the confidence reposed in his efficiency and honor it may be mentioned that when the Confederate government wished to deliver a large sum of money to Gen. Lee who was operating north of the Potomac it made the remittance through Mr. Plant rather than trust to its own agents. During the war Mr. Plant made large investments in the depreciated southern railroad bonds, and when hostilities ceased he became a leader in the reconstruction movement. The most important factor in the development of a country's prosperity is to provide adequate transportation facilities, and that service to the South was the great life work of Mr. Plant. As quickly as torn-up rails could be relaid and locomotives and cars put into commission railroad transportation was resumed; bankrupt railroad companies were reorganized; and the flow of commerce between plantation and factory, between factory and market returned in increasing volume. Following this revival he turned his attention more particularly to the development of Florida and Georgia. He began by buying stock in the various Florida and Georgia railroads. In 1877 he reorganized the Atlanta & Gulf Coast Railroad Co., as the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, relaid it, and built a connection with Jacksonville. With the object of extending and consolidating his various interests, he organized in 1882 the Plant Investment Co., his associates being Morris K. Jesup, Henry M. Flagler, Henry P. Hoadley, G. K. Tilley, B. F. Newcomber, William T. Walters and E. B. Haskell. In 1885 the Plant Investment Co. acquired the South Florida railroad, then a narrow-gauge running from Sanford to Kissimmee. The gauge was widened and the line extended to Fort Tampa, which thereupon became the port of entry for the fast mail steamers to Havana. Subsequently the road was extended north from Lakeland to a connection with the Savannah, Florida and Western railway at High Springs, thus completing the line between Charleston, S. C., and Fort Tampa, Fla. The Savannah & Charleston railway was purchased in 1886, the Brunswick & Western railway in the following year, the Alabama Midland railway in 1889, and the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railway, extending from Ocala to Homosassa and Inverness, Fla., in 1892. In the following year the Tampa & Thonotosassa railroad was constructed, and the Winston & Bone Valley railroad was built to tap the phosphate region. The Abbeville Southern railway, from Abbeville, Ala., to a junction with the Alabama Midland was built in 1894, and the Florida Southern and Sanford & St. Petersburg were acquired in the following year. Coincidentally with his railroad activities Mr. Plant developed and extended his express interests and became identified on a large scale with water transportation. In 1867 he became president of the Texas Express Co., which in conjunction with the Great Southern Express Co., controlled the bulk of the express business in the South. He also established a number of steamship lines, notably the People's Line, on the Chattahoochee river, between Appalachicola, Columbus and Bainbridge, Ga., the Plant Steamship Line between Port Tampa, Key West and Havana, and the Atlantic



A. B. Frost



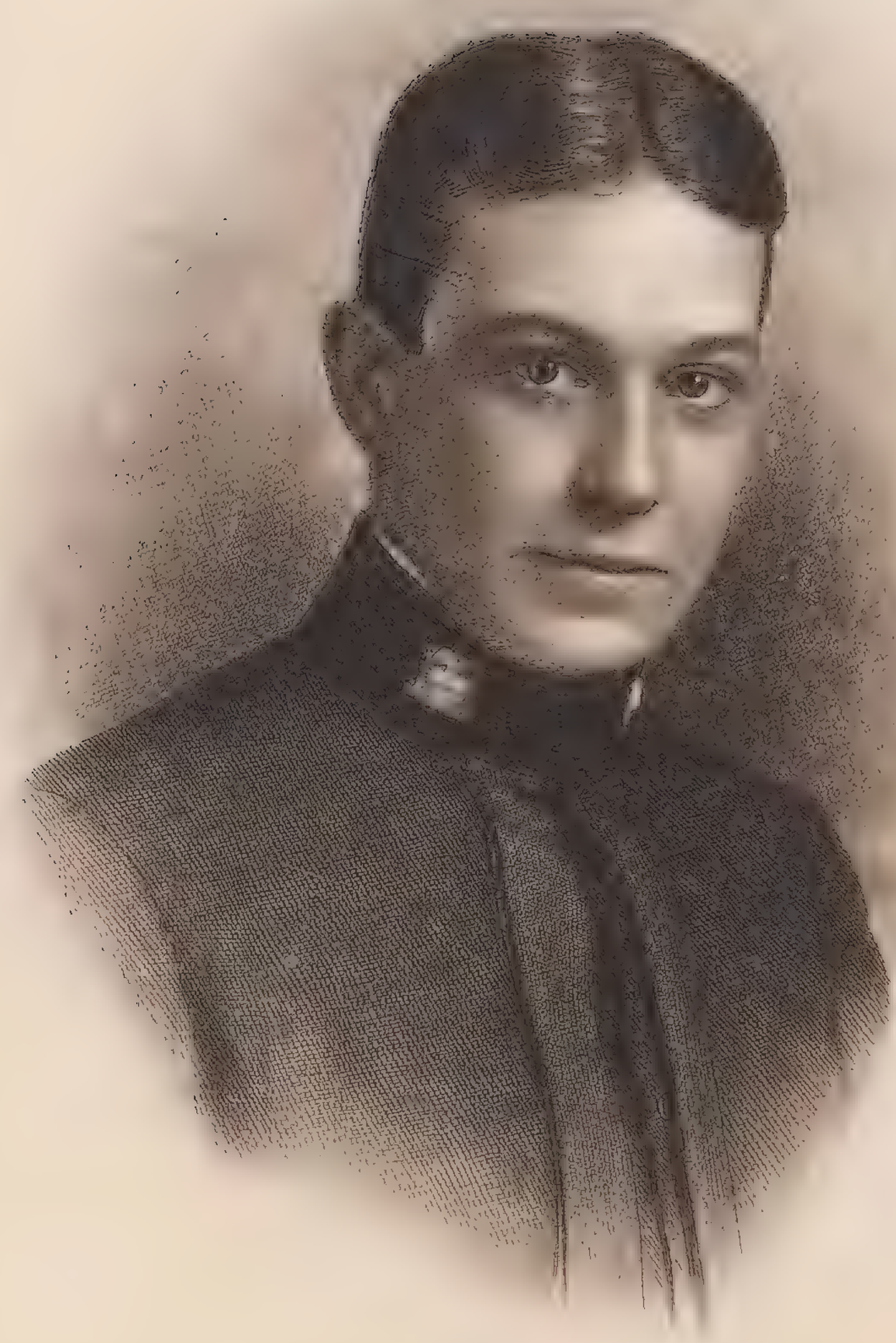
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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

M. F. Plant



H. B. Plant

& Plant Steamship Co., Ltd., a reorganization of the Atlantic, Canada & Plant Steamship Line, running between Boston and Halifax, to which the North Atlantic Line of steamers was added in 1893. Mr. Plant was president and director of most of the companies mentioned, and in addition was president and director of the Lake Alfred Co., director of the Northeastern railroad and the Key West Commercial Co., and trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Co. and the American Surety Co. He also controlled the Tampa Bay hotel at Tampa, the Seminole at Winter Park and The Inn at Port Tampa. There were over 2,000 miles of railroad under his control, and he gave employment to about 73,000 persons. Probably no man did more than Henry B. Plant to build up and encourage the industrial life of the South, and this fact was suitably recognized at the Atlanta exposition in 1895, when a special day, called the Plant System Day, was set apart in celebration of his seventy-sixth birthday and appreciation of the value of his achievements. Florida was perhaps the state that derived most benefit from his manifold activities and "King of Florida" was a title frequently applied to him. Mr. Plant was a member of the Union League Club of New York, the New England Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the American Museum of Natural History. He was married Sept. 25, 1843, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of Cap. James Blackstone of Branford, Conn. She died in 1861, leaving one son, Morton Freeman Plant, and he was married again July 2, 1873, to Margaret Josephine, only daughter of Martin Loughman of New York. He died in New York city, June 23, 1899.

PLANT, Morton Freeman, financier, was born in Branford, Conn., Aug. 18, 1852, son of Henry Bradley and Ellen Elizabeth (Blackstone) Plant. His father (above) was a pioneer railroad builder in the South. He received his early education at Russell's Military School, New Haven, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the Southern Express, which at that time was owned by his father. Later he was chairman of the express company's board of directors. In 1884 he became identified with his father's railroad lines in the South, and was vice-president of what was known as the Plant system, embracing the Savannah, Florida & Western, the Charleston & Savannah, and the Alabama Midland railways, the Brunswick & Western, the South Florida, the Florida Southern, the Abbeville Southern, the Green Pond, Walterboro & Branchville, the Sanford & St. Petersburg, and the Winston & Bone Valley railroads. He remained vice-president until May 13, 1902, when the Plant system was consolidated with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.; he continued to serve as director of the latter company until his death. He was also owner of the Plant steamship lines founded by his father. He was also vice-president and director of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Co.; chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Express Co.; trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Hartford; vice-president and director of the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.; director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., of New York; the Lincoln Trust Co.; the Windsor Trust Co.; the Bowling Green Trust Co., of New York; the Casualty Company of America; and the National Bank of Commerce, of New London, Conn. Beside these numerous interests Mr. Plant also owned the Shore Line Electric Co., one of the largest single trolley systems in the United States; and a number of hotels and summer resorts in various parts of the Union, among them the "Griswold" at New London, Conn., and the "Belleview" in Florida. He did much for the development of New London, Conn., building fine roads, churches, office buildings and hotels and extending trolley lines. His magnificent country seat, Branford House, at Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., was one of the most perfectly equipped farms in the country. Mr. Plant was especially distinguished for philanthropic spirit, one of his pet benevolences being the sending of bright young people to school. His most notable philanthropy was his assistance in founding the Connecticut College for Women, at New London, Conn. His gifts to this institution included $25,000 towards the purchase of the site, $1,000,000 for the endowment, two dormitories, Plant and Blackstone halls, costing $60,000 each, in memory of his father and mother, and a legacy of $250,000. As first chairman of the college's board of trustees, he assisted it through the most trying periods of its history. Mr. Plant was an enthusiastic sportsman, yachting, baseball and golf being his favorite recreations. He owned the steel schooner "Ingomar," built by Capt. Nat Herreshoff, which in one season abroad entered twenty-two races, and won nineteen prizes; also the schooner yacht "Elena," which likewise won many races, chief among her victories being that over A. S. Cochran's "Westward" in 1911, after the "Westward" had beaten the best yachts in English and German waters, and the steam yachts "Venetia," "Iolanda" and "Vanadis." During 1909–10 he and a party of friends made a voyage around the world in the "Iolanda," publishing an interesting account of the trip in a book, "The Cruise of the 'Iolanda'." Mr. Plant was a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the Larchmont Yacht Club, having been commodore of the last. He owned a large part of the Philadelphia National League baseball club and was sole owner of the New London Eastern League club. He was also fond of shooting, and owned a fine game preserve at East Lyme, Conn. Mr. Plant was a man of pleasing personality and gracious manners, quiet and unassuming, with a rare sense of humor. His dominating personal characteristics were firmness, perseverance, and a knowledge of human nature, coupled with geniality and a natural benevolence. Besides the clubs already mentioned he was a member of the Manhattan, Automobile, Ardsley and the Racquet and Tennis clubs. In appreciation of his great services to the Connecticut College for Women, that institution at its opening exercises in 1915, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was twice married: (1) at Baltimore, Md., June 23, 1887, to Nellie, daughter of Col. Francis Brown Capron, of Baltimore. She died Aug. 7, 1913, leaving one son, Henry Bradley, and he was married (2) June 16, 1914, to Mrs. May Cadwell Manwaring, of New London, Conn. He died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1918.

PLANT, Henry Bradley, sportsman and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 18, 1895, son of Morton Freeman and Nellie (Capron) Plant. Completing his education at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., he entered the employ of William Salamon & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Subsequently he was interested in the Belhurin and Griswold hotels in Philadelphia. Inheriting the

broad, cultural interests of both his parents and having the means at his disposal to gratify these tastes, Mr. Plant has avoided much of the stress of the business world. He is administrator of his father's estate, and has been giving close attention to the fulfillment of his father's wishes. He is an ardent yachtsman, following here in his father's footsteps also, and upholding the family name in yachting circles where for many years it has been an international figure. When war against Germany was declared, he volunteered his services and was made ensign in the U. S. naval forces, continuing in the service of his country until the war was over. He is an ardent follower of many outdoor sports in addition to yachting. Among some of the clubs to which he belongs should be mentioned: The Racquet and Tennis, the New York Yacht, the New York Athletic, the Larchmont Yacht and the Seawanhaka Yacht clubs. He also is a member of the Automobile Club of America. He was married, June 28, 1917, to Amy, daughter of Charles E. Warren, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has two daughters: Amy Capron and Mary Ellen Plant.

LASSEN, Henry, manufacturer, was born in Wester Ohrstedt, Schleswig Holstein, Sept. 10, 1861, son of Hans and Batilda (Heinrichsen) Lassen. Coming to the United States in 1879, he lived first in Davenport, Ia., and subsequently in Nebraska. He attended the Lincoln (Neb.) Business College and the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., after which he worked for various grain companies in Iowa and was for some time manager of grain elevators in Nebraska. During 1889–1903 he was engaged in the grain and milling business at Guthrie, Okla., and in the latter year, with C. M. Jackman, founded the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co. at El Reno, Okla. In 1905 he sold his interest in this mill and the following year settled at Wichita, Kan., where he and Mr. Jackman built the plant of the Kansas Milling Co., at that time the largest flour mill in the state, of which Mr. Lassen was president until his death. He was also president of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Co., Lassen Hotel Building Co., and the Mid-Continent Tire Co. and was an officer or director in other milling concerns. During the European war he was a member of the state council of defense, and his knowledge of milling proved particularly useful to the milling department of the U. S. food administration. He was a dominant factor in the Southern Kansas Millers' Club and was a 32d degree Mason. He was a communicant of the Lutheran church, and politically was a Republican. His foresight and keenness of judgment involving the turn of business deals displayed a great capacity for affairs. By forecasting the western boom in advance of his fellow millers he was able to take a fortune out of Guthrie, El Reno and Wichita. The new Hotel Lassen, opened at Wichita in 1919, is one of his monuments. Calm, self-poised, cheerful, he was an asset to the community and an inspiration to all he met. He was married at El Reno, Okla., Apr. 6, 1894, to Mary, daughter of M. Carnaham, a farmer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and had three children: William; Henry Aldrich, and Teresa, wife of Albert Comley. Mr. Lassen died in Wichita, Kan., Jan. 3, 1919.

WOOD, Francis Carter, pathologist, was born in Columbus, O., Dec. 30, 1869, son of Henry Raynor and Annie (Carter) Wood. He was graduated B.S. at the Ohio State University in 1891 and M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) in 1894. The ensuing two years were spent as interne at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, and then he went abroad for further study at Berlin and Vienna. In 1897 he returned to St. Luke's Hospital where he became pathologist, and since 1909 he has been attending physician to that hospital. During 1896–98 he served as assistant in clinical pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; he was instructor in 1898–1904; adjunct professor in 1904–06, and professor and director of the department of clinical pathology in 1906–12. In 1912 he was appointed professor and director of cancer research of the George Crocker Special Research Fund, Columbia University. In that position he has conducted extensive investigations on cancer and especially as to the effect of radium on spontaneous tumors in animals and also on isolated tumor particles, these exposed particles being afterward inoculated into animals in order to determine whether the radium had killed the cells or not. The results of these investigations show that only the amount of radium, the length of exposure and the distance between the radium and the tumor are concerned in the action of radium on tumor cells. The Crocker Fund has supplied tumor-bearing animals on request of laboratories in all parts of the country, and patients have been sent from all sections of the United States for treatment by radium, many of the cases being referred to St. Luke's and other hospitals for operative treatment and observation under the direction of Dr. Wood. In his experiments he has also made extensive use of the X-ray. Dr. Wood was president of the New York Pathological Society in 1916; director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer in 1914; councilor of the American Association for Cancer Research in 1915, and secretary of the New York Clinical Society in 1914–16. He is also consulting pathologist to the German and Lincoln hospitals, New York, the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, and the Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Medical Association, Association of American Physicians, Harvey Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and of the advisory board of the commissioner of health of New York city, and of the Officer of the Port of New York, and the board of visitors of the Ohio State University. He is also a member of the Century Association and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He is the author of "Clinical Diagnosis" (1899), and "Chemical and Microscopical Diagnosis" (1905), as well as numerous medical papers. His favorite recreation is golf. Dr. Wood was married in 1904, to Edith Sterling, daughter of Charles A. Sterling, of New York city, and they have five children: Eleanor; Edith; Mary; Francis; and Winifred Wood.

HART, Alonzo Jay, lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 12, 1849, son of Joseph and Jane (Hart) Acker. Having been adopted and reared by his mother's cousin, John H. Hart, he changed his name as above. He was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1877, and began the practice of his profession in White Plains, N. Y. He maintained a law office in Omaha, Neb., for a number of years, returning to White Plains in

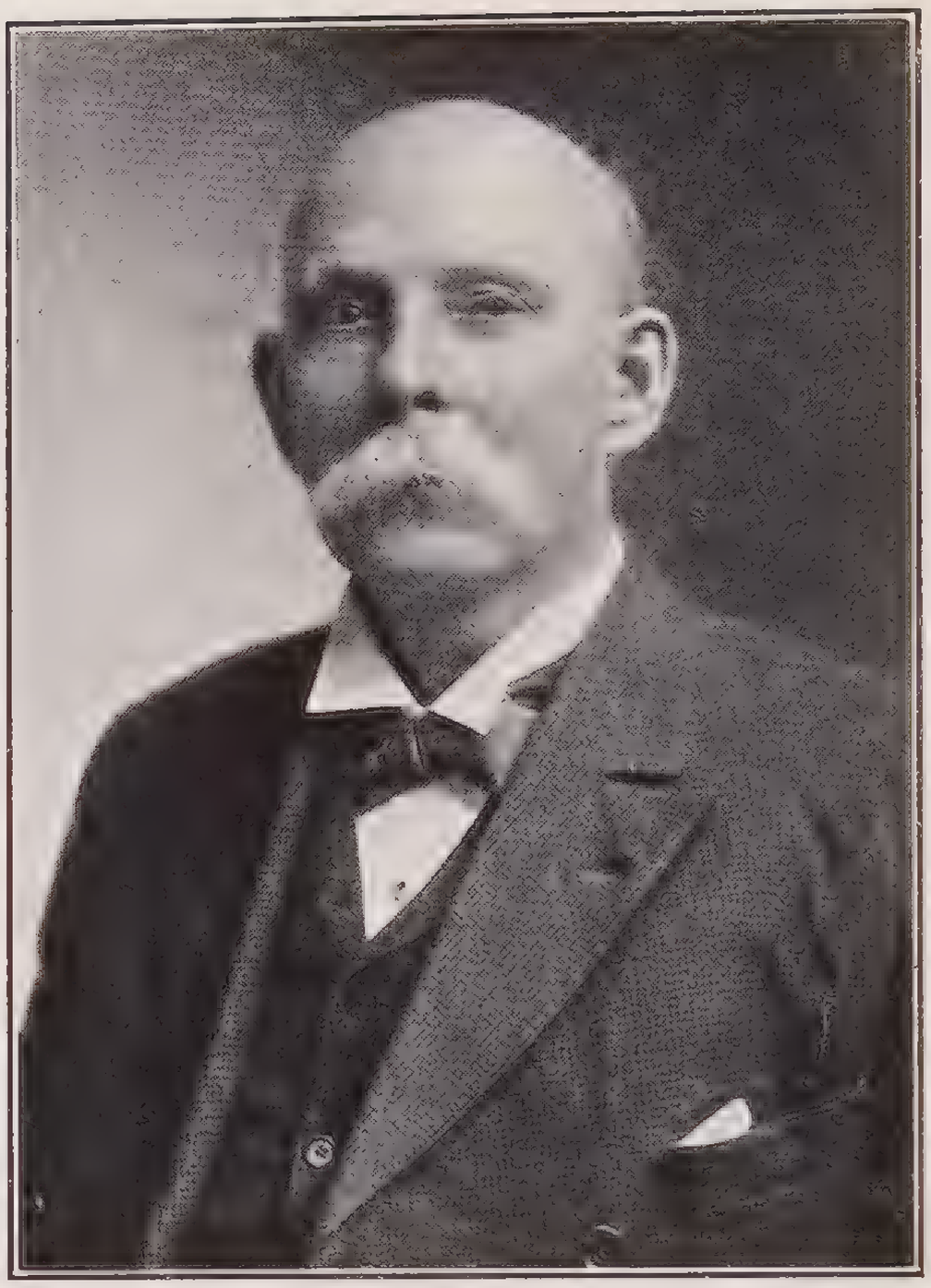


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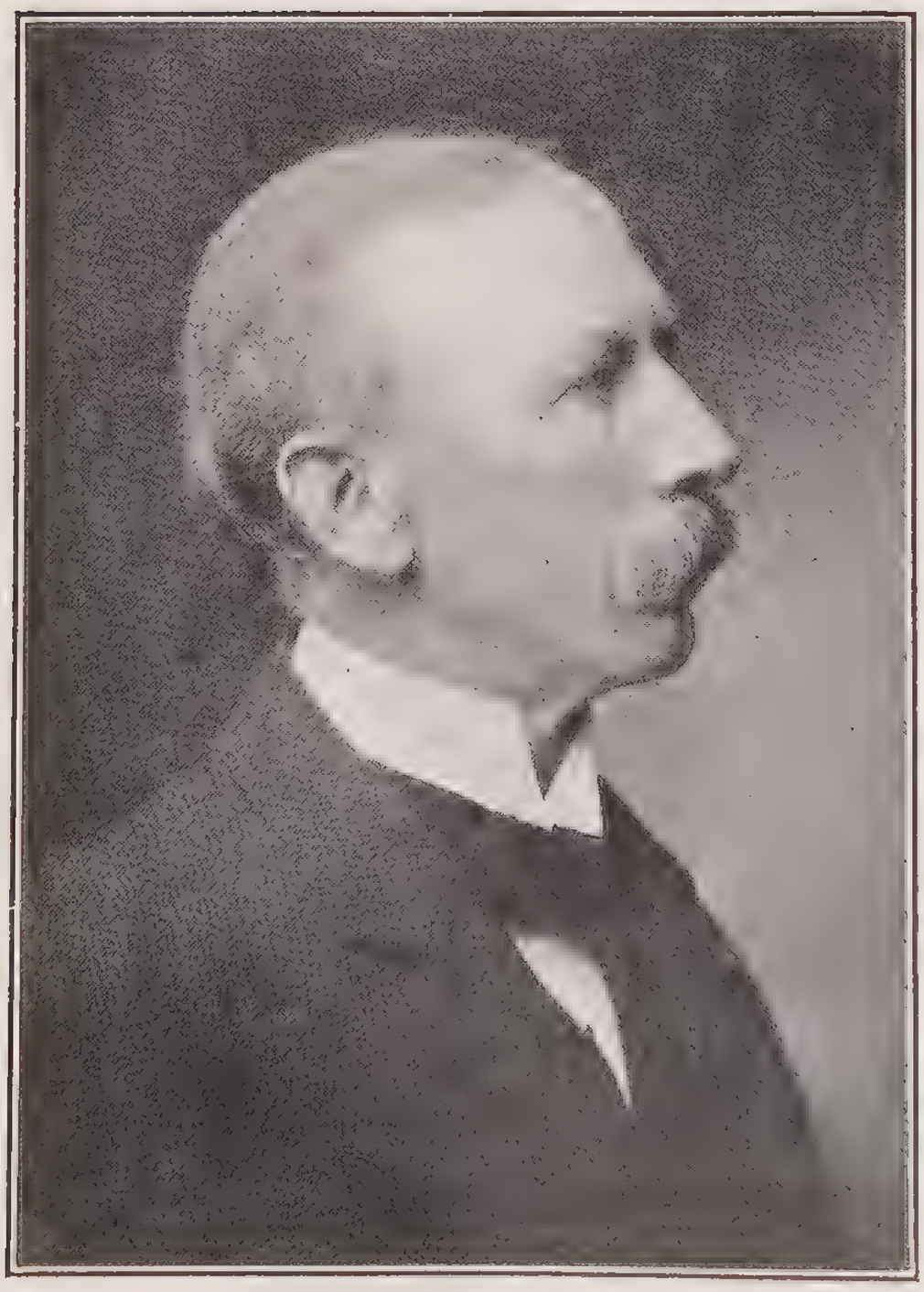
HENRY LASSEN



FRANCIS C. WOOD
PATHOLOGIST



ALONZO J. HART
LAWYER



JAMES B. FARWELL
CONTRACTOR



JOHN P. MITCHEL
LAWYER

1892, and also opened an office in New York City. He made a specialty of real estate and probate law, and was particularly expert as a trial lawyer. He was married Feb. 9, 1892, to Anstis Almiree, daughter of William W. Carter of Union City, Pa., and died without issue at Hartsdale, N. Y., June 8, 1919.

FARWELL, James Benedict, contractor, was born in Ontario, Can., Mar. 22, 1842. Early becoming an orphan, he lived with the family of Arthur Young of Canton, N. Y., and attended the public schools of Canton, and of Oswego, N. Y., to which he afterward moved. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Platt & Farwell, later Farwell & Sloan and then Farwell & Himes, manufacturers of hydraulic and land plaster. In 1880 the business was reorganized as J. B. Farwell & Co., and he was its executive head until 1917, when he retired from active business. When, in 1881, the manufacture of cement was discovered, his firm became extensive jobbers of this product, afterward adding a general line of building material. Beginning in 1879 he made contracts to build telegraph lines in various parts of the United States, the most important of which were lines between Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y., and between Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. He acquired extensive timber lands in Canada from which most of the poles used by him were cut, and for years he furnished poles to the Western Union Telegraph Co., Postal Telegraph Co., and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He was a trustee of the Oswego City Savings Bank, and vice-president until his death; was identified with various other financial, commercial and industrial undertakings. He was a Republican in politics, was a Mason and a communicant of the Christ Church. He found his chief recreation in bowling and whist. He was married (1) at Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1867, to Emma C., daughter of William Dollaway, and was married (2) in New York city, June 4, 1910, to Bertha, daughter of J. H. Hopper, a lawyer of Spring Valley, N. Y., and had one son, James R. Farwell, an engineer. He died in Oswego, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1919.

MITCHEL, John Purroy, lawyer and mayor of New York, was born in New York city July 19, 1879, son of James and Mary C. (Purroy) Mitchel. His grandfather, John Mitchel, was an Irish patriot who, while editor of a newspaper, "United Irishmen," was arrested, in 1848, on the charge of inciting to treason and banished to Australia. He escaped from Tasmania in 1854, and with his three sons, John, William and James Mitchell, settled in Virginia. When the civil war broke out the three sons enlisted in the Confederate army, and only James, the father of John Purroy Mitchell, went through the war unscathed. Capt. James Mitchel subsequently settled in New York. His son, John, was educated by private tutors and at Fordham College and was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1899 and LL.B at New York University law school in 1901. He began the practice of law in partnership with W. B. Cobb and George V. Mullen, later a justice of the superior court of the city of New York. His first public office came to him unsought, at the age of twenty-seven, when he was appointed special assistant corporation counsel to investigate the office of borough president of Manhattan for the city commissioner of accounts. Instead of making the inquiry the perfunctory sort of affair that had been expected he went into it with an enthusiasm and determination that soon produced abundant evidence of irregularities. In the midst of it, however, his work was threatened with abrupt termination when the technical but valid objection was raised that the commissioner of accounts was not entitled to counsel. Mayor McClellan promptly solved the problem by removing the incumbent commissioner and appointing Mitchel in his place. The subsequent investigation, which was extended to include the offices of the borough presidents of the Bronx and Queens, disclosed conditions which caused Gov. Hughes to remove two borough presidents and the voluntary retirement of a third. Later Mr. Mitchel exposed similarly unwholesome conditions in the fire department and the bureau of licenses. When he left the office of commissioner of accounts he had made it one of vital importance to the successful administration of the city government. In the municipal campaign of 1909 he was elected president of the board of aldermen by the largest majority given any man on the ticket. His administration of the office was one of the most progressive and efficient New York had ever known. When Mayor Gaynor was shot by a madman in June, 1910, Mr. Mitchel, by virtue of his position, became acting mayor. His most striking performance was his crusade against vice at Coney Island, where, under police protection, crime and vice had become rampant. Police officials and policemen on duty there were transferred and Mr. Mitchel personally supervised the work of thoroughly "cleaning up the island." By virtue of his position as president of the board of aldermen he was a member of the board of estimate and apportionment and as such he had prepared a corporate stock budget that showed the exact financial condition of the city and a complete schedule of city property with its location cost. He resigned the presidency of the board of aldermen June 1, 1913, to accept an appointment by Pres. Wilson as collector of customs of the port of New York, a position he occupied with ability and success until the following December. Mr. Mitchell's record as a public servant led to his nomination for mayor of New York city on a fusion ticket and in the November election of 1913 Tammany sustained the severest defeat in its history, Mitchel being elected by a majority of 125,000 votes. Surrounding himself with students of government, scientists and others possessing special fitness for the work in hand, without regard to personal or partisan considerations, he wrought many notable civic reforms, although from first to last he had to fight an alliance of the most corrupt interests and influences of the city. He waged such a campaign against graft in the police department that that evil was almost wholly exterminated. He secured the adoption of the "pay-as-you-go" plan in City finances and other budgetary reforms that the city of New York became a model for students of government throughout the country. He introduced the Gary school plan into the public school system and established the zone plan which is designed to prevent haphazard building, relieve congestion and provide an orderly arrangement for the future development of the city. He caused to be made a survey of the work of city employees which resulted in the standardization of work and salaries. He was one of the earliest advocates of military preparedness, being one of the first to raise his voice in behalf of a greater army and navy and for universal military

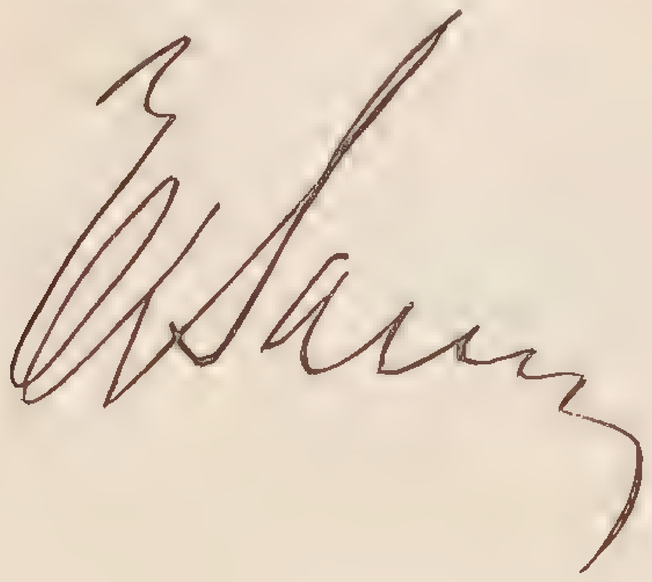
service, and suiting his actions to his words, he attended the first Plattsburg camp in 1915. In his advocacy of reforms or movements which he believed to be worthy, Mayor Mitchel fought hard but always in the open, careless of any consequence but the faithful performance of his duty. He scorned to build up a political following by catering to those who opposed him. Independent, courageous, capable, he would hear of no compromise of any plan whose aim was clean government. Consequently there was an insistent demand among the best element of the city for a second term, but powerful interests and influences which he had antagonized united to cause his overthrow, and although he had the indorsement of such men as Pres. Wilson, ex-Pres. Taft, and Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, Alton B. Parker and Cleveland H. Dodge, and even of the Republican press in preference to the Republican candidate, he was defeated by the Tammany candidate, whose succeeding administration was as bad as Mitchel's was good. At the expiration of his term Mr. Mitchel enlisted in the army air service for the war with Germany, and was sent to the San Diego flying school. Completing the course in the following May, he was graduated and commissioned major and ordered to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., for final training. There, he met his death from the falling of his airplane from a height of 500 feet for some unknown cause. His funeral, held in New York on July 11, was one of the most notable in the history of the city. It was a tragic close to a promising career, into which had been crowded a series of achievements in the public service such as is seldom placed to the credit of a man of his years. Mr. Mitchel was married on Apr. 3, 1909, to Alice Child, daughter of Franklin Child, of Boston, Mass., and died without issue July 6, 1918.

GAREY, Eugene Lester, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1891, son of Eugene Francis and Ellen Frances (O'Boyle) Garey, and grandson of Owen and Elizabeth (Cudy) Garey, who came to this country from Ireland and settled at Wilmington, Del., in 1850. He was graduated with the degree of LL.B. at the Chicago Kent College of Law in 1913, admitted to practice at the bar of the supreme court of Illinois in that year, and in the supreme court of the United States in 1918. He began his professional career in Chicago in 1912 in association with Frank D. Fulton and A. J. Deutschman, under the firm name of Fulton, Garey & Deutschman, specializing in railway, carrier, and corporation law, establishing new and unusual propositions in the latter fields. In 1916 Mr. Deutschman retired from the organization, the new firm of Fulton & Garey continuing until Apr. 1, 1917, when the members separated. In September, 1919, Mr. Garey became associated with the law firm of Stebbins, Garey, L'Amoreaux & Hurtubin, and is now engaged in the practice of corporate commercial law, as counsel for large banking and manufacturing corporations. He served as chairman of the organization committee of the Navy Relief Society, and as such installed local chapters throughout the state of Wisconsin, and a state auxiliary chapter at Milwaukee. Mr. Garey is a member of the national, state and city bar associations, Chicago Law Institute, the Union League Club (Chicago), Evanston Golf Club, New York Athletic Club, Old Colony Club, Irish Fellowship Club (Chicago), Chicago Art Institute, Illinois chapter of the American Irish Historical Society (secretary and director), and Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity.

WORDEN, James Lorenzo, chief justice, was born at Sandisfield, Mass., May 10, 1819, son of John and Jane (Mitchell) Worden. His first American ancestor was Peter Worden, who came from Clayton, Lancashire, England, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was one of the first settlers on Cape Cod, the line of descent being traced through his son Peter and his wife Mary Winslow; their son Samuel and his wife Hopestill Holly; their son Peter and his wife Mary Holly; their son Peter and his wife Rebecca Richmond; their son John and his wife Dorothy Satterly, and their son John and his wife Elizabeth Babcock, who were the grandparents of James Lorenzo Worden. Young Worden was but eight years old at the time of his father's death. Removing with his mother to Ravenna, O., he attended the public schools, studied law at Cincinnati, O., and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1841. In 1844 he joined the pioneer settlers of Indiana, locating temporarily in Whitley and Noble counties and finally establishing his home at Fort Wayne. At the time of the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he was a Democrat, and was appointed to the bench of the 10th judicial circuit of Indiana. Two years later, upon the resignation of Justice William Z. Stuart of the supreme court, Gov. Willard appointed Judge Worden to fill out the unexpired term. According to the custom of that body he became chief justice at the May term following, and in October of the same year was elected for a full term, continuing to serve either as justice or chief justice until 1865, when a completely new court was sworn in. Returning to Fort Wayne, he practiced his profession as the head of the firm of Worden, Morris & Withers, and served one term as mayor. A political upheaval again changed the supreme court of Indiana in 1870, and in 1871 he was reëlected to the state supreme bench, serving for two terms as either justice or chief justice. Altogether he served the supreme court of Indiana for a period of nineteen years. The political campaign of 1882, caused him to resign from the supreme court a month before the expiration of his term (Dec. 1, 1882) and he accepted the judgeship of the superior court at Fort Wayne. His first decision was given at the May term, 1858, and was reported in 10 Indiana. His opinions, which are almost invariably short and terse, are to be found in the thirteen volumes down to and including 23 Indiana reports, and beginning again in 33 Indiana may be found in the fifty-one volumes down to and including 84 Indiana. Probably his ablest opinions were those involving wills and their construction. His legal knowledge and his reasoning were peculiarly exact and he was one of the ablest chief justices in the history of the state. On one occasion one of his judicial brethren said that it would have paid the state to retain him on the supreme bench merely as counsellor. Aside from his splendid legal attainments, he was a passionate lover of all that is best in art, literature and the sciences, and he was at all times a profound scholar. He found his chief recreation in music. He was married at Columbia City, Ind., Apr. 17, 1845, to Anna, daughter of Benjamin Grable, of Whetley county, and left two sons: Charles, president of the First and Hamilton National Bank, of Fort Wayne; and

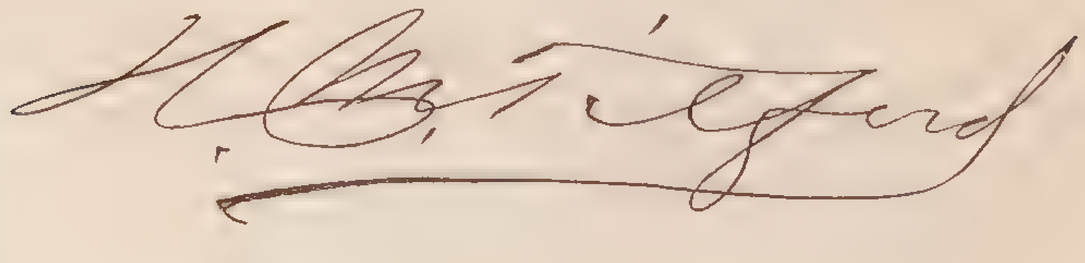


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Harry Lawrence Worden. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 2, 1884.

TILFORD, Henry Morgan, merchant, was born in Lexington, Ky., June 14, 1856, son of John Boyle Tilford and Catharine Hunt Curd. He was related to many of the influential families of the bluegrass region, including the Morgans, Hunts and Curds. His father, a prominent banker of Lexington, removed to New York when the son was about eight years of age, and the latter was educated in private schools in that city. He began his business career in the office of Tilford & Bostwick, oil dealers, of which his brother, John B. Tilford, Jr., was the senior member. A few months later he became an employee of the Empire Refining Company, which was later merged into the Standard Oil Company. He was sent to Baltimore, Md., as manager of the Baltimore United Oil Company, a Standard concern, and subsequently became its vice-president. About 1886 he was recalled to New York by the Standard Oil Company to become one of the managers of its domestic trade department, then assuming large proportions, and in a few years was made chief of this department, which covered the entire United States. Mr. Tilford retired from the Standard Oil Company in 1911, shortly before the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. At the time of his retirement he was president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and the Continental Oil Company of Colorado, and a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and of most of its thirty-odd subsidiaries. Mr. Tilford was one of the master minds of industry developed by the Standard Oil Company. As one of its most creative and constructive geniuses, he not only originated and developed ideas that were invaluable in expanding business, but he never failed to discern the value of suggestions from whatever source, and often made such suggestions yield tremendous results. He possessed a keen business intellect, the gift of foresight, and a particularly able grasp of details. His benefactions were many and large and in accordance with his character, were unostentatiously made. He was particularly interested in the welfare of children and made large contributions for that purpose, but even his intimates knew little of the perennial gifts he bestowed and of the charities and public movements which he assisted. He was a member of the following clubs: Union, Metropolitan, Recess, Riding, Tuxedo, New York Zoölogical Society (life, and membr of the board of managers), American Museum of Natural History (life), and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (life). He was married Nov. 12, 1885, to Isabella W., daughter of John Chrystie Giles, of New York, and had three daughters: Isabelle, wife of David Wagstaff; Katharine Hunt, wife of Stanley G. Mortimer; and Annette Tilford. Mr. Tilford died in New York city, Dec. 3, 1919.

BEAUMONT, William, physician and physiologist, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Nov. 21, 1785. His father was a thriving farmer and an active politician of the old Jeffersonian school. Until after he had passed his majority William gave little indication that he would ever do more than follow in his father's footsteps, but at the age of twenty-one he left home and taught school at Champlain, N. Y., for about three years. His leisure time was given to the study of medical works from the library of Dr. Seth Pomeroy, his first patron. He then entered the office of Dr. Benjamin Chandler, of St. Albans, Vt., as office assistant, and began a regular course of reading in medicine. The war of 1812 coming on, he applied for an appointment in the army and was assigned to the 6th infantry, joining his regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1812, as assistant surgeon. He was in the northern campaign, at the battles of York, Ft. George and Plattsburg. In 1815, when the army was cut down at the close of the war, he was retained in the service, but preferred to resign, being vexed probably at seeing younger men promoted over him. After practicing in Plattsburg, N. Y., four years (1816–20), his army friends persuaded him to join the service again. He was ordered to Ft. Mackinac as post surgeon, was married in 1821, and in 1822 began the remarkable experiments that have given him his place as a pioneer American physiologist. In that year Alexis St. Martin received a shotgun wound at the post store, Ft. Mackinac, and Dr. Beaumont was called in to attend him. The wound was just under the patient's left breast; a large portion of the side was blown off, the ribs fractured, and openings made into the cavities of the chest and abdomen; even the diaphragm was lacerated and a perforation made directly into the cavity of the stomach. St. Martin's life was wholly despaired of, but his remarkable vitality and Dr. Beaumont's careful treatment brought him around. At the end of ten months the wound was partially healed, but St. Martin was altogether helpless. He was regarded as a burden on the parish, and the parish officers were resolved to send him home. Dr. Beaumont knew that this would be fatal, and taking the poor man into his house treated and sustained him, at much inconvenience and expense, for two years. In the spring of 1825 Dr. Beaumont began systematic experiments on St. Martin with a view to determining the processes of digestion, the digestibility of different kinds of foods and the effect upon the stomach of alcohol and various drugs as exposed by the nature of the patient's wounds. When he was ordered to Ft. Niagara in June, 1825, he took St. Martin with him, and from there to Burlington and to Plattsburg. At Plattsburg St. Martin left him surreptitiously, but he was able to secure his subject again in 1829, and had him brought to Ft. Crawford on the Upper Mississippi. The man was then in a sound state of health, except for his wound, which was in the same condition as in 1825. Subsequently he made a formal contract with St. Martin for a series of experiments to be carried on at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. The last recorded experiment was in November, 1833. He published a preliminary account of this extraordinary case in the Philadelphia "Medical Recorder" (1825), followed by his "Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion" (1833), which attracted profound attention in both America and Europe, and upon which much of the present-day knowledge of the action of the stomach is based. A translation was issued in Germany in 1834, and an edition appeared in Scotland in 1838 with numerous notes and comments by the celebrated physiologist, Dr. Andrew Combe. As Dr. Combe remarked, Beaumont had excellent opportunities for observation, to be sure, but he approached his work in the true scientific spirit, "and it would be difficult to point out

any observer who excels him in devotion to truth and in freedom from the trammels of theory or prejudice.'' St. Martin outlived Dr. Beaumont, dying in 1880 in the parish of St. Thomas de Joliette, Canada, at the age of seventy-five. Dr. Beaumont was ordered from Ft. Crawford to St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, and continued in the army as surgeon general until his resignation in 1839. He conducted a private practice in St. Louis until his death, writing to one of his friends: ''I decline more practice daily than half the doctors in the city get in a week.'' His temperament was ardent, but never got the better of his instructed and disciplined judgment. He belonged to that class of physicians whose very presence affords nature a sensible relief. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 25, 1853.

KNIGHT, Charles Landon, journalist and congressman, was born in Baldwin county, Ga., June 18, 1867, son of William and Sarah (Landon) Knight, and a descendant of St. John Knight, a soldier in Cromwell's famous Ironsides regiment, who came to America in 1662, and settled in Massachusetts. St. John Knight's great-grandson, Thomas Knight, removed to Georgia in 1740; his son William served in the revolutionary war. Mr. Knight's father, William Knight, was a distinguished lawyer and a colonel in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son was educated at Vanderbilt University and Columbia University, being graduated A.B. at the latter in 1889. He studied law at the Columbia Law School and obtained his LL.B. degree in 1890, and after two years spent in travel in Europe, Africa and South America, established a law office at Bluefield, W. Va. Representing large coal interests, he participated in the principal litigation of the day, and became known for his brilliant ability as a criminal lawyer; but notwithstanding his success at the bar his tastes were all for literary work, and relinquishing his law practice in 1896, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and joined the staff of the ''Times,'' then under the direction of Alexander K. McClure. He was its chief editorial writer at the time of his resignation in 1900. He was assistant editor and afterwards editor-in-chief of the ''Woman's Home Companion'' of Springfield, O. In 1902 he joined with Maj. T. J. Kirkpatrick, of the ''Woman's Home Companion,'' in the purchase of the Akron (O.) ''Beacon-Journal.'' At once assuming the active management, he inaugurated a policy of broad independence on political questions, which has placed the ''Beacon-Journal'' in the rank of the truly representative newspapers of Ohio. Its daily circulation (33,000) is said to be in excess of that of any paper in a same-sized community in the country. Since 1906 he has been its sole owner. As an advocate of the Progressive program in 1912, he supported the candidates of the party, and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Garford for governor. In 1916 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1920 he warmly championed the candidacy of Warren G. Harding, his personal friend. He was a candidate for member of congress during the same election, and although opposed by the American Legion was elected to the 67th congress by a majority of over 6,000 over his Democratic opponent. During the European war he bought $50,000 worth of seed potatoes, and sold them to farmers at $3 per bushel under the market price, and was instrumental in having 12,000 war gardens planted in Akron. He finds his chief recreation in the management of a 250-acre farm. Mr. Knight was married Nov. 22, 1893, to Clara I., daughter of Col. J. K. Shively, of Shenandoah, Pa., and has two sons: John S., who was first lieutenant of infantry, U. S. army, during the European war, and James Landon Knight.

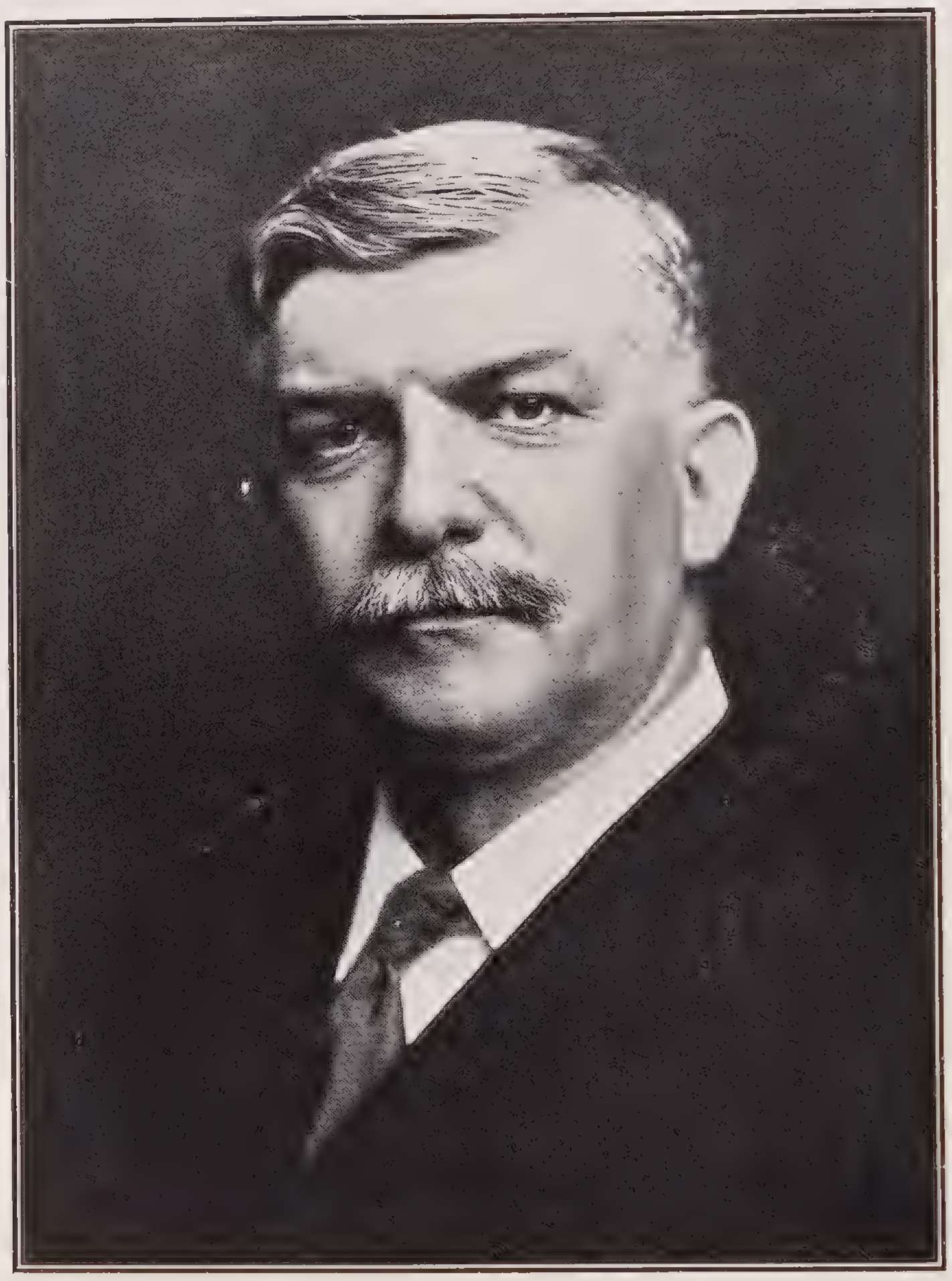
WELLS, William Vincent, author and traveler, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1826. He received his education in the common schools of Boston and became a wanderer when he was very young. He was first a sailor and then an officer in the merchant marine. He then became an agent and explorer in mining and commercial ventures backed by American capitalists in several parts of the world, being entrusted with the business of securing concessions and breaking the way. In 1849 he went to California and is credited with having built and commanded the first steamboat on San Francisco Bay. He owned and edited several newspapers in California, among them the ''Alta-Californian.'' In 1853, with the encouragement of Cornelius K. Garrison and others, he undertook a reconnoissance of the Olancho gold district of Honduras. Sailing from San Francisco early in 1854, he spent nearly a year in Honduras, making a thorough survey of the country. He collected coins, portraits, manuscripts, books, natural curiosities, drawings, etc., and kept diary, and from the data in his possession published ''Explorations and Adventures in Honduras'' (1857), a valuable book, illustrated, and containing a review of the history and general resources of Central America. He served for a while as consul-general of Honduras in the United States. He had known William Walker in California and in twenty days he wrote, published, and put in circulation ''Walker's Expedition to Nicaragua: With a Memoir of General Walker'' (1856). In 1863 he published ''A Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of New Almaden in California.'' Returning to Boston, Mr. Wells occupied himself with the preparation of a life of Samuel Adams, his great-grandfather, published in 1865 in three volumes, a work well done in every way. The author died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1876.

SEYMOUR, Harry Campbell, grain broker, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1861, son of Mayhew Adams and Minnie (Miller) Seymour, and a descendant of Richard Seymour, an Episcopal clergyman, who emigrated from Berry Pomeroy, England, in 1639, and settled at Hartford, Conn. From Richard and his wife Mercy Steele the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife Hannah Woodruff; their son Ebenezer Seymour and his wife Abigail Hollister; their son Stephen who married Mehitabel Hickox; his son David and his wife Phoebe Sanders; their son Gould and his wife Martha Hart; and their son Stephen and his wife Harriet Hopkins Weeks, who were the grandparents of Harry C. Seymour. He was educated in the University School of Chicago, and at Harvard, but before graduation he was called home by the severe illness of his father and was unable to return. He was in the grain business with his father in Chicago from 1891 until the latter's death in 1914; he continued it alone until 1920, when he formed a partnership with Louis N. Husted. Both partners died within the following year. Mr. Seymour was a member of the village council at Winnetka, Ill., where he resided, and was village treasurer at the time of his death. He was a member of the Chicago



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C. Landon Knight



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Bertram Ellis

Board of Trade and served on its arbitration board. For nine years he was treasurer of the Ethical Society. The outstanding traits of his character were sincerity, steadfastness, high ideals, fidelity to obligations and loyalty to his friends. He was married in Duluth, Minn., Jan. 1, 1891, to Minnie May, daughter of Abraham Moore, of Abbott, Me., and had two children: Harold Lalanne, a lieutenant of artillery during the world war; and Helen Seymour, who served under the Red Cross in Washington and France. He died in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1921.

ELLIS, Bertram, editor and publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1860, son of Moses and Emily (Ferrin) Ellis. His boyhood was spent in Keene, N. H. He was graduated at Harvard Universityin 1884, and received the degrees of LL.B. and M.A. from the Harvard law school in 1887. While in the law school he was one of the founders of the "Harvard Law Review." Later he was secretary for New Hampshire of the Harvard Law School Association and the first president of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire. He was in the New York law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman for one year, practiced his profession at Denver, Colo., for two years, and then, in 1890, was called back to Keene, N. H., by the illness and death of his father. Having decided to remain in Keene, he became a member of the staff of the Keene "Sentinel," and purchased an interest in the property. He was editor of the "Sentinel" from 1893 until his retirement in 1918, and during those twenty-five years succeeded in making it one of the best and most valuable pieces of journalistic property in the state. He was a master of English expression, precise in statement, and convincing in argument, and his paper was the exponent of honesty and helpfulness, the dominant qualities of his own personal life. In 1895–96 he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Busiel, whence he gained the title of colonel. He was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1897, serving as chairman of the committee on appropriations, and two years later of the state senate, where he was head of the committee on finance. He was reëlected in 1901 and chosen president of the senate. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. In that year he was elected for another term in the lower branch of the state legislature, becoming again chairman of the committee on appropriations, and in 1907 was speaker of the house. Col. Ellis' career as a legislator was marked by fidelity to duty and an earnest desire to secure the best interests of the state and of the constituency which he represented. He served on the city school board for twenty-one years, a part of that time as its president. He was a trustee of the Elliott City Hospital, and a member of the Country, Wentworth and Monadnock clubs of Keene, and the Harvard Club of Boston. He was married Oct. 9, 1909, to Mrs. Alice H. Batchelder, daughter of Peter Baxter Hayward, and died without issue at Keene, N. H., Jan. 4, 1920.

OSBORN, John Wilson, editor and reformer, was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Feb. 7, 1794, son of Samuel and Alice (Wilson) Osborn. His father was a captain in the British navy, and his mother was a daughter of Col. John Wilson, of the British army. As an apprentice in the office of the "Upper Canada Guardian and Freeman's Journal," which was of strong republican tendencies, young Osborn became so imbued with the principles of free government, that at the beginning of the war of 1812, convinced of the justice of the American cause, he left country, home and friends, and crossing the lake to the United States, joined the American army, thereby alienating his family, and causing his grandfather to disinherit him. After the war he edited the "Cortland Republican" at Homer, N. Y., and later at Cortlandville. In 1817 he removed to Vincennes, Ind., and found employment there at his trade. At that time, although slavery was prohibited by the Ordinance of 1787, and by the Indiana constitution of 1816, slaves were actually held in Indiana and Illinois as property of French settlers prior to the cession of Northwest Territory by Virginia, and also under an indenture law of Indiana Territory. Believing this to be illegal, Osborn united with three lawyers to make a test case: his brother-in-law, Amory Kinney, Col. George McDonald and Moses Tabbs, son-in-law of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. An action of habeas corpus was begun for the release of Polly, a negro woman held as a slave by Col. Hyacinthe Lasselle, the leading tavern-keeper at Vincennes. The lower court held her to be a slave, but in July, 1820, the supreme court of Indiana reversed this decision, holding that slavery could not legally exist in Indiana. (1 Blackford, p. 60.) The slave owners were still strong in Indiana, and the question entered into politics through efforts to amend the constitution. On Dec. 14, 1822, Osborn issued the first number of the "Farmers and Mechanics Journal," an anti-slavery paper, at Vincennes, of which Kinney was proprietor. Eight months later Osborn decided to remove to the new town of Terre Haute, and on July 21, 1823, he issued there the first number of the "Western Register and Terre Haute Advertiser," which was not only an opponent of slavery, but also a champion of education, prohibition and other commendable things. In 1829, on account of failure of health, he retired from newspaper work to his farm, five miles south of Terre Haute, and remained there until 1834, when the call of the pen put him in the harness once more. Purchasing a newspaper office at Greencastle, Ind., he began the publication of "The Ploughboy," a paper devoted to agriculture, education and temperance. He issued with it, gratuitously, a small eight-page paper in pamphlet form, called the "Temperance Advocate," which was the first temperance paper published in the West. At Greencastle he found congenial surroundings, and it was largely through his efforts that Asbury University (now De Pauw) was established at this place by the Methodist church, of which he was an active and conscientious member. He was one of the first trustees of Asbury University, and always took much interest in its welfare. In 1838 he removed his printing office to Indianapolis, and began the publication of the "Indiana Farmer and Stock Register," while continuing the publication of his temperance paper. In 1841 he was elected state printer. At the close of his term he again retired from editorial work on account of ill health, but continued to contribute to various local papers. When the civil war began he was beyond the age for actual service, but he was too zealous a supporter of the government to remain idle when such a cause was calling for champions, and at Sullivan, Ind., he published a spirited war paper, under the title of "Stars and Stripes," with which he rendered valuable ser-

vice to the Union cause. This was his last venture in journalism. He was married Mar. 31, 1814, to Ruby Webb, daughter of Thomas L. Bishop, of Homer, N. Y., and died at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 12, 1866.

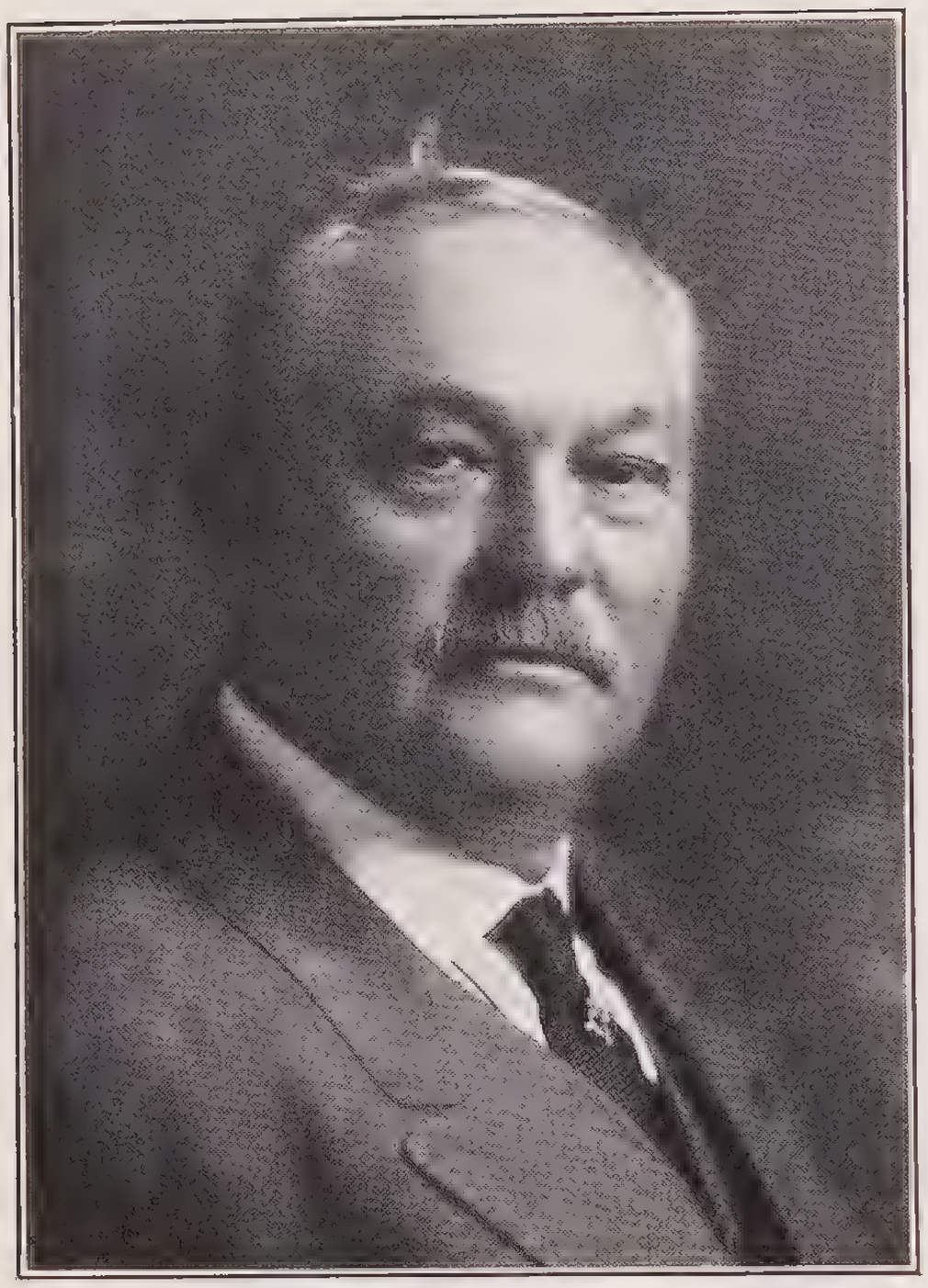
JOHNSON, Charles Arthur, banker, was born at Springville, Erie co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1857, son of David and Nancy (Quinn) Johnson and a descendant of David Johnson, who came from England about 1765 and settled in Massachusetts. His father removed to Wisconsin in 1866 and became a successful agriculturist, dairy farmer and cheese manufacturer. The son's public schooling was supplemented by a course at Elroy (Wis.) Seminary, but illness prevented him from completing it. After teaching for five years in Wisconsin, in 1884 he removed to Wood Lake, Neb., where he was for many years engaged in the lumber and live stock business, and in banking. In 1885, being desirous of adopting a banking career, he relates that he wrote to a noted banker of Omaha, a boyhood friend of his father, requesting him "write me a receipt telling me how to become a banker." The reply was that a knowledge of banking could be gained only by actual contact with the business. Accordingly, he determined to acquire that knowledge "by actual contact." He moved an iron safe into an empty building, across the front of which he painted in large red letters "Wood Lake Bank." The confidence imposed in him was such that the first day's deposits were $2,150. Where other bankers charged from twenty-four to thirty-six per cent. on loans, he demanded but ten per cent. Within two years the Wood Lake Bank was incorporated and capitalized for $10,000. In 1892 he removed to South Dakota and founded the Fairfax (S. D.) State Bank, the first financial institution in the Rosebud country, and since 1907 known as the First National Bank of Fairfax. He also became founder and president of the Citizens Bank of Bonesteel, S. D., the St. Charles (S. D.) State Bank, the Nebraska State Bank, Norfolk, Neb., and the Johnson Farm Loan Co. of Fairfax, S. D. He went to Chicago, Ill., in 1900 and was individually instrumental in securing the present railway facilities of Gregory county, S. D., personally securing and donating seventy miles of right-of-way. He planted the first alfalfa in the county, and put the first silos in the Rosebud, and introduced the first dairy cattle. He gave to Fairfax a library building and many of the books it contains, de donated the site for the city park and furnished and planted the trees. Mr. Johnson built the first lignite coal briquetting plant in the United States, the story of the development of which enterprise forms an interesting chapter in the industrial history of the West. He was the owner of a tract of land around Scranton, N. D., containing about 16,000,000 tons of lignite. In 1916 he heard of a small plant in California where experiments were being made in the process of briquetting lignite coal, and shipping a quantity of lignite from his mines to Lignite, Cal., where the experimental plant was located, he saw the coal crushed, ground, dried and successfully briquetted. Convinced of the practicability of the process, he bought the plant outright, shipped it to North Dakota and organized the Johnson Fuel Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, to operate the plant and market the product. In 1917 upwards of sixty carloads of briquettes were manufactured by the little plant, which consisted of but a single unit, and in the following year he sought to enlarge it, but owing to the European war, was unable to obtain the necessary building material. In 1919, however, this difficulty was overcome, a large 6-unit plant was erected and is now in successful operation, producing over 200 tons daily. The briquettes weigh one pound each, are clean, ignite easily, burn with a bluish flame, produce no smoke, no clinkers, no odor and only about seven per cent. ash. They are high in heat units and contain no binder except the pitch contained in the raw coal. (See Fernholtz, Emil, below). The briquetting of lignite forms a considerable industry about Cologne, Germany, where it has been established more than twenty years, but was unknown in America on a commercial scale until it was undertaken by Mr. Johnson. There are vast deposits of lignite coal in the West—the Dakotas alone contain 600,000,000,000 tons, according to government estimates—which sooner or later must be brought into the service of the people, and Mr. Johnson has performed a notable public service in launching his enterprise. An enthusiastic advocate of good roads he is a member of the Washington Memorial Highway Association; he is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Republican party and a close adherent of the cause of temperance. He was married at Ontario, Wis., June 27, 1886, to Matie M., daughter of Philander Chandler, an Ohio farmer, and had two children: Chester A., who was an officer of the U. S. army on the West front during the war with Germany; and Ava, wife of Charles Auerswald.

FERNHOLTZ, Emil, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Langenberg, Rheinprovince, Germany, Nov. 18, 1856. He received his preliminary education at the high school at Witten, Westphalia, and his technical education at Borsig, Berlin. During 1875–77 he was chief engineer of a sugar planation at Serpon, British Honduras, and returning to Germany was for four years general superintendent of a wire mill at Bommern-a.-d.-Ruhr. In 1881 he came to the United States, and for eight years was general superintendent of the dry press brick plant of Ittner Bros., St. Louis, Mo. From 1889 to 1892 he was manager and superintendent of a number of brick manufacturing plants in St. Louis and Wichita, Kas. Having invented a new machine for making dry press bricks, he organized in 1892 the Fernholtz Brick Machinery Co. of St. Louis, and was president until 1899, when he went back to Germany to introduce his machines throughout Europe, establishing at Bommern the Duenkelberg Machine Co., of which he was one of the partners and the general manager until 1904. Returning to the United States in 1904, he organized the National Briquetting & Clayworking Machinery Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., of which he was president and general manager for eleven years. Mr. Fernholtz's lifelong study of briquetting machinery has resulted in many improvements in the method of operation and construction. His first patent for a briquetting machine is dated Mar. 22, 1911, and since then he has obtained over twelve patents on various types of briquetting machinery, which are used to make briquettes from lampblack, the residue of oil in the process of manufacturing artificial gas from crude oil. In 1915 the Fernholtz Machinery Co. was organized in Los Angeles with Mr. Fernholtz president, to manufacture briquetting and clay machinery. The largest use of the Fernholtz briquetting machines is for manufacturing bri-



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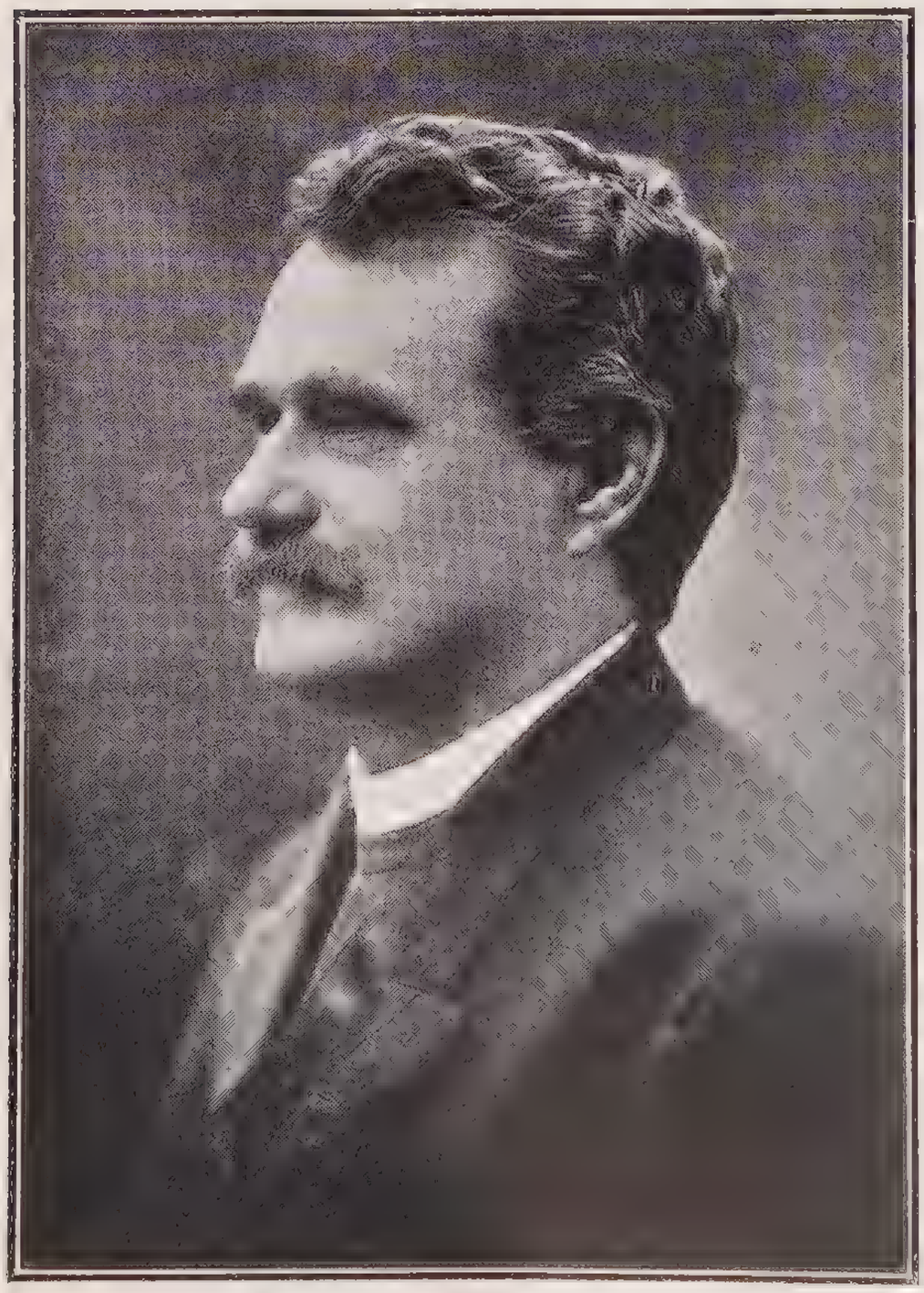
Charles A. Johnson



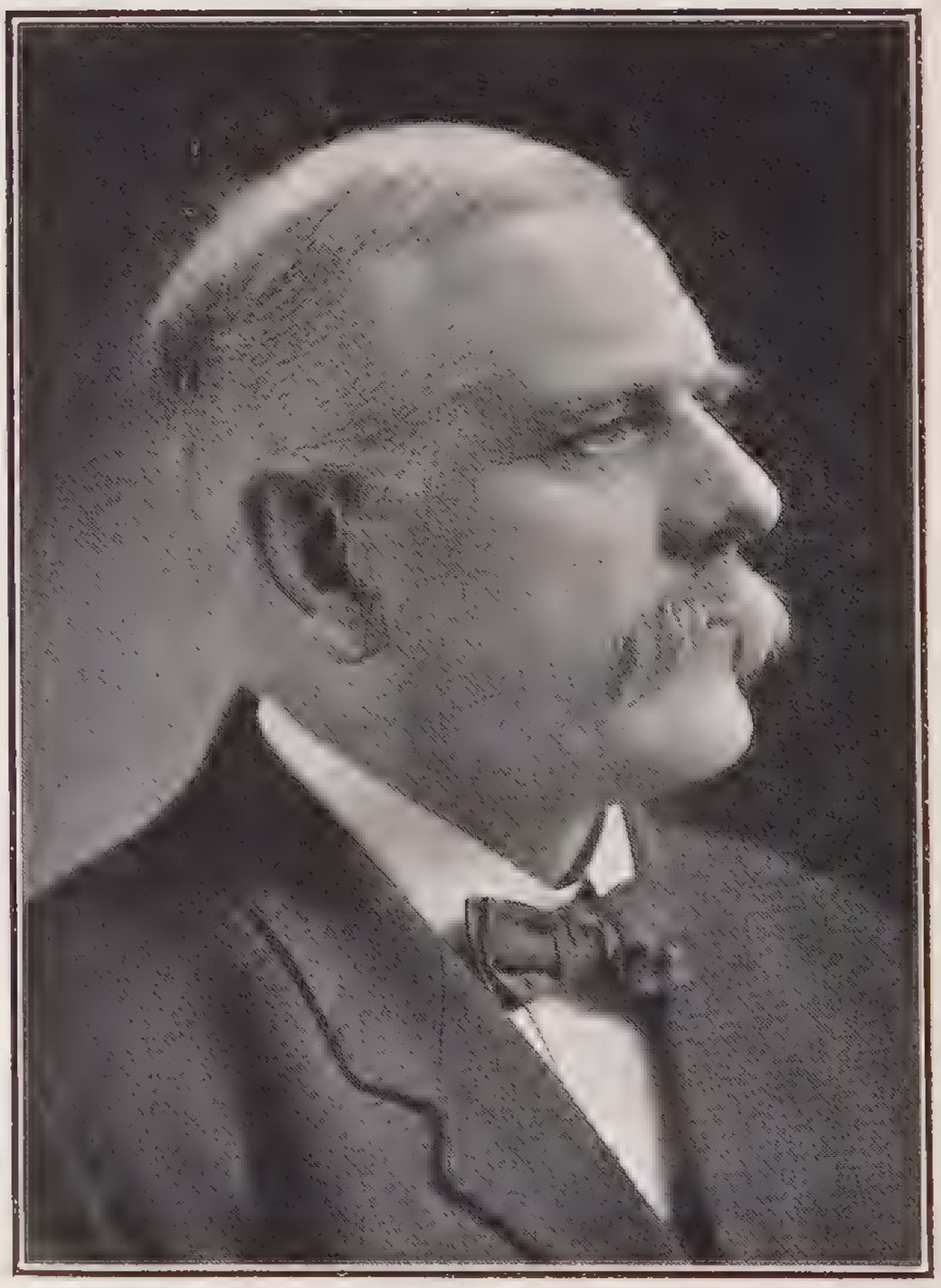
EMIL FERNHOLTZ
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER



HENRY S. MUSTIN
OIL OPERATOR



WILLIAM J. PECK
CLERGYMAN AND AUTHOR



CORNELIUS E. CUDDEBACK
LAWYER

quettes from lignite coal in a dry condition and without the agency of a binder. The ground lignite is fed into a mould and subjected to a pressure of 40,000 lbs. per square inch, thus converting a poor quality of coal, technically known as green coal, into a good grade of bituminous coal, which will not deteriorate in the air or rain, and produces 12,500 B. T. U's. This process is in practical operation by the Johnson Fuel Co. of Scranton, N. D. (see Johnson, Charles Arthur, above). Similar machines are in use in sugar-producing countries for briquetting sugar-cane pulp into fuel. During the European war Mr. Fernholtz turned over his entire plant for the construction of marine engine parts for the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was married at Witten, Germany, Mar. 16, 1881, to Emma, daughter of Frederick Hahne, and has five children: Emmy, wife of Raymond C. Lowe; Fredric William, vice-president of the Fernholtz Machinery Co.; Emil George, manager and superintendent of construction; Carl Walther, the secretary; and Eugene August Fernholtz, the treasurer.

MUSTIN, Henry Schuyler, oil operator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1854, son of Robert F. and Elizabeth (Hurley) Mustin, grandson of Anthony and Sarah (Stockton) Mustin and great-grandson of George Mustin, who emigrated from Dodbrook, Devonshire, England, in 1793, settling in Philadelphia, Pa. He began his business career in the employ of the Atlantic Refining Co. of Philadelphia, upon its reorganization was made auditor, and became treasurer in 1905. He was a director of two subsidiaries—the Atlantic Oil Producing Co. and the Atlantic Oil Shipping Co. To the personnel of his company Mr. Mustin was affectionately known as "the bringer-up of boys," many who attained positions of great prominence in the oil business having gained their early instruction under his preceptorship. He was married in London, England, Apr. 18, 1882, to Agnes, daughter of William Curtiss of Philadelphia, and had one daughter, Emily Janvier, wife of George W. Simons. He died at his summer home in Swarthmore, Pa., Oct. 7, 1918.

PECK, William Jay, clergyman, author and publisher, was born at Northfield, Litchfield co., Conn., Aug. 5, 1853, son of Jeremiah and Cornelia Elizabeth (Dudley) Peck. His first American ancestor was Joseph Peck, who came from England and settled at Milford, Conn., in 1649. His wife was Mrs. Alice Burwell, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Mary Camp; their son Jeremiah and his wife Hannah Fisk; their son Jeremiah and his wife Frances Platt; their son Simeon and his wife Sarah Merriam; and their son Isaac and his wife Ruthanna Bunnell, the grandparents of Mr. Peck. He attended the Thomaston (Conn.) Academy and was graduated at Williams College in 1878, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1881. He was graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1881, with the degree of B.D., and at New York University Medical College in 1890 with the degree of M.D. In 1881 he was ordained Congregational minister in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and in that year assumed the pastorate of the Union Evangelical Church of Corona, N. Y., which he held until his death—a period of forty years. During that time he baptized nearly 2,000 people, performed 1,000 marriages and officiated at more than 1,300 funerals. His medical knowledge stood him in good stead in ministering to the poor of his congregation. During the Spanish-American war he was chaplain in U. S. army at Montauk Point, N. Y. Mr. Peck was an extensive traveler, not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, the Holy Land and Egypt, and for fifteen years he lectured for the board of education of New York city on Palestine, Egypt, Europe, the Cathedrals of England, the Passion Play and Yellowstone National Park. He was also well known as a writer, contributing to such religious periodicals as the "Christian Herald" and "Christian Work," and for thirty-five years was the editor of the "Long Island Endeavorer and Corona Chronicle." He served as secretary of the Long Island Bible Society for thirty years and upon retirement from active work was elected honorary vice-president, succeeding Theodore Roosevelt. Out of their common interest in the advancement of Bible study grew a warm friendship between these two men. Mr. Peck was a director of the American Bible Society from 1899 until his death, and in 1911 was president of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York. He was a man of high principles, far-sighted and fearless in his opposition to shams and pretenses; kind-hearted and cordial, he won many friends and was the chosen companion of great men. He was married June 2, 1891, to Grace Crawford, daughter of Horace Ford, a farmer of Boonton, N. J., and had three children: Horace Dudley, Helen Esther Crawford and Grace Cornelia Peck. He died at Corona, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1920.

CUDDEBACK, Cornelius Elting, lawyer, was born at Port Jervis, Orange co., N. Y., Mar. 10, 1849, son of Elting and Ann Bevier (Elting) Cuddeback. He was of French Huguenot ancestry, his first American ancestor, Jacques Caudebec, having fled with other refugees from Caudebec, France, about 1685, because of religious persecution, and settled in the Mackhackemech valley, N. Y., where they obtained a patent for 1,200 acres near Port Jervis, in what is now the town of Deerpark. He was prepared for college in a private academy in Port Jervis, and was graduated at Yale College in 1871 as an honor student. He obtained the degree of LL.B. from Columbia law school, New York, in 1873, was admitted to the bar in the same year and began the practice of his profession at Port Jervis, making a specialty of corporation law, real estate law and the settlement of estates. His son, Samuel Mills Cuddeback, was associated with him from 1901 to 1918. As an advocate he possessed great natural ability, and a pronounced sense of justice; he was studious and painstaking in the preparation and handling of his cases. He was director and attorney for the First National Bank and the Port Jervis Savings & Loan Association, and was attorney for the Port Jervis Gas Co., the Barrett Bridge Co., the Port Jervis Water Works Co., the receiver of the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad Co.; the Orange County Public Service Corporation; Port Jervis Traction Co., and the Port Jervis Coöperative Association. For many years he was corporation counsel for Port Jervis and attorney and town clerk for the town of Deerpark. He was a member of the county and state bar associations and the Minisink Valley Historical Society, of which he was

president at the time of his death. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Reformed (Dutch) church, where he served as an elder for 40 years. Politically he was an independent Democrat. Mr. Cuddeback was married Oct. 6, 1875, to Esther, daughter of Rev. Samuel W. Mills, D.D., of Port Jervis, and had two children: Samuel Mills and Anna Mills Cuddeback. He died at Port Jervis, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1918.

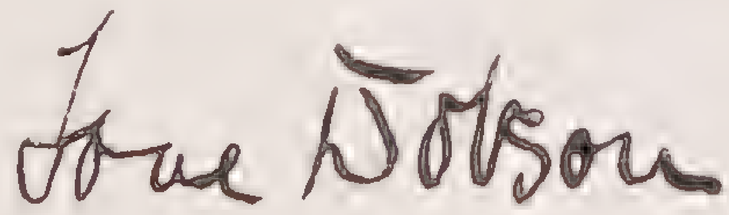
MIFFLIN, Lloyd, author, was born at Columbia, Pa., Sept. 15, 1846, son of John Houston and Elizabeth Anna Bethal (Heise) Mifflin, and a descendant of John Mifflin who came to this country from Warminster, Wiltshire, England, and settled at Philadelphia, Pa., prior to 1679; from him the line descends through his son John, Jr., and the latter's wife Elizabeth Hardy; their son John and his wife Elizabeth ————; their son John and his wife Hannah Taylor; their son Joseph and his wife Deborah Richardson, and their son Joseph and his wife Martha Houston, who were the grandparents of Lloyd Mifflin. He was reared in an atmosphere of poetry and art, his father having been a portrait painter in his earlier life and a writer of verse. After receiving his early education at a classical institute, Lloyd Mifflin, on account of delicate health, continued his studies for some years at home. He studied art for a year under his father and under Thomas Moran and for two years in Europe; in Germany under H. Herzog and also in Italy. Upon his return to America he led an outdoor life in the hope of improving his health, though he did not neglect his study of poetry. The result of this study was the publication of 150 sonnets, the work of several years, called "At the Gates of Song" (1897), which had a cordial reception and ran to a second edition in the first year. Thereafter he published the following volumes: "The Slopes of Helicon" (1898); "Echoes of Greek Idyls" (1899); "The Fields of Dawn and Later Sonnets" (1900); "Ode on the Semi-Centennial of Franklin and Marshall College" (1903); "Birthdays of Distinguished 18th Century Americans," with poetical quotations from the poems of Lloyd Mifflin (1897); "Castalian Days" (1903); "The Fleeing Nymph and Other Verse" (1905); "Collected Sonnets of Lloyd Mifflin" (1905); "My Lady of Dream" (1906); "Toward the Uplands" (1908); "Flower and Thorn" (1909); "As Twilight Falls" (1916). His poetry is praised by the critics for its notable imagination, and its sublimity of thought and diction. The degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College in 1903, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1908. An invalid most of his life, a victim of paralysis, his last years were spent at his home, "Norwood," at Columbia, Pa., where he died July 16, 1921.

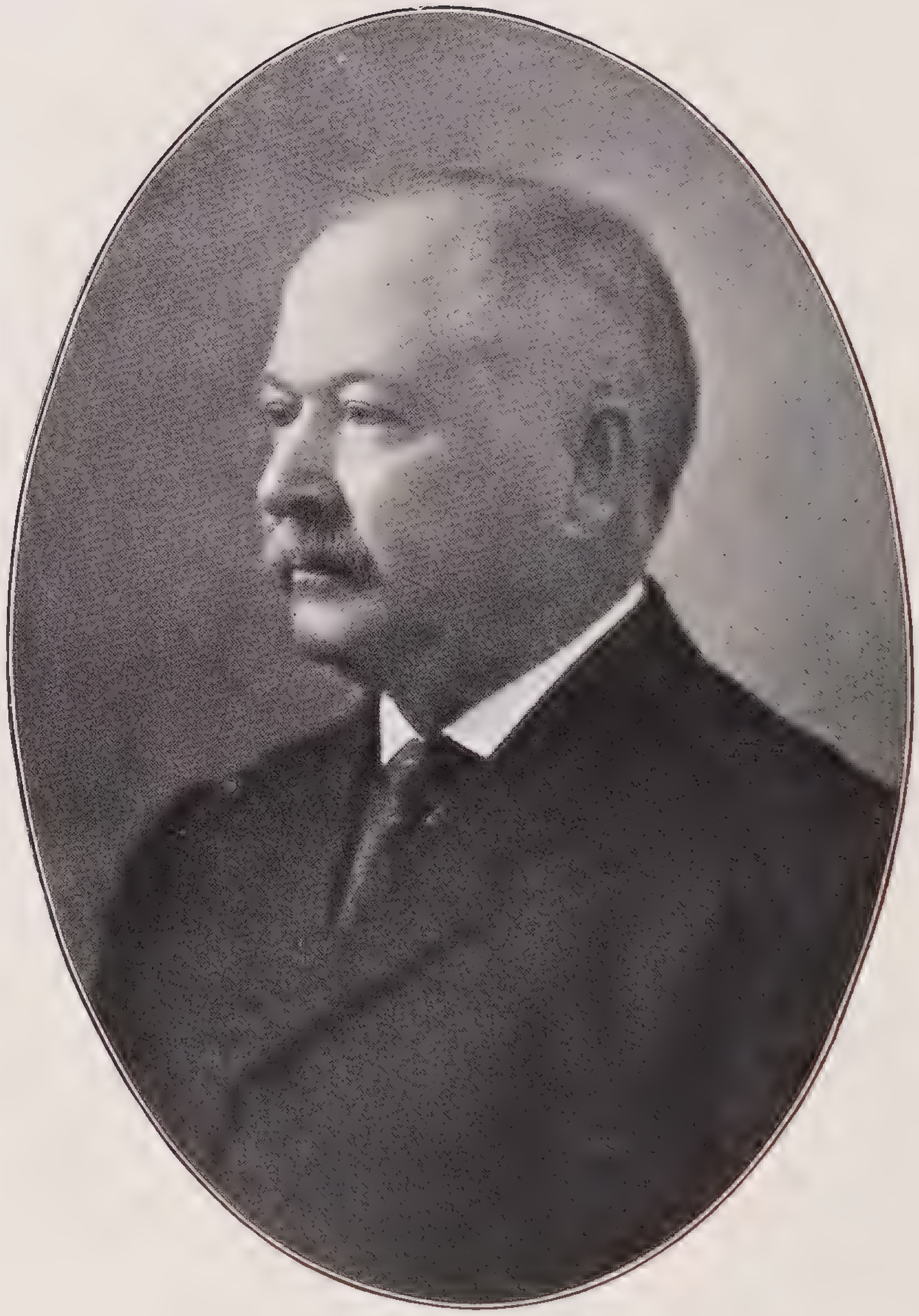
DOBSON, Tom, musician, was born in Portland, Ore., Aug. 17, 1890, son of Tom and Amy (Winston) Dobson. His father was a native of England and his mother came of colonial Virginia stock. When very young, he showed a talent for music, and at nine sang solos at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Portland. At eleven he repeated his Portland successes in the choir of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., displaying a high soprano voice. He completed his musical education in New York city, perfecting himself in singing, piano, harmony and composition, and when he gave his opening song recital at the Punch and Judy theater, New York city, was acclaimed by the critics. His individuality added largely to the measure of his success. Playing his own accompaniments, many of them charming improvisations of his own, he chose the rôle of raconteur and constantly delighted his audiences with whimsical little songs. His published songs are "One and Twenty," "An Old Song Resung," "Dread," and "Yasmin," and following his death two collections of his songs were issued entitled "Rocky Road to Dublin" and "The Rivals." In addition to his musical attainments, he was an accomplished linguist, and sang in French, German and Italian. His exquisite diction as well as his remarkable memory—he sang and played several hundred songs without music—was noteworthy. He was possessed of a warm and sunny nature, great personal magnetism, and the power of making enduring friendships. He was unmarried and died in New York city, Nov. 25, 1918.

GOOKINS, Samuel Barnes, jurist, was born in Rupert, Bennington co., Vt., May 30, 1809, son of William and Rhoda (Munger) Gookins, and a descendant of Daniel Gookins, who came from England with a party of fifty men and settled at Newport News, Va., in 1621. During the Indian troubles, which resulted in the capture of Capt. John Smith and his release through the intervention of Pocahontas, an order was issued requiring the settlers to abandon their settlements and retire to Jamestown. "Gookin, at Newport News, having fifty men of his own, refused that order and made good his standing against the salvages." Some years later a son of this original ancestor became converted by a Puritan missionary who had gone there from New England. After the restoration of Charles II, the general assembly of Virginia adopted a law expelling all Nonconformists from the province; so the Puritan convert migrated to Boston, where he became an important citizen, serving as speaker of the general court, an officer in the army, and an assistant of the Indian Missionary Elliott. His father died when young Gookins was five years old. The family then removed to Indiana and when his mother died in January, 1825, Samuel went to live in the family of Capt. Daniel Stringham, father of Rear Adm. Silas H. Stringham. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to John W. Osborn, editor and publisher of the "Western Register and Terre Haute Advertiser," to learn the printer's trade, and at the end of his four years' apprenticeship went to Vincennes, Ind., where, with John B. Dillon, the historian, he edited the "Vincennes Gazette." A year later he returned to Terre Haute, to become editor of the "Western Register." Having decided to follow the law, he read "Blackstone's Commentaries" in Judge Amory Kinney's office. He was admitted to the bar of Vigo county in 1834 and became a member of the firm of Kinney, Wright & Gookins. In 1850 he was appointed judge of the Terre Haute circuit court. In 1851, a new constitution which made radical changes in the judicial system of the state having been adopted, Judge Gookins was induced to represent Vigo county in the legislature with the object of assisting in this work. He served on several committees, the most important being that on the organization of courts. As the new state constitution made the judiciary elective by the people, he coöperated with leading members of the profession of both parties in trying to keep the judicial offices out of politics, but without success. The politicians were opposed



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to any non-partisan proceedings, and both parties nominated full tickets for the supreme court, Judge Gookins being put on the Whig ticket. The Democrats carried the election by about 15,000 majority; but two years later, when Judge Addison L. Roache resigned from the supreme bench, and a political revolution followed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he was again nominated by the Whigs, and was elected by a majority as great as that of his opponent two years before. He served in this office with distinction, which is emphasized by the fact that no decision of his was ever reversed by a higher court. He did not complete his term, resigning in 1857 after a severe attack of pneumonia, to remove to Chicago, Ill., where he practiced his profession from 1858 to 1875. The firm of Gookins, Thomas & Roberts was noted for never taking a libel suit nor a divorce case, though very large fees were offered them to do so. Judge Gookins was a member of the Committee of Seventy at a time when Chicago politics needed reformation. He was active in temperance reform, was one of the leading members of Plymouth Church (Congregational) and was a frequent contributor to the press of both prose and verse. In 1875 he retired and removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he continued to reside until his death. His recreation was music, and he was a fine tenor singer. He was married Jan. 23, 1834, to Mary Caroline, daughter of John W. Osborn of Terre Haute, and had four children: Lucy Lee Kinney, wife of George Christian Duy, and James Farrington Gookins, and two who died in infancy. Judge Gookins died in Terre Haute, Ind., June 14, 1880.

BUTLER, Chester Morris, lumberman, was born at Saint Charles, Ill., Jan. 31, 1855, son of Oliver Morris and Reform (Willard) Butler. He attended St. John's military school at Little Rock, Ark., and there, later, built a lumber mill, the first important one of its kind in that territory. He held a great deal of real estate property, and was able to retire early from active business, devoting his time thereafter to civic affairs. Politically he was a Republican, and he attended the Protestant Episcopal church. Hunting was his favorite pastime. Broad-minded, high principled and just, and steadily optimistic, he inspired his friends with his example of unselfish service. He was married Aug. 11, 1880, to Eugenie, daughter of E. J. Butler of Little Rock, and had three children: Nell, wife of Frank Omberg, of Memphis, Tenn.; Eugenie, wife of Col. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., Washington, D. C., and Willard M. Butler, of Memphis. He died at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1918.

WHITE, Edward Lucas, author and educator, was born in Bergen, N. J., May 18, 1866, son of Thomas Hurley White and Kate Butler (Lucas) White. The line of descent in America begins with Abraham White, who is said to have come from Lorraine, France, and to have settled in Pennsylvania before 1770, and is traced through his son John, a merchant of Baltimore, and his wife Sarah Bahon; their son Ambrose Abram and his wife Mary Hurley, and their son Thomas Hurley White, the father of our subject. Edward Lucas White attended the Pen Lucy School, Villanova College, the University School for Boys, and was graduated A.B. at Johns Hopkins University in 1888. His chief interest, besides poetry, history and fiction, was science. After a careful evaluation of his character, he judged himself a poet. Hoping to qualify as a professor and become a literarian, he studied the Romance languages. Feeling, however, that most of the Romance literature is merely an imitation or echo of Latin and Greek literature, he returned to his studies of the classics. His first poem appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1881, and thereafter his narrative poems were published from time to time in the New York "Sun." He has always won a livelihood as a teacher of Greek and Latin in private schools in Baltimore, the Friends' High School, the Boys' Latin School, and at present the University School for Boys. In 1908 he published "Narrative Lyrics," poems distinctive for their dramatic vigor and splendor. In spite of the handicaps of academic duties and weak eyesight, he has ardently pursued his literary endeavors. His passion for historical research and for detail resulted in "El Supremo" (1916), an interesting and authentic historical novel of Paraguay in 1813, which has given him a high position among modern novelists. This was followed by "The Unwilling Vestal" (1918), characterized by the same historical accuracy, erudition and charm; "The Song of the Sirens" (1919), short stories; and another novel, "Andivius Hedulio" (1921). Mr. White is a born dilettante, interested in architecture, paintings, engravings, etchings, carvings, furniture, porcelains, bronzes, book-binding, of which he is no mean judge. He is a member of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 28, 1900, to Agnes, daughter of Nathaniel R. Gerry, a physician of Catonsville, Md.

NOBLE, Eugene Allen, college president, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1868, son of William Richard Dafter and Margaret Jane (Hayes) Noble; grandson of Timothy D. and Julia (Colburn) Noble, and great-grandson of William Richard Noble, who came from the island of Guernsey in 1815 and settled in New Jersey. He was graduated Ph.B. at Wesleyan University in 1891, subsequently taking a graduate course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and in the following year was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was pastor at Bridgeport, Conn., during 1891–95, and in Brooklyn, N. Y., during 1895–97. After serving for five years as superintendent of Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., he became headmaster of Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., in 1902, and in 1908 was elected president of Woman's (now Goucher) College, Baltimore, Md. In 1911 he accepted the presidency of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., serving for three years. Since its inception he has been secretary of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, which was incorporated in 1920 under the will of Augustus D. Juilliard (q.v.) to further musical education in the United States. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philological Association, the American Education Society, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Society, College Presidents' Association, and the City, Graduates', and Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York, and the University Club of Philadelphia. He is a contributor to magazines on literary and educational topics. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and golf. Dr. Noble received the honorary degrees of D.D. from the University of Maryland in 1900; L.H.D. from Dickinson College in 1901; S.T.D. from Wesleyan University in 1903,

and LL.D. from both Hamilton College and the University of Pittsburgh in 1912. He was married Oct. 19, 1893, to Lillian White, daughter of Francis M. Osborn of Portchester, N. Y., and has two children: Francis Osborn and Beatrice Eugenia Noble.

THATCHER, Oliver Joseph, historian, was born in Wilmington, O., Nov. 10, 1857, son of Joseph and Deborah (Hadley) Thatcher. He was graduated at Wilmington College in 1878, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1894. After teaching school for three years in Ohio, he took a course at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he was graduated in 1885, was a student for two years at the University of Berlin, and a member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens during 1887–88. During the latter year he was a special student at the University of Marburg, and returning to the United States became instructor in ecclesiastical history in the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. After holding the chair of church history at that institution during 1890–92, he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago as university extension lecturer and instructor in history, becoming assistant professor of European history in 1893 and associate professor of the same in the following year, retiring in 1906. He is the author of "A Sketch of the History of the Apostolic Church" (1893) "Europe in the Middle Age" (with Ferdinand Schevill, 1896); "A Short History of Mediæval Europe" (1897); "A General History of Europe, 350–1900" (with Ferdinand Schevill, 1898); "Studies Concerning Adrian IV" (1902); "A Source Book for Mediæval History" (with E. H. McNeal, 1905), and "Europe in the Middle Age" (with E. H. McNeal, 1920), and he was editor-in-chief of "A Library of Original Sources, or The Ideas that Have Influenced Civilization" (1904). In 1912 he was appointed a member of the Ohio school survey commission, of which he was chairman, and which after spending a year in the study of the rural schools revised the school laws of the state. A Republican in politics, he was a member of the Ohio general assembly during 1913–16. In 1916 he removed to Beaumont, Cal., and engaged in pomolgy and authorship. He is a member of the American Historical Association. He is unmarried.

HOLCOMBE, John Marshall, underwriter and banker, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1848, son of James Huggins and Emily Merrill (Johnson) Holcombe. His first American ancestor was Thomas Holcombe, who came from England about 1630, settling first in Dorchester, Mass., and in 1635 in what is now Windsor, Conn. From Thomas the line of descent is traced through his son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Bliss; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Martha Buel; their son David and his wife Mabel Buttolph; their son Reuben and his wife Susanna Hayes; their son Phineas and his wife Elizabeth Moore, and their son Phineas and his wife Nancy Smith Huggins, who were the grandparents of John M. Holcombe. Mr. Holcombe was graduated at Yale University in 1869. He entered the employ of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in 1869, whence he was called as actuary of the state insurance department, serving in that capacity during 1871–74. In the latter year he became assistant secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.; was promoted secretary in 1875; vice-president in 1889, and president in 1904. During his long administration the company became one of the most progressive and successful in the country. One of the promoters of the insurance course at Yale University, Mr. Holcombe has lectured there and at the Western Reserve University. A collection of these lectures, entitled "Addresses on Life Insurance," was published in 1908. He is a well-known authority on finance and insurance and his advice has been frequently sought by insurance commissioners and other state officials and legislators, notably at the time of the New York state investigation in 1902, and the passage of the New York state laws emanating therefrom. A Republican in politics, he was elected to the common council in 1882 and 1883, in the latter year serving as president of the board. He was president of the board of aldermen (1885), the originator of the Hartford board of health, of which he was a commissioner for several years, and was a member of the Hartford board of finance and of the city plan commission. He was one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America. He was president of the Fidelity Trust Co. and is now president of the Mechanics Savings Bank, the Hartford Municipal Art Society, the Insurance Institute and the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford. He is a director of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., the Phoenix National Bank, the National Surety Co. of New York, and the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Wolf's Head Society of Yale, the University Club of New York city, and the Hartford and Hartford Golf clubs of Hartford. He is an attendant of the Congregational church. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1909, and that of LL.D. by Trinity College, Hartford, in 1920. Mr. Holcombe was married Jan. 29, 1873, to Emily Seymour (below), daughter of Edwin Olmsted Goodwin of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has three children: Harold Goodwin; Emily Marguerite; and John Marshall Holcombe, Jr., who was captain in aviation, U. S. army, during the European war.

HOLCOMBE, Emily Seymour Goodwin, was born at Bristol, Conn., Apr. 2, 1852, daughter of Edwin Olmsted and Harriet (Brown) Goodwin, and a descendant of Ozia Goodwin, who came from Essex, England, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, the line being traced through Ozia's son Nathaniel and his wife Sara Cowles; their son Deacon John and his wife Mrs. Mary Hosmer Olmsted; their son Deacon John and his wife Dorothy Pitkin; their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Meakin, and their son Hezekiah and his wife Emily Pratt, who were the grandparents of our subject. Her father, a lawyer, was one of the organizers of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. In her early childhood Mrs. Holcombe's parents removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she attended the Brooklyn Heights Seminary and was graduated in 1870 with high honors and as president of her class. After her marriage to John M. Holcombe (see above) she resided in Hartford, Conn. In 1893 she organized the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was regent eleven years, and during that time attended nearly every convention at Washington. In 1903 the former home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, in Windsor, Conn., was presented to



John M. McConnell

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the Connecticut Society of the D. A. R. by Ellsworth's descendants. Mrs. Holcombe was chairman of the furnishing committee, and through her efforts the entire house was equipped with antique furniture, the gifts from various other chapters. She is one of the charter members of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames, and has served as member of the board of managers, historian, vice-president and president, holding the latter office four years. She has also been a frequent delegate to the council of the national society at Washington. As member of the Board of Women Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1902, she was largely instrumental in securing for Connecticut both a suitable site for its official building and adequate representation, and as a result of her cooperation with the state commission, the Connecticut building was one of the most artistic and individual state buildings at the whole exposition. Following the prestige which the success of this work brought her, Mrs. Holcombe was urged, two years later, to take charge of the Connecticut building at the Jamestown Exposition; and there her former achievement was duplicated in the classic model of a Litchfield house. Mrs. Holcombe has long advocated that Connecticut be called "Constitution State" because the Constitution of the United States was directly modeled after Connecticut's first constitution known as the "Fundamental Orders of 1639." As regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the D. A. R., Mrs. Holcombe raised a fund of $100,000 for the restoration of the ancient burying ground of Hartford in which repose the remains of that city's founders and the framers of its original constitution. On June 17, 1899, the work was fully completed and ceremonies of an impressive patriotic character were conducted in Hartford to mark the achievement of the undertaking and to pay homage as well to the patriotic woman who had largely made its completion possible. In recognition of her patriotic service a tablet commemorating the event was unveiled in the Old Center Church Burying Ground, June 13, 1900. In 1909, when Connecticut's old State House in Hartford was about to be sacrificed for the proposed erection of a large business block, Mrs. Holcombe again espoused the cause of American ideals and by appealing to the Connecticut Colonial Dames a fund of $10,000 was raised for the work of restoration. This sum, with the accrued interest and other gifts, is now being used in the appropriate preservation of one of New England's most cherished landmarks, which occupies a prominent position in the heart of the city's business interests. Though devoted heart and soul to her country, Mrs. Holcombe is essentially a home woman, and she is no less a devoted wife and mother than a true daughter of America.

MILLER, Albert, merchant and financier, was born at Peine, Hanover, Germany, Feb. 12, 1828, son of Henry Frederick and Wilhelmena (Herbst) Miller. His father, who was educated at the University of Göttingen, was a physician and later proprietor of a prosperous drug business. The son received his education in the schools of his native town and at a commercial college at Brunswick, Germany. For five years he was apprenticed to a dry goods merchant, during which he obtained a thorough knowledge of business principles and practices which he turned to good account later in life. At the end of his apprenticeship, in 1848, he emigrated to the United States and spent three years in the eastern section of the country where he filled various positions of honor and trust. In 1851 he went to San Francisco, Cal., which was destined to be the field of his future labors. He served various shipping firms as bookkeeper and managing clerk until 1855, when he was offered a partnership in one of the leading dry goods houses on the Pacific coast, Janson, Bond & Co., his services as manager being considered as more than offset to the capital subscribed by the other partners. The firm continued in business until 1865 when Janson and Bond retired and the firm was dissolved. In the meanwhile (1854) Mr. Miller and Harry Meiggs founded the first savings bank in San Francisco, styled the San Francisco Building and Loan Association, of which he was vice-president for eight years. In 1862 he severed his connection with the building and loan association and, in association with John Archbald and James de Fremery, established the San Francisco Savings Union, later called the Savings Union Bank & Trust Company, with which he was connected until the time of his death as vice-president and director. It was largely due to his efforts and management that the bank gained a reputation for being one of the safest and most substantial on the Pacific coast. During 1864–66 he was president of the California Insurance Company, a period of its greatest prosperity, when it paid dividends of 2 per cent. per month. During 1867–70, upon the advice of his physician, he traveled with his family in Germany, France and England, returning to San Francisco in the latter year, and resuming his business engagements. He also became a stockholder and director in the Atlantic Dynamite Company and the Giant Powder, serving frequently as acting president or vice-president of the latter. In 1884, with Sen. William Sharon and Lloyd Tevis, he founded the Pacific Gas Improvement Co., of which he was president until his death. He was interested in Starr & Company's flour mills and was one of the ten promoters of the Presidio & Ferries Railroad. He helped to organize the Pacific Surety Company and was an incorporator and director of the Salther Banking Co. During the forty years that he was identified with the business and financial life of California he became one of the state's most prominent men. Possessing discretion, sound judgment and a keen insight into business details and operations he did not meet with a single serious reverse during his whole career. He had the unfailing confidence and trust of all his business associates and never was it misplaced or abused. In a social, no less than in a business way, he impressed the community for good. He helped to launch the Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco and for several years was its vice-president and one of its most active Sunday school teachers. In 1887 he was appointed one of the regents of the University of California, and served, by reappointment, until his death. He was a constant reader, being especially interested in political economy, history, biography and travel, and his tastes were essentially refined. The upright and lofty traits of his character did much to elevate the moral tone of the business life of his community and he left a name that is held in high esteem wherever it is known. He was married Oct. 17, 1854, to Mary Anne, daughter of Joseph Kendall, of New York. They had seven children: Charlotte, wife of

John B. Mboon; Henry Martin Albert; Harry East; Christian O. G.; Mary Annie; Horace H.; and Paul L. Miller. He died in Oakland, Cal., Apr. 16, 1900.

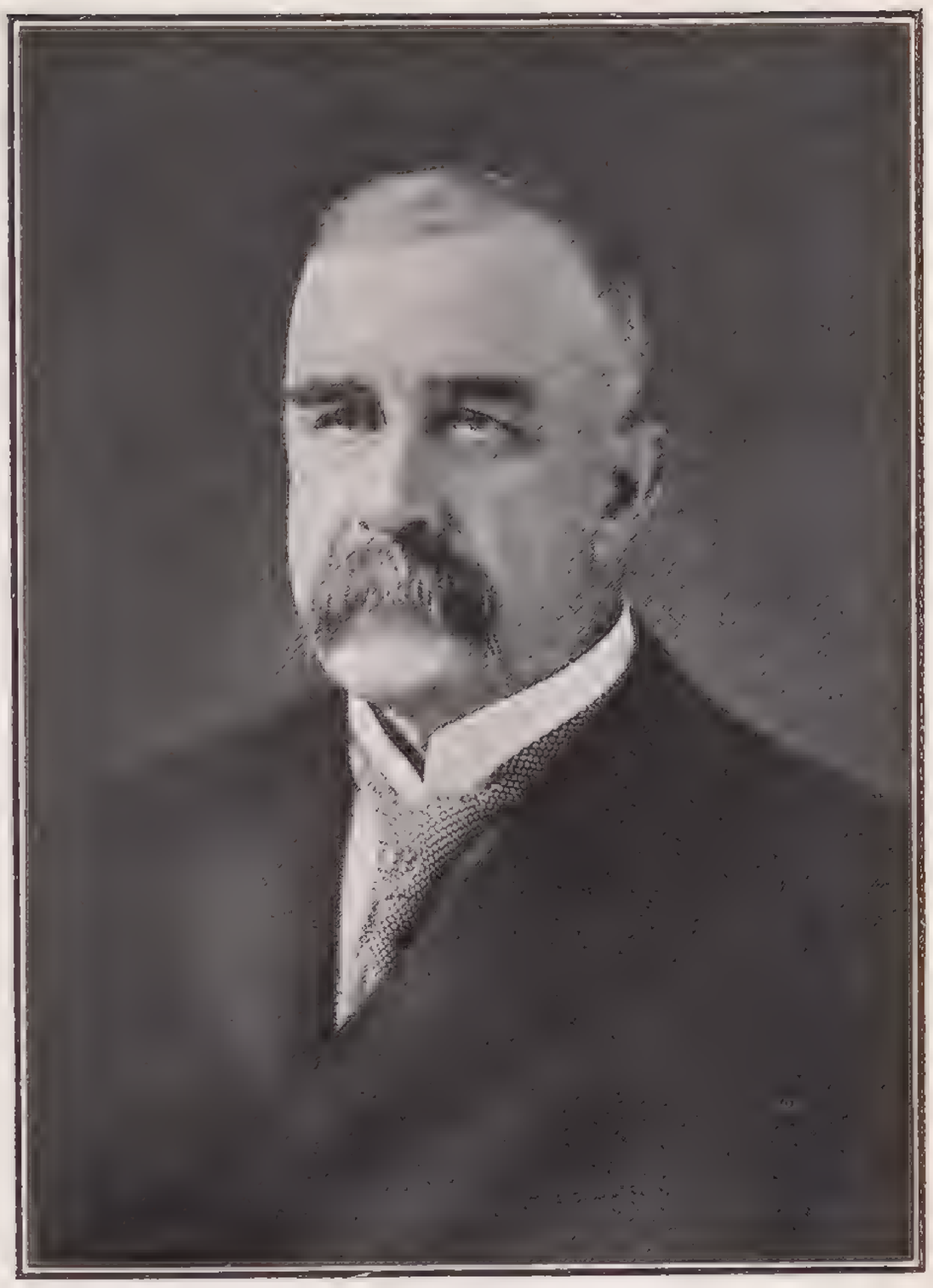
LAIRD, Philip Dandridge, lawyer and legislator, was born at Cambridge, Md., Nov. 15, 1846, son of William Winder and Williamina Cadwalader (Goldsborough) Laird, and grandson of Rev. James Laird. He studied law under Charles F. Goldsborough at Cambridge, Md., was admitted to the bar of Dorchester county in 1867 and began to practice his profession there. In 1879 he established himself at Rockville, Md., and four years later was appointed auditor of the Montgomery county court. He represented Montgomery county in the Maryland house of delegates during 1886–92, and from 1890 to 1894 served as commissioner of the Maryland land office. During 1910–11 he was a member, and during 1912–15 chairman, of the Maryland public service commission, where he rendered the most conspicuous service of his public career. In 1915 he was appointed by the Democratic convention on the committee to draft a budget system for Maryland. He worked untiringly in the construction of this piece of legislation, which became the model for the whole country. He was the first secretary, and later the president, of the Farmers Banking & Trust Co., of Rockville. Mr. Laird was active in church and religious welfare work, as well as in charity organizations. During the world war, in spite of impaired health, he was tireless in his efforts in behalf of his country. Mr. Laird found his chief recreation in literary pursuits and in horticulture. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the American, Maryland and Montgomery County bar associations, and the Maryland Club (Baltimore). A man of impregnable honesty, sound common sense and unusual intellectuality, he won the confidence of his clients and constituents by his conscientious devotion to their interests. He was married at Olney, Md., Dec. 2, 1885, to Ella Gaither, daughter of William Bowie Magruder, a physician of Brookville, Md., and had one daughter: Ella Goldsborough Laird. He died at Rockville, Md., Apr. 27, 1920.

DAHLE, Herman Bjorn, congressman, was born at Perry, Dane co., Wis., Mar. 30, 1855, son of Onon B. Dahle, a native of Norway. He attended the University of Wisconsin until 1877, when he opened a general merchandising business at Mount Vernon, Wis. Ten years later he settled at Mount Horeb, Wis., and established the mercantile house of Dahle Bros. His business wisdom and foresight made this venture a success, and his trade soon extended far beyond the confines of Mount Horeb. He was senior partner in the Mount Horeb Bank, and was interested in numerous commercial, financial and industrial undertakings. Though Mr. Dahle had not given particular attention to politics, he had a fine sense of civic duty, and in 1898 his friends induced him to become the Republican candidate for congress. He was elected to the 56th congress and was reëlected in 1900. He served on the committee on agriculture and on the special committee on memorial exercises for Pres. McKinley. He made a splendid record in securing the passage of the oleomargarine bill, and obtained hundreds of miles of rural free delivery mail routes for his district. Mr. Dahle found his chief recreation in reading. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church. He was married July 15, 1877, to Anne M., daughter of Isaac Kittelson, of Perry, Wis., and had eight children: Eleonore, wife of T. S. Thompson, of Dane county, Wis.; Clara, wife of Dr. Frank E. Moody, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Otto B., his father's successor at Mount Horeb; Isaac J., Milwaukee manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Co.; Marie, wife of Nels Beim, secretary of the W. H. Barber Agency of Minneapolis, Minn.; Agnes, wife of Rev. J. M. Green, of Perry, Wis.; Theo, wife of Asher Hobson, professor at Columbia University; and Helen, wife of Ercel Kendrick, of Barneveld, Wis. Mr. Dahle died at Mount Horeb, Wis., Apr. 25, 1920.

VAUGHAN, George Tully, surgeon, was born at Arrington, Va., June 27, 1859, son of Dr. Washington L. and Frances E. (Shields) Vaughan, grandson of George and Mary C. Edmunds, and a descendant of Walter Vaughan, a Welshman who settled at Jamestown, Va., in the seventeenth century. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1879, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the following year. He practiced medicine at Lowesville, Va., for six years, and then removed to Farmville, Va., where he formed a copartnership with Dr. James L. White. In 1885 he attended a term at the New York Polyclinic, paying especial attention to surgical branches. In January, 1888, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. marine hospital service, and was on duty consecutively at Boston, Mass., Cairo, Ill., and Evansville, Ind. In 1892 he was commissioned passed assistant surgeon and immediately ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty as visiting surgeon of the port, and assistant to Surgeon General Wyman. Later, he became surgeon and then assistant surgeon general. He represented the government at the Pan-American medical congress in Washington (1893) and at the Association of Military Surgeons in Philadelphia (1896). In 1894 he took a special course in anatomy, pathology and surgery at the Berlin University, and on returning to the United States was assigned to the command of the U. S. marine hospital service at Philadelphia, Pa. He was brigade surgeon of the 7th army corps with the rank of major during the war with Spain. He has been professor of surgery, and head of the surgical department at Georgetown University medical school since 1897; chief surgeon of Georgetown University Hospital, surgeon at the Tuberculosis Hospital, and consulting surgeon at St. Elizabeth Hospital and Washington Asylum Hospital. In the European war he was commander in the medical corps, U. S. navy. He is a fellow of the International Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons, member of the Association of Military Surgeons (president), the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, Washington Academy of Sciences, Washington Surgical Association (president), Association of French Military Surgeons, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Cosmos, University and Army and Navy clubs. He is the author of "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1903), and more than one hundred articles on surgical subjects published in various medical journals. He was married June 27, 1883, to May Townsend, daughter of William G. Venable, banker, of Farmville, Va., and has two children: Vera V., wife of William R. Crute; and William W. Vaughan.



ALBERT MILLER
MERCHANT AND FINANCIER



PHILIP D. LAIRD
LAWYER AND LEGISLATOR



HERMAN B. DAHLE
CONGRESSMAN



GEORGE T. VAUGHAN
SURGEON



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



PALMER, Daniel David, founder of the chiropractic practice of curing disease, was born at Lake Skogogg, near Toronto, Canada, Mar. 7, 1845, son of Thomas and Catherine (McVay) Palmer. He came to the United States at the age of sixteen, and for a number of years taught school in Illinois and Iowa. Becoming interested in magnetic healing, he practiced it in Iowa with considerable success for about nine years from 1886. With but little education and no medical training whatever, his inception of the chiropractic idea is somewhat curious. His own account of it is that after wondering for some time what caused the various diseases which afflicted mankind, he found the answer to his inquiry in 1895, when he cured a case of deafness at Davenport, Ia., by adjusting one of the patient's vertebrae which had become displaced. He said "I made inquiry as to the cause of his deafness and was informed that when he was exerting himself in a cramped, stooping position, he felt something give way in his back and immediately became deaf. An examination showed the vertebra racked from its normal position. I reasoned that if that vertebra were replaced the man's hearing should be restored." Notwithstanding the anatomical impossibility of such a cause or a cure, to Palmer it was the inspiration for a new school of healing. "Thus," he says, "the science (knowledge) and art (adjusting) of chiropractic were formed at that time." His attempts to put into practice his new theory met with considerable opposition and denunciation from the medical profession, and upon one occasion he was arrested and imprisoned in Davenport in 1914, for practicing medicine without a license. Chiropractic is described as a "system of manipulations which aims to cure diseases by mechanical restoration of displaced or sub-luxated bones, especially the vertebrae, to their normal relation." However crude its origin, the chiropractic treatment has been peculiarly successful with a certain class of ailments. Mr. Palmer established at Davenport what has since become a great school for the teaching of his doctrines and the training of his followers. Within a few years the new science had thousands of adherents in the United States and today its devotees may be found in almost every civilized country. He was married five times, his last wife being Lavinia T., daughter of Blewitt McGehee. A son by this marriage, Bartholomew Joshua Palmer, born at What Cheer, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1881, early in his career developed his father's discovery and assumed the management of the school at Davenport known as the Palmer School of Chiropractic, which, with twenty-six instructors, and a student body of 2,200, is said to be the largest non-therapeutical institution in the world. Mr. Palmer, Sr., spent the last years of his life lecturing upon and practicing his new treatment, and died in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 13, 1913.

COWAN, Andrew, merchant and soldier, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1841, son of William Strong and Margaret Isabella (Campbell) Cowan. His father, a civil engineer, brought his family to the United States soon after his son's birth and settled at Auburn, N. Y. Young Andrew was attending Madison (now Colgate) University, when the civil war broke out, and enlisting as a private, served throughout the war. He became captain in the 1st N. Y. independent volunteer light battery, which he assisted in recruiting in 1861, was breveted major in 1864, and at the close of the war he was chief of artillery, 6th corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His army record, which included nearly every engagement of the army of the Potomac, was brilliant, and his gallant and meritorious conduct made "Cowan's Battery" famous in the northern army. Following the war, he founded in Louisville, Ky., in 1866, the firm of Andrew Cowan & Co., dealing in wholesale leather, harness, saddlery and mill supplies, and subsequently in automobile accessories, and he was president of this firm until his death. He was president also of the National Oak Leather Co.; vice-president of the Louisville Leather Co., and director of the National Bank of Commerce and Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co. He devoted much time to civic and state matters, serving as a member (1891–95) of the first and second board of park commissioners of Louisville, which established the present park system, and as president of that board during 1907–08. For many years he was a trustee of the American Printing House for the Blind, and its president during 1906–18. He was president of the Kentucky Institute for the Education of the Blind during 1896–1900, and again from 1908 to 1912; a charter member and counsellor of the Louisville Associated Charities, and a life member of the American Civic Association. He retained his interest in civil war matters and fostered the movement for the joint reunion of the Confederate and Federal veterans at Gettysburg in 1913, on the fiftieth anniversary of that battle; his liberal gifts made it possible for many Kentucky soldiers of both sides to attend. He was president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; commander of the Ohio commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion (1914–16), and junior vice-commander-in-chief of that organization (1915–18); honorary member, and only Union veteran so honored, of the Orphan Brigade, C. S. A.; and member of the Grand Army of the Potomac, the Pendennis, Salmagundi, Army Corps, and Conversation clubs (Louisville). He found his greatest recreation in reading. To his striking personality, enhanced by a tall, impressive physique, was added sound business judgment, which made him a valued financial adviser. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 23, 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel Adsit, of Palmyra, N. Y.; (2) Jan. 13, 1876, to Anna L., daughter of E. M. Gilbert, railway president and merchant, of Utica, N. Y., and was survived by one son, Gilbert S. Cowan. Mr. Cowan died in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23, 1919.

DU BOSE, Horace Mellard, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Choctaw county, Ala., Nov. 7, 1858, son of Hezekiah and Amanda (Hawkins) Du Bose; grandson of Joel Du Bose, and great-grandson of Jeptha Du Bose, of Huguenot ancestry. His father was a planter, merchant and preacher in the Methodist church. The son attended Waynesboro (Miss.) Academy and studied languages and the classics under private tutors. Emory and Henry College (Va.) gave him the degree of D.D. in 1892. He was licensed as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1876; admitted to the Mississippi conference of that church the next year; ordained deacon in 1879, and to the order of elder two years later. During this time he served as pastor of Mississippi churches, and in 1881 became pastor of St. James' Church, Galveston, Tex. He filled a pulpit

at Huntsville, Tex., during 1883–84; and was pastor for two years each of the Shearn church, Houston, Tex., the Marvin church, Tyler, Tex., and the Trinity church, Los Angeles, Cal. In Los Angeles, he organized the young people's society which afterward became the Epworth League of the Southern connection. During 1890–94 he was editor of the "Pacific Methodist Advocate," then returned to Tyler, Tex., as pastor for two years and to Jackson, Miss., for a similar period. During 1898–1910 he was editor of the "Epworth Era," at Nashville, Tenn., and was also connectional secretary of the Epworth League. He was pastor of St. John's Church, Augusta, Ga., during 1910–11, and of the First Church, Atlanta, Ga., the following three years, leading a movement of national significance while in Atlanta for the abolition of the licensed saloon and the social drinking club. Meanwhile he became book editor of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in 1916 editor of the "Methodist Review." In 1918 he was elected to the episcopacy and assigned as bishop of the western district, with headquarters in San Francisco. He was a delegate to five general conferences of his church, and to the Ecumenical conference in 1901 and 1911, and was commissioner for that conference in London, England, in 1921. He was a member of the World Sunday School Convention; president of the Methodist Benevolent Association; fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, Canada; and a member in 1916 of the commission appointed for the unification of the Methodist churches, North and South. He is author of "Rupert Wise, a Poetic Romance" (1889); "Unto the Dawn" (1896), a poetic essay; "Planting of the Cross" (1902), a story of the Franciscan missions of California; "Margaret, An Idyll" (1905); "The Gang of Six" (1906); "The Life of Barbee" (1906); "The Symbol of Methodism" (1907); "The Men of Sapio Ranch" (1907); "Life at its Best" (1908), essays; "Francis Asbury, A Biographical Study" (1909); "Life of Bishop Joshua Soule" (1910); "History of Methodism" (1916); and "The Consciousness of Jesus" (1917), and of sketches, booklets and articles for the religious and secular press. He finds his chief recreation in walking and literature. Bishop Du Bose was twice married (1) Dec. 6, 1881, to Rosa, daughter of Robert Chaney of Arkansas; she died in 1905, and he was married (2) Dec. 20, 1899, to Gertrude Vaughn Amis, daughter of Thomas L. Vaughn, of Winston-Salem, N. C. He has six children: Roberta, wife of Rev. Kostroma P. Barton, of Austin, Tex.; Vaughn, Horace, Daisye Stedman, Embree and Robert Francis Du Bose.

STEINWAY, Frederick Theodore, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Feb. 9, 1860, third son of Charles G. and Sophia Steinway, grandson of Henry Engelhard Steinway, and brother of Charles Herman Steinway. He was educated abroad, and took a special course at Columbia University in the technical sciences (1878–80). He then entered the Steinway piano factory, and served as an apprentice in the various departments to acquire a thorough knowledge of piano manufacturing. In 1892 the entire management of the manufacturing plants situated at Steinway, Long Island City, was put into his hands. During this period the capacity of the factory was enlarged to 265,000 square feet, and its output doubled. In 1885 he became a director of Steinway & Sons, serving alternately with his cousin, Henry Ziegler, who was head of the construction and invention department, until the death of his brother, Charles H. Steinway, in 1919, when he succeeded him as president of the company. He is a member of the Lotus Club, the New York Athletic Club and the Oakland Golf Club. He was married Apr. 27, 1899, to his cousin Julia, daughter of Theodore Cassebeer, who succeeded him as factory manager.

MALONE, James Henry, lawyer, was born in Limestone county, Ala., Oct. 31, 1851, son of Franklin Jefferson and Mary Lou (Hardin) Malone, both natives of Alabama, of Irish descent. He was educated in the country schools of Tennessee and was graduated at the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1872. After his graduation he settled in practice in Memphis, Tenn., and attained a high place in his profession. He was chief counsel for Judge J. J. DuBose in his impeachment trial before the Tennessee senate in 1893, and was president of the state bar association in 1894–95. In 1897 he led the fight for a constitutional convention, which was lost at the polls, and he drafted a bill for the same purpose, which was passed in 1913, but was vetoed by the governor. Without solicitation, he was nominated for mayor of Memphis in 1905, and was elected, serving four years. During his term as mayor he instituted a system of public improvements for streets, sidewalks and parks. Soon after his election as mayor the legislature passed the so-called "Ripper bill," which undertook to repeal the charter of Memphis and to substitute a new one in such a way as to legislate the mayor and all other city officials out of office, their successors to be appointed by the governor. The chancery court sustained the Ripper bill, but Mr. Malone was restored to office by the supreme court in the famous Tennessee case of Malone vs. Williams. He so impressed his ideals of the duties of public officials upon his administration that no city official during his term was ever charged with a diversion of public funds, and every city account had a substantial credit balance when his term expired, which was turned over to his successor. He declined a renomination for mayor, and resumed the practice of law, in which he was always successful. In 1919 he issued as a souvenir in the Memphis centenary, "The Chickasaw Nation," an interesting history which in amplified form was published in 1921. Mr. Malone was married at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 25, 1877, to Estelle V., daughter of Samuel B. Miller, of Memphis, Tenn.

BOCHER, Maxime, mathematician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1867, son of Ferdinand and Caroline (Little) Bôcher, and grandson of Ferdinand Jules of Caen, France, who came frequently to America on business and died in St. Louis, Mo., but was never settled in this country, although his son happened to be born in New York. The latter, Ferdinand Bôcher, was professor of modern languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard University. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1888 and Ph.D. at the University of Göttingen in 1891. In the latter year he became instructor in mathematics at Harvard; was made assistant professor in 1894, and professor in 1904. He was exchange professor, University of Paris, during 1913–14. He was president of the American Mathematical Society in 1909–11, and



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Frederick T. Steinway.



John F. Stark

member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was author of "Ueber die Reihenentwickelungen der Potentialtheorie" (1894); "Introduction to Higher Algebra" (1903); "Introduction to the Study of Integral Equations" (1909); "Trigonometry with the Theory and Use of Logarithms" (with H. D. Gaylord, 1915); "Plane Analytic Goemetry" (1915), and "Leçons sur les méthodes de Sturm" (1916), and editor of "Annals of Mathematics," 1896–1900, 1901–07, and 1911–18, and of "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society," 1907–09, and 1910–13. He was married at Göttingen, Germany, July 21, 1891, to Marie, daughter of Gustav Niemann, of Lingen, Germany, and had three children: Helen; Esther; and Frederick Bôcher. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 12, 1918.

GOODWYN, William Adolphus, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Livingston county, Ky., Nov. 13, 1824, son of Philo H. and Harriet Greenup (Rice) Goodwyn, of Puritan ancestry, his forbears having settled in Hartford, Conn., early in the seventeenth century. After a public school education he began his business career as a clerk in a hardware store, and subsequently he was associated in partnership with his father in the cotton commission business in Memphis, Tenn. After his father withdrew the son continued the business in his own name until by his unusual thrift, energy and intelligence he amassed a considerable fortune and was able to retire in 1879. The bulk of his fortune was left to establish the Goodwyn Institute of Memphis "to afford to the future youths who may desire it information upon such practical and useful subjects as will be beneficial in life." The institute building was erected in Memphis in 1907 at a cost of $275,000, being described at the time as the handsomest building in that city, if not in the entire South. It comprises a modern library, composed chiefly of reference books; an auditorium, where free public lectures are delivered on various educational subjects, and a group of business offices, from the rentals of which an income is derived to maintain the institute. William A. Goodwyn was married to Harriet R. McGavock, of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he had nine children, all of whom died before attaining their majority. He died in Nashville, Tenn., his residence since 1880, Oct. 13, 1898.

STARK, John Francis, civil engineer and banker, was born in Nashua, N. H., Apr. 14, 1851, son of George and Mary Grace (Bowers) Stark. His first American ancestor was Archibald Stark, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who in 1720 came from Londonderry, Ireland, joined the Scotch-Irish colony at Londonderry, N. H., in 1721, and in 1736 settled at Amoskeag Falls (now Manchester), N. H. From Archibald Stark and his wife Eleanor Nichols the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Elizabeth (Molly) Page; their son John and his wife Polly Huse, and their son Frederick Gilman and his wife Nancy Gillis, who were the grandparents of John F. Stark. The first John Stark (q.v.) was the revolutionary hero who won the battle of Bennington. John F. Stark was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871 with the degree C.E. Until 1880 he followed his profession as a civil engineer in the survey and construction of railroads in New England and in the Northwest. He then became his father's associate in the banking business and later was the partner of James F. Whitney in the investment, insurance and real estate firm of Stark & Whitney, Nashua. He was president of the New Hampshire Improvement Co., the Pennichuck Water Co., and was for twenty-two years a trustee of the Nashua public library. He attended the Unitarian church, and politically was a Democrat. He was a great lover of nature and at his country seat at Hollis, N. H., applied himself to the scientific and intensive development of agriculture and horticulture, his idea being to improve the standard of the product of the New England hill farms. He possessed method, industry, perseverance and executive ability of a high order. He was married (1) Nov. 6, 1873, to Eva L., daughter of Matthew Barr, of Manchester. She died in 1875 and he was married (2) Nov. 7, 1877, to Carrie E., sister of the first Mrs. Stark. His children were: Helen Grace and George Francis Stark. He died in Nashua, N. H., Mar. 4, 1920.

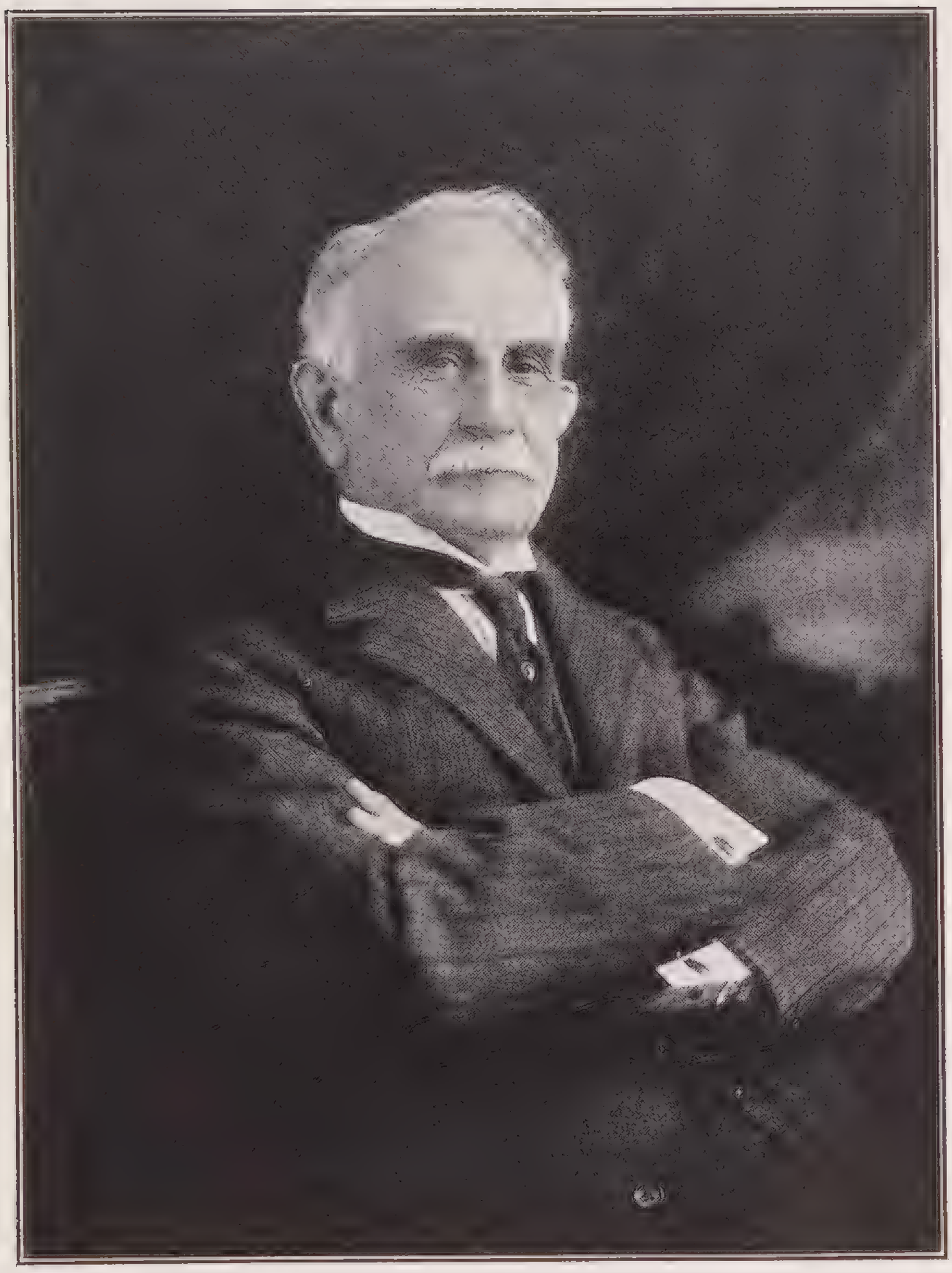
HOFF, John Van Rensselaer, surgeon, was born at Mt. Morris, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1848, son of Alexander and Ann Eliza (Van Rensselaer) Hoff. He was graduated at Union College in 1871, and received the degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1874. His appointment as acting assistant surgeon at Omaha Barracks, Neb., in 1874, was immediately followed by his promotion as assistant surgeon in the medical department of the U. S. army, and for the ensuing four years he served successively at Ft. Saunders, Wyo., Ft. McPherson, Neb., and Ft. Letterman, Wyo. During 1879–82 he was stationed at Ft. Monroe, Va., from there being ordered to Alcatraz Island, Cal, and subsequently to Ft. Mason, Cal. After a brief sojourn at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., in 1886 he obtained leave of absence and spent a year in study abroad. Upon his return he became post surgeon at Ft. Reno, Indian territory, and later at Ft. Riley, where he was promoted to the rank of major. During 1890–91 he was with troops in North Dakota quelling the Sioux Indian outbreak, and was cited for conspicuous bravery and coolness under fire in tending the wounded. From Ft. Riley he went to Ft. Columbus, N. Y., in 1893, and in 1896 served on a board of officers to revise the drill regulations for the U. S. hospital corps. During the war with Spain he was chief surgeon of the Third Army Corps, serving at Chickamauga Park and at San Juan, P. R. Two years later he was chief surgeon on the staff of Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, in command of the U. S. forces in China. While on duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., he was ordered to St. Petersburg, Russia, as U. S. military observer in the Russo-Japanese war. He was chief surgeon of the department of Missouri in 1905; the Luzon department, P. I., 1906–08; department of the lakes, 1909, and department of the East from 1910 until his retirement in 1912. In 1901 he was president of the Association of Military Surgeons, U. S. A. In 1886 the University of Vienna conferred on him the degree of M.D. He was married in 1875 to Lanina, daughter of Gen. Hannibal Day, U. S. A., and died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1920.

WOODS, William Allen, jurist, was born near Farmington, Marshall co., Tenn., May 16, 1837, son of William and Mary (Ewing) Woods. He was graduated at Wabash College in 1859, and after teaching, first as a tutor in his alma mater and later at Marion, Ind., was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Goshen, Ind. In 1866 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1873 a judge of the circuit court, being reëlected to the latter in

1878. He was elevated to the supreme bench in 1880. In 1883 Pres. Arthur appointed him U. S. district judge for the district of Indiana and, in 1892, Pres. Harrison appointed him circuit judge of the United States seventh circuit. While on the district bench he had a large number of political cases before him. He issued the injunction against the interference with the mails and interstate commerce by the strikers at Chicago in 1894, and presided at the trial of Eugene V. Debs, and other officers of the American Railway Union for violating the injunction. He was married Dec. 6, 1870, to Mata A., daughter of William A. Newton of Des Moines, and had one daughter, Alice M. Woods, an author, and one son, Floyd A. Woods, a lawyer. He received the degree of LL.D. from both De Pauw University and Hanover College. He died at Indianapolis, Ind., June 29, 1901.

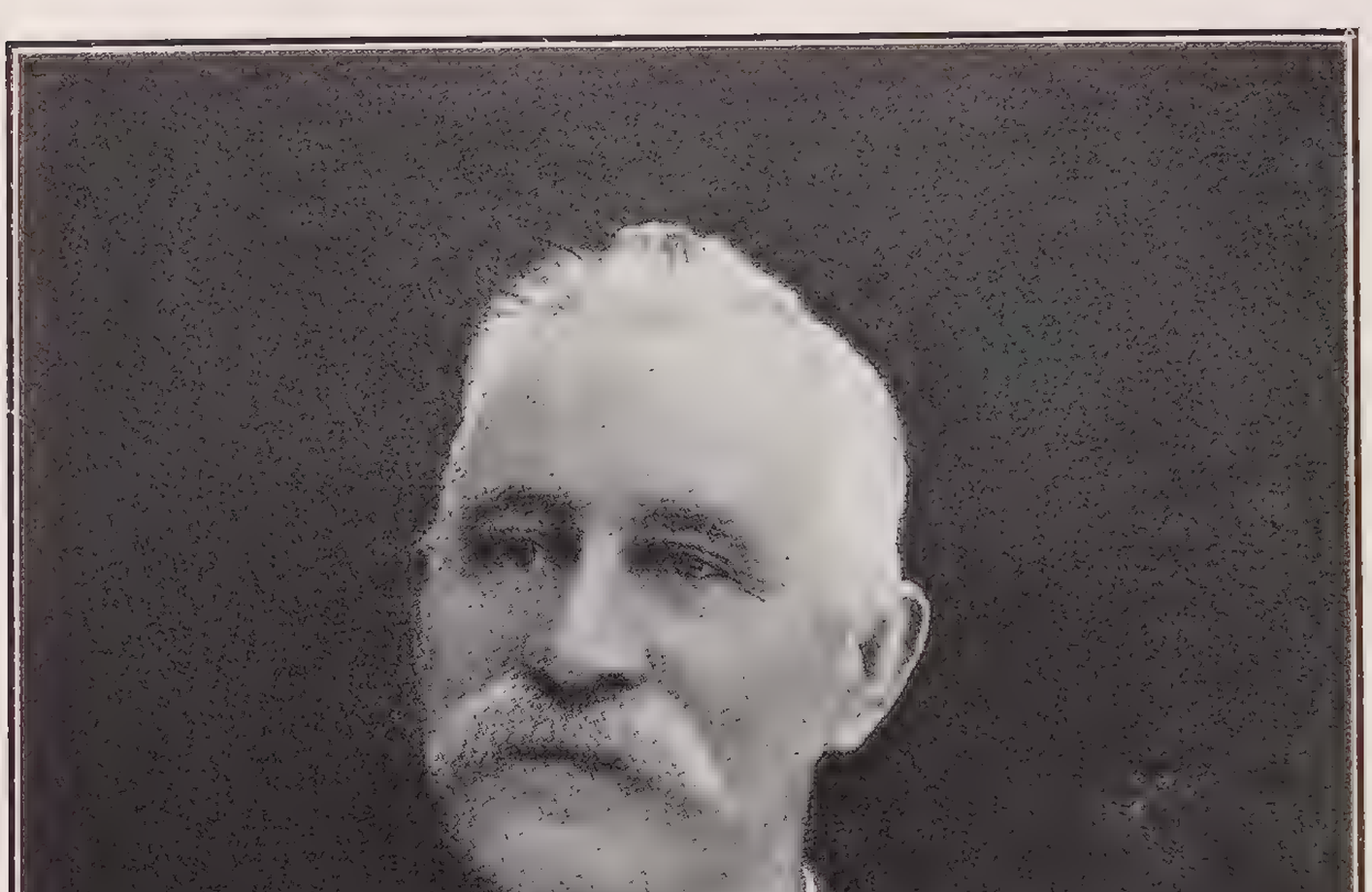
THATCHER, Mahlon Daniel, financier, was born at New Buffalo, Pa., Dec. 6, 1839, son of Henry and Lydia Ann (Albert) Thatcher. After a course of studies at Tuscarora Academy in Juanita county, he entered his father's mercantile store at Martinsburg, Pa. In 1865 he joined his eldest brother, John Albert Thatcher, who had a general store at Pueblo, Colo., and began what proved to be a life-long partnership. Subsequently a third brother, Henry C. Thatcher (q.v.) went to Colorado and became chief justice of the state supreme court. The Thatcher store at Pueblo became the headquarters for frontiersmen in all that part of the state and the two brothers, through their industry, perseverance and reputation for "square dealing," built up a thriving business. Their store safe became the repository of thousands of dollars of their patrons' funds, a circumstance which led to the organization of the First National Bank of Pueblo, with a capital of $50,000, in 1871. Mahlon Thatcher took the lead in organizing the bank and was its president until his death, becoming one of the foremost financiers of the West. He was also president of the Minnequa Bank of Pueblo and the First National Bank of Trinidad, vice-president of the Pueblo Savings & Trust Co., chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Denver, and chief stockholder of the International Trust Co., and in addition, was the controlling factor in fifteen other banks in various cities of Colorado. Though his capital backed scores of successful enterprises his investments were never speculative. His business policy was that his investments should always be made on the basis of a definite return. He had the imagination to foresee business possibilities and the sound judgment to successfully develop them. At the time of his death he held the controlling banking power in Colorado. He was also interested in the beet sugar industry, water power projects in Nevada and California, cattle raising in Texas and Montana, horse-breeding in Colorado and New Mexico, cement manufacture in Arkansas and coal and metal mines in various western states. He was president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., vice-president of the Central California electric corporation and the Standard Fire-Brick Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Pueblo Union Depot & Railway Co.; treasurer of the Great Western Sugar Co., and the Cement Securities Co. and a director in the Nevada-California Electric Corporation. He financed and made possible the Mather & Geist Smelter at Pueblo and secured the extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to Pueblo. For years he controlled the street railway lines of his home city. Thus his constructive genius was not confined to activity in any one line of business effort. His influence was felt in practically the whole field of industrial and financial enterprise, and in the development and upbuilding of the West he stands in the very front rank. While he had no liking for practical politics, he served as mayor of Pueblo in 1877. He was a staunch supporter of the Presbyterian church and gave generously to many charities. Modest and unassuming in his manner he was careful not to wound the sensibilities of those with whom he came into contact and as a result he numbered his friends by the hundreds. He had a splendid country home at Harbor Point, Mich., where he spent most of his summers during the latter years of his life. His chief recreation was in golf. He was married at Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 1, 1876, to Luna A., daughter of Jacob Osborn Jordan and had four children: Mahlon D., who succeeded to many of his father's interests; Lydia, wife of Robert C. Wheeler, Chicago; Lucia, wife of William Waller, of Chicago, and Ada, wife of Robert L. Huntzinger, of New York. Mr. Thatcher died at his residence, "Hillcrest," Pueblo. Colo., Feb. 22, 1916.

GILMORE, Rodelphus Howard, lawyer, was born at Leeds, Mo., Feb. 19, 1842, son of John and Eliza (Otis) Gilmore. His first American ancestor was James Gilmore, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1713 and settled at Raynham, Mass., the line of descent being traced through his son James and the latter's wife Thankful Torrill; their son John and his wife Sarah Reed, and their son Joshua and his wife Hannah Lothrop, who were the grandparents of Rodelphus H. Gilmore. John Gilmore, his father, was a member of the Maine legislature, and was one of the principal builders of the Androscoggin railroad in Maine. The son was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1863 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1866, and he was graduated at Albany (N. Y.) Law School (Union University) in 1865 with the degree LL.B. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1865, and practiced at Richmond, Ind.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Golden, Colo.; Denver, Colo., and since 1919 at Tucson, Ariz. He was a presidential elector in Iowa in 1872 and was judge of the bankruptcy court in that state during 1872–78. He was a member of the Colorado legislature in 1885. In the supreme court of Colorado he was at one time attorney in ninety cases then pending in that court. He is president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, American Bar Association, Arizona State Bar Association, and the Pima County Bar Association. He organized the Chautauqua assembly at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., in 1878; organized the Rocky Mountain Chautauqua assembly at Glen Park, Colo., in 1886, and for some years was president of Chautaqua assemblies. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was thrice married: (1) Aug. 10, 1866, to Rosa, daughter of Stephen R. Deane, a native of Leeds, Me.; she died in 1876; (2) July 15, 1878, to Mary, daughter of Henry A. Crandall, of Almond, N. Y.; she sied in 1884, and (3) June 15, 1886, to Belle, daughter of Henry Wightman, a native of England; she died in 1914. His children are: Otis, wife of William L. Kinzell; Hugh, Faith W., wife of J. Brock Richardson, and Roy W. Gilmore.

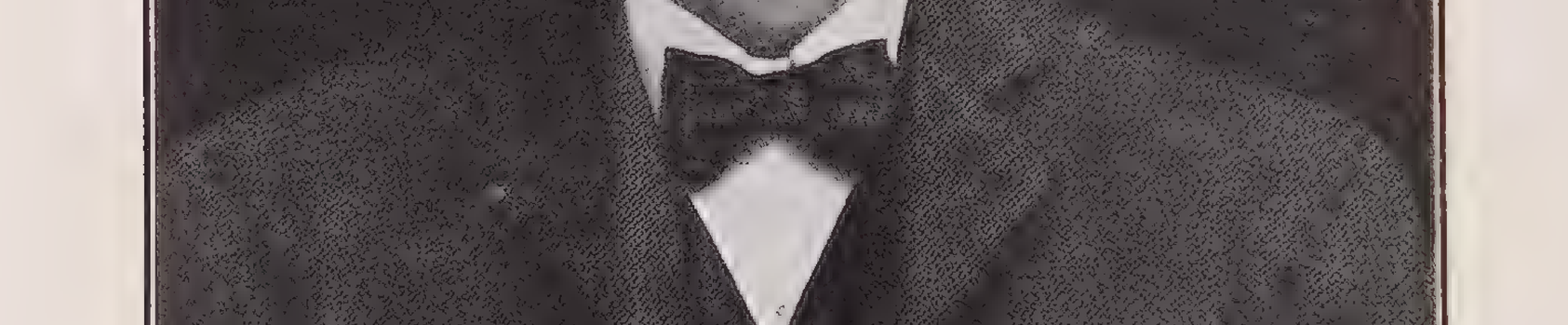


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



BENSON, Aaron Shaw, banker, was born at Sharon, Conn., June 14, 1837, son of Sherman and Jane (Shaw) Benson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Benson, who came from Southampton, England, in 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass., afterward removing to Hull, Mass. From him and his wife, Mary, the line of descent is traced through their son John; his son Jacob; his son John and his wife Hannah Darling; and their son Robert and his wife Charlotte Ward, who were the grandparents of Aaron Shaw Benson. John Benson (IV) served in the revolutionary war. Aaron Shaw Benson removed with his father, a native of New York, to Jones, Ia., where he early engaged in agricultural pursuits and conducted a nursery business at Louden, Ia. Because of impaired health he removed to Colorado in 1870 and spent seven years in market gardening and fruit growing at Golden, Jefferson county. In 1877 he removed to Larimer county where he purchased and improved farm lands, and constructed the Louden canal, of which company he was secretary and president. In 1882 he became interested in the Bank of Loveland (now the Loveland National Bank, with capital stock of $100,000) and as president of the board of directors during 1883–1911 made that institution successful by his breadth of vision and business integrity, and the energy and faithfulness which he brought to bear in its management. For three years he was a member of the board of county commissioners in Jefferson county, and within a short time county warrants advanced from fifty cents on the dollar to par, with a lower tax rate. During 1880–83, and again in 1885, he served Larimer county in a similar capacity, building a courthouse within the appropriation, and in 1882 was elected from that county to the 4th general assembly of Colorado, where he secured an appropriation for a mechanical engineering department at Colorado Agricultural College, and a perpetual one-fifth mill tax for its support. He was a member of the Colorado state board of agriculture for a term and served in all twenty-two years as school director in Colorado, favoring plans whereby the educational interests of the state could be promoted. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Baptist church. He was married: (1) to Eliza Cleghorn; she died in 1862, and he was married (2) May 2, 1864, to Marion, daughter of Clarence Vanderburgh, of Binghamton, N. Y. Three children by the first union survived him: Perry C., of Loveland; Mary, wife of James A. Lewis, of Denver, and Charles, of Loveland; and four children by the second union: Clarence V., of Denver; Velma V., wife of Alfred Beebe, Fort Collins; Frances V., wife of James I. Lanham, and Aaron V. Benson, a banker, both of Loveland. He died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 21, 1917.

GANTT, Henry Lawrence, industrial engineer, was born in Calvert county, Md., May 20, 1861, son of Virgil and Mary Jane (Stewart) Gantt, and a descendant of Thomas Gantt who came to this country from England in 1660 and settled at Myrtle Range, near White Landing, Prince George's county, Md. From this first American ancestor and his wife Mary Graham the line descends through their son Edward and his wife Anne Baker; their son Thomas and his wife Priscilla Brooke; their son Edward and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler; their son Edward and his wife Mary Compton, and their son Thomas Compton, a physician, and his wife, Susanna E. Gray, who were the grandparents of Henry Lawrence Gantt. He was graduated B.A. at Johns Hopkins University in 1880 and M.E. at Stevens Institute of Technology in 1884. After teaching school for several years he was in the employ of Messrs. Poole & Hunt, of Baltimore, Md., during 1884–86. From 1887 to 1893 he was associated with Frederick W. Taylor in the scientific management of Midvale Steel Works and the Bethlehem Steel Co. During the following five years he was connected in turn with the American Car Wheel Co., the American Steel Casting Co. and the Simonds Rolling Machine Co. as efficiency engineer and thereafter, until his death, was consulting engineer in industrial management. He originated the Task and Bonus system of wage payment, and inaugurated the policy of teaching, leading and organizing the worker to supplant the old "drive" method, and he devised a chart of mechanism which enables the management of an industry to learn all facts affecting its productive capacity and current performance in time to act upon that knowledge for the increase of production. His working philosophy of industry was that reward for labor or for capital must be proportioned to service rendered, productive work done; business must be made scientific, that is, conducted according to ascertained facts, not opinions; industry must be controlled by the men most capable of ascertaining, understanding and acting upon facts, regardless of ownership. His theories and his experience as an industrial engineer are summed up in three books: "Work, Wages and Profits" (1913); "Industrial Leadership" (1916); and "Organizing for Work" (1919): Mr. Gantt was the inventor of the Gantt piling machine, a device for handling cloth through processes of dyeing, bleaching, and finishing, with saving of labor and assurance of uniform treatment, widely used in the textile industry in the United States, England, France and other countries. He was a lecturer at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the Sheffield Scientific School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the war with Germany he acted in a consulting capacity for various essential industries, and for the ordnance department, Frankford Arsenal, naval aircraft factory, United States shipping board, and Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers and Machinery clubs, and Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He was married Nov. 29, 1899, to Mary Eliza, daughter of Charles Henry Boylston Snow, a lawyer, of Fitchburg, Mass., and had one child, Margaret Heighe Gantt. He died at Montclair, N. J., Nov. 23, 1919.

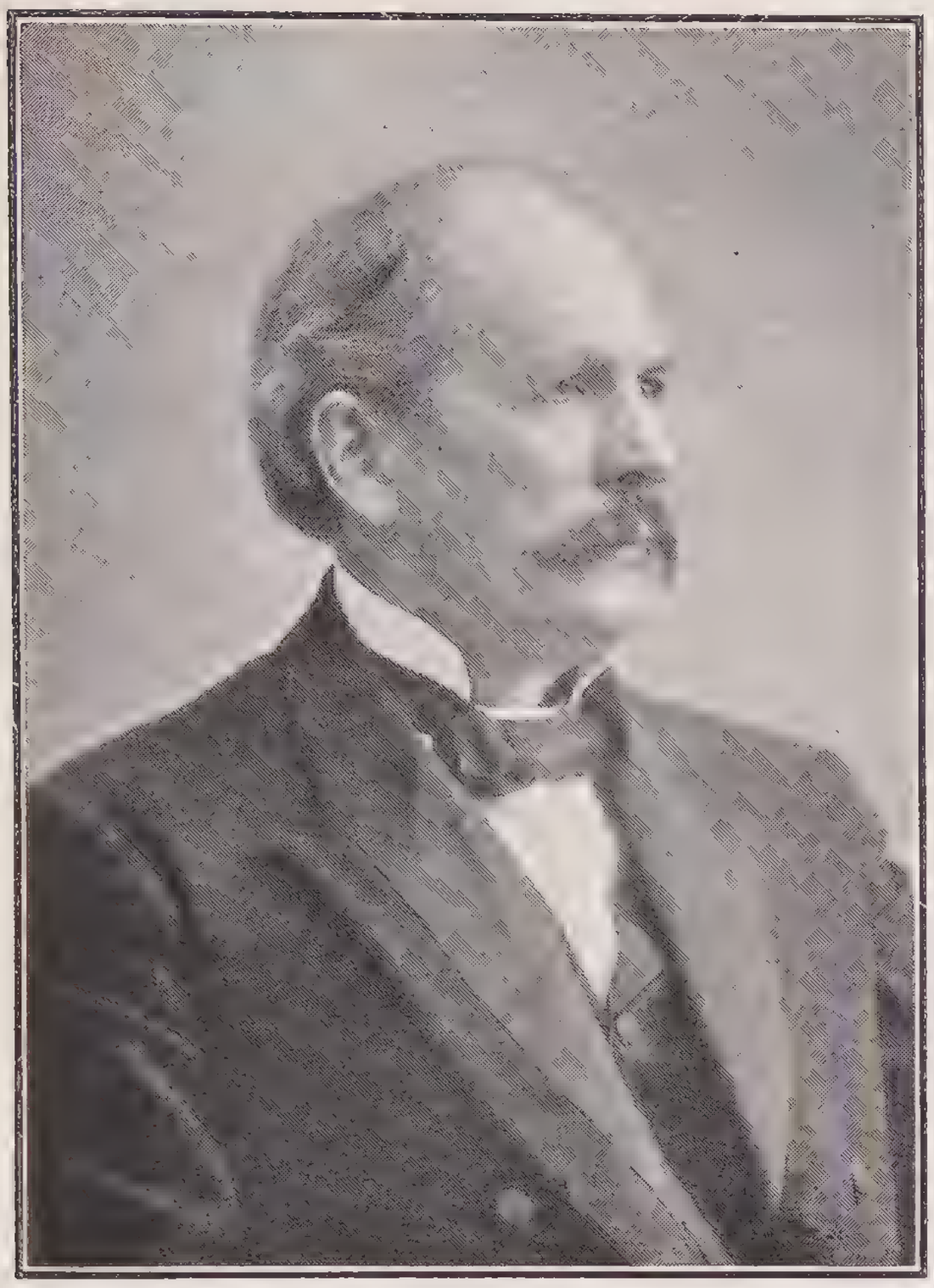
WALDO, George Ernest, congressman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1851, son of George and Sarah Ellen (Jagger) Waldo, and a descendant of Cornelius Waldo, who came from London, England, about 1645 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. Cornelius Waldo's wife was Hannah Cogswell, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Rebecca Adams; their son Edward and his wife Thankful Dimock; their son Zacheus and his wife Talitha Kingsbury; and their son Ebenezer Waldo and his wife Eunice Devotion, who were the grandparents of George E. Waldo. He was educated in the public schools of Con-

necticut, the Natchaug (Conn.) high school and Cornell University (two years). He studied law under the preceptorship of D. A. Hulett and Oliver J. Wells of New York, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced his profession in New York city for thirty-nine years except six years (1883–89) in Ulysses, Neb. Removing to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1913, he was associated with Edwin B. Root and Walter V. Dysert for three years, and has since been head of the firm of Waldo & Hinds at Pasadena, Calif., in which his partner is Samuel S. Hinds. In New York Mr. Waldo was actively interested in politics as a Republican and was a member of the state assembly in 1895–96; commissioner of records for Kings county (Brooklyn) during 1399–1904, and a member of the 59th and 60th national congresses. He is past president of the Franklin Literary Society, the Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn, and the Garden Club of Pasadena, and is a member also of the Masonic fraternity; Royal Arch Mason and 32nd degree Scottish Rites; Bar Association of the City of New York, New York State Bar Association, Los Angeles County Bar Association, Pasadena Bar Association, California State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He finds his chief recreation in fishing, mountain climbing and riding. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he was delegate to the Republican national convention of 1900. He is an attendant of the Episcopal church. He was married May 11, 1896, to Flora A., daughter of Col. John A. Henderson, Tallahassee, Fla., a leader of the bar of that state. They had three children: John Henderson, lieutenant of infantry in the World War; George E., Jr., and Cornelius Thornton Waldo.

HERPOLSHEIMER, William G., merchant and philanthropist, was born at Karlsruhe, Prussia, Germany, in 1842, son of Christian and Anna Herpolsheimer. Coming to the United States with his parents, he obtained his education in the public schools, and began his business career in 1855 as clerk in a dry goods store at New Carlisle, Ind. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 138th Ind. volunteer infantry, and served in the army of the Tennessee until the close of hostilities. He then entered the dry goods business for himself at Michigan City, Ind., forming a partnership with C. G. A. Voight, as Voight, Herpolsheimer & Co. In 1870 a second store was opened at Grand Rapids, Mich., under the same name. The year of Mr. Herpolsheimer's death marked his fiftieth in the dry goods business in Grand Rapids, although he had practically retired from active business in 1902 in favor of a son, Henry B. Herpolsheimer (below). The splendid Herpolsheimer store stands as a monument to the veteran merchant who found time, during his busy life, for many other commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. He was a director in the Grand Rapids National City Bank from its formation in 1880. In religion he was a communicant and active worker in Immanuel Lutheran church; politically he was a Republican. A trust fund was created in his will for the benefit of women requiring care following childbirth who are unable to pay for such treatment. Bequests were made to each of those who had been in his employ for ten years or more, and smaller and graduated bequests for other employees. He was among the men who exerted a strong influence in the life of Grand Rapids during the era of its greatest development, and his interest in any cause to which he attached himself was a powerful influence for its success. He was married, Nov. 13, 1867, to Amelia L., daughter of Henry Bremmer, of Grand Rapids, and had four children: Henry B.; William B.; Anna, who was married to William G. Hardy, of Grand Rapids; and Ralph C. Herpolsheimer. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 24, 1920.

HERPOLSHEIMER, Henry B., merchant, was born at Michigan City, Ind., Nov. 8, 1868, son of William G. Herpolsheimer (above). He was educated in the public schools and when fifteen years old entered his father's dry goods store as a clerk, showing marked ability from the beginning, and under the guidance of his father developed unusual business acumen. His advancement was rapid, and he early began to take upon himself the responsibilities of the business, until early in the nineties he was made general manager of the Herpolsheimer store, which, under Mr. Herpolsheimer's management, became the leading store of its kind in Grand Rapids. It occupies its own ten-story building, built by the company, besides a spacious warehouse on the opposite side of the street, also owned by the firm. Mr. Herpolsheimer did not confine his business activities to his mercantile house, though that always was his leading interest. He was a director in the Wolverine Brass Co., the Globe Knitting Works, the Kent State Bank and the Grand Rapids Savings Bank. Mr. Herpolsheimer was a man of large public spirit, and a sincere worker for the good of his city and state, practicing a constant code of honor and business integrity. In politics he was a Republican and in religion was a communicant of the Immanuel Lutheran church. He was married Aug. 23, 1888, to Caroline K., daughter of George J. Brandt, of Grand Rapids, and had three children: Henry W. G.; Arthur B.; and Caroline Herpolsheimer. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 5, 1920.

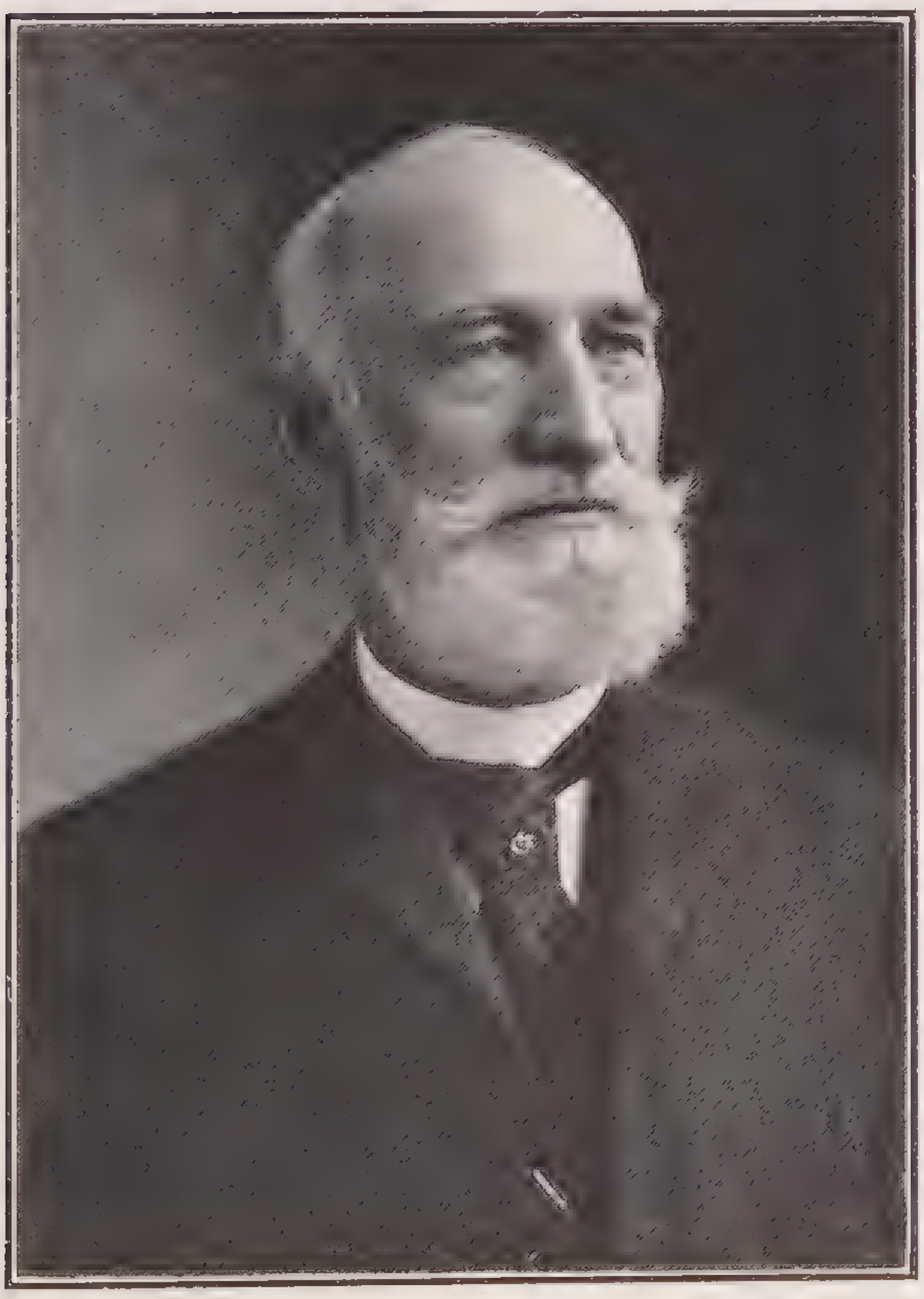
WHEELER, Charles Rollin, banker, was born at Marion, O., Jan. 22, 1841, son of Horatio Nelson and Matilda (McCoy) Wheeler, and grandson of Amos and Elizabeth (Snow) Wheeler. Amos Wheeler and his father, Nathan, both served in the revolutionary war. Horatio N. Wheeler removed from Marion O., to Peoria, Ill., in 1851, and was head of the wholesale grocery business of Wheeler, Sloan & Co., and president of the Mechanics (afterwards Merchants) National Bank. The son attended Antioch College for two years, and in 1863 began his business career in his father's wholesale grocery house. In 1865 he became a clerk in the Mechanics National Bank and in 1871 he opened a private banking institution at Cambridge, Ill., called the Henry County Bank, from which evolved the Farmers' National Bank. He returned to Peoria in 1881, and upon the death of his brother, in 1882, assumed charge of the wholesale drug business of P. C. Wheeler & Co. He was vice-president of the Barker & Wheeler Drug Co. for a time. In 1891 he organized the Bank of Commerce, of Peoria, and in 1896 was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of that city and served as president from 1906 until his death. He was officer or stockholder in various industrial enterprises, and in all his connections his thorough knowledge of the banking business enabled him to find ready solutions for intricate financial problems. He served during the closing yeor of the civil war as private



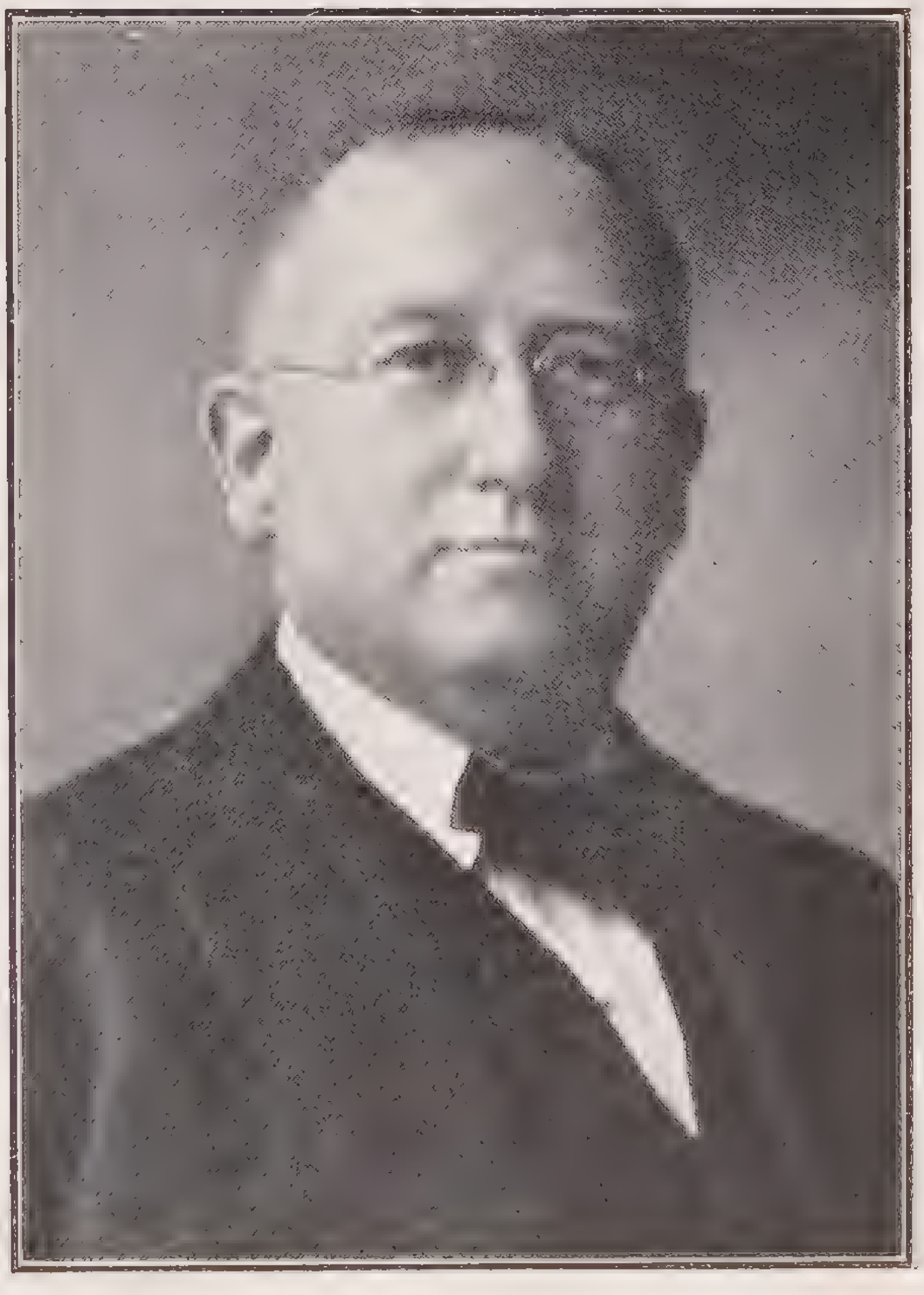
GEORGE E. WALDO
CONGRESSMAN



CHARLES R. WHEELER
BANKER



WILLIAM G. HERPOLSHEIMER
MERCHANT



HENRY B. HERPOLSHEIMER
MERCHANT



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

ROBERT DAVID GRIER

in the 8th Illinois volunteer cavalry. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Creve Coeur, Country, Automobile and Ivy Yacht clubs, Peoria, a trustee of the John C. Proctor Endowment, and treasurer of Bradley Polytechnic Institute. He found his chief recreation in walking, automobiling and bowling. He was genial, modest, just, honorable, kind and generous. He played a large part in the upbuilding of Peoria and never lost interest in the growth or development about him, nor ceased to be a part of it. Mr. Wheeler was married Sept. 7, 1870, to Nancy Joanna Williams, daughter of Benjamin Hood Williams, of Peoria. Mr. Wheeler died at Peoria, Ill., Apr. 18, 1917, leaving one son, Charles Nelson Wheeler.

COATES, Florence Earle, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850, daughter of George H. and Frances (von Leer) Earle, and a descendant of the Earles of Rhode Island. She was educated chiefly at the private school of Theodore D. Weld, in New England, and at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris. She also received instructions at Brussels, where she lived for more than a year. Her artistic endowment included music as well as poetry and in this art she achieved remarkable proficiency. Her ultimate expression, however, is verse. Many of Mrs. Coates's poems have been set to music, one of the most noted of these being "I Love and the World is Mine." Her early poems were contributed to the leading magazines, and the best of them are preserved in a collection of "Poems," published in 1898. This was followed by "Mine and Thine" (1904); "Lyrics of Life" (1911); "Ode on the Coronation of King George V" (1911); "The Unconquered Air, and Other Poems" (1912); "Poems," 2 vols. (1916); and "Pro Patria" (1917). She is still a contributor to "Harper's," "Sribner's," "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Century" magazines. In 1915 she was unanimously elected poet laureate of Pennsylvania by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Her poetry is melodious, lyrical and sensitive, and her sense of expression through delicately graded phrasing is well-nigh perfect. The London "Athenaeum" credited her with "a distinguished lyrical gift and a happy standard of style which never gives one the shock of a base or feeble word." Mrs. Coates was president of the Browning Society of Philadelphia during 1895–1903 and 1907-08. She was one of the founders of the Contemporary Club (Philadelphia), and is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Dames of America, Society of Arts and Letters (honorary), Lyceum Club (London), Woman's Literary Club (Baltimore, honorary), and the New Century Club (Philadelphia, honorary). She was married Jan. 7, 1879, to Edward Hornor Coates, who was president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts from 1890 to 1906, and has one daughter, Alice Earle Coates.

GRIER, Robert David, manufacturer, was born at Milford, Del., Oct. 27, 1856, son of George Smith and Ann (Smith) Grier. His father, a native of South Shields, England, came to America in 1840 (?) and established a machine shop and iron foundry at Milford, Del., where he became a manufacturer and inventor. The son began his business career in his father's shop and two years later (1877) took a position at the Riddle Mills, Wilmington, Del., where he perfected himself as a machinist. In June, 1888, with a brother, Frederick A. Grier, he formed a partnership in the machine business at Laurel, Del., and in December, 1888, the brothers established the Salisbury Machine Works at Salisbury, Md. In 1902 this partnership was dissolved, each becoming proprietor of a business of his own. Robert D. Grier conducted the Salisbury plant independently until 1917, when he took into partnership two of his older sons and some of the employees and incorporated it as the R. D. Grier & Sons Co., of which he was president until his death, with Ralph H. Grier as vice-president, and Alexander T. Grier as secretary and treasurer. At his death a third son, Robert D. Grier, Jr., became an officer in the corporation. The R. D. Grier & Sons Co. specialize in the manufacture of engines, boilers, saw mills, basket and barrel machinery and mill supplies of all kinds. Mr. Grier was an incorporator and for nearly thirty years vice-president of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank and was a promoter of the Arcade Theatre Co., of which he was president from its organization in 1914. It was chiefly through his efforts that the present Masonic Temple was built, and he was chairman of its board of trustees. Politically he was a Progressive-Republican, and in 1916 was delegate-at-large to the Progressive national convention. He held various offices in the Maryland grand lodge of Masons, was grand commander of the Maryland commandery, and a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association. He was also a member of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, and was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Grier was one of Salisbury's first citizens. He possessed such a keen grasp of business and financial affairs that his council and advice were sought by people in all walks of life. During the war with Germany he served as a member of his local draft board, and he was at the forefront in important committee work during all of the civilian drives. He was a man of marvelous mental endowment, charming personality, high scope of intellect, and wide range of thought, and his knowledge was encyclopedic. He was married Apr. 21, 1886, to Lydia M., daughter of Capt. Alfred K. Hall, a merchant of Milford, Del., and had six children; those surviving are: Ralph Hall; Alexander Todvine; Robert D., Jr.; and Lydia, wife of Harry Lay Phillips. He was killed in a grade-crossing accident at Westover, Md., June 15, 1920.

NOYES, George Rapall, theologian, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Mar. 6, 1798, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Rapall) Noyes, and a descendant of Nicholas Noyes, who came from England with his brother James in the ship "Mary and John" in 1634, and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635. In the colonial annals it is related that his wife, Mary Cutting, in 1653 was "presented for wearing a silk hood and scarfe," but on proof being furnished that her husband was worth over £200 she was discharged of fault. The line of descent is traced through Nicholas' son Cutting and his wife Elizabeth Knight; their son Cutting and his wife Elizabeth Toppan; their son Jacob and his wife Jane Titcomb, and their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Knapp, who were the grandparents of George Rapall Noyes. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1818, and subsequently studied at the Harvard Divinity School, being licensed to preach in 1822. After serving as tutor at Harvard during 1825–27 he was pastor of Unitarian societies at Brookfield, Mass. (1827–34) and Petersham, Mass (1834–40).

In the latter year Harvard elected him Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages and Dexter Lecturer on biblical literature, a chair which he held until his death. Dr. Noyes was a profound biblical scholar, and gained a high reputation for his learning in the department of sacred literature. His work embraced instruction in the Hebrew language and in the exegesis of both the Hebrew and the Christian scriptures. "In these departments," wrote A. P. Peabody in his "Harvard Reminiscences," "in the judgment of not a few persons conversant with his work, he had no superior among his coevals in America." He published "An Amended Version of the Book of Job" (1827); "A New Translation of the Book of Psalms" (1831); "A New Translation of the Hebrew Prophets" (1833–37); "A New Translation of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles" (1846); "A Collection of Theological Essays from Various Authors, with an Introduction" (1856); "The New Testament, Translated from the Greek Text of Tischendorf" (1869), and numerous reviews, sermons and essays, mainly printed in the "Christian Examiner." His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1839. Dr. Noyes was married in 1829 to Eliza Wheeler Buttrick, and had seven children, five of whom survived him: George Dana, Stephen Buttrick, Charles, John Buttrick and Martha W., who married Rev. Charles H. Tindell. He died in Cambridge, Mass., June 3, 1868.

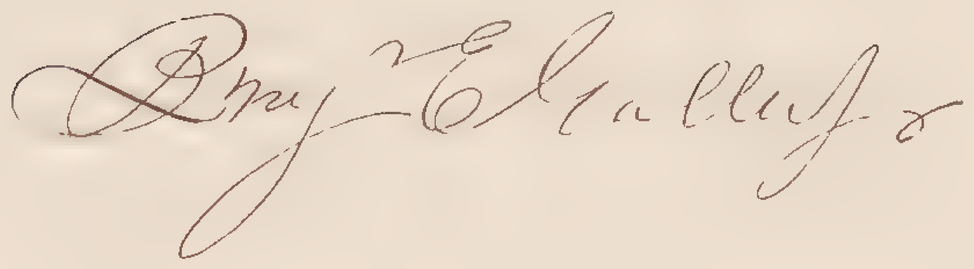
NOYES, George Rapall, educator, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 2, 1837, son of Charles and Mary Lucretia (Hyde) Noyes, and grandson of George Rapall Noyes (above). His father was a Unitarian clergyman. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1894, receiving the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1898. He was teacher of classics in the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, in 1894–96, and during 1898–1900 was a student at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, Russia, holding an honorary fellowship from Harvard. Upon his return from Russia in 1900 he became assistant professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, and in the following year joined the faculty of the University of California, where he was made professor of Slavic languages in 1919. He was for some years a regular contributor to the "Nation" (New York), mainly of reviews of translations from Slavic languages and of books on Slavic subjects. He is the author of "Tolstoy" (1918), a critical biography, in the series "Master Spirits of Literature," edited by Walter Morris Hart and himself. He has edited, with introductions and notes: "Essay on Burns, by Thomas Carlyle" (1896), "The Poetical Works of John Dryden" (1909), "Selected Dramas of John Dryden, with 'The Rehearsal' by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham" (1910), and translations of "Heroic Ballads of Servia" (with Leonard Bacon, 1913); "Pan Tadeusz; or, The Last Foray in Lithuania," by Adam Mickiewicz (1917), and "Plays by Alexander Ostrovsky" (revision of translations made by his students (1917). He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America; American Folk Lore Society; Delta Upsilon fraternity, and the Harvard Club of San Francisco. He was married July 31, 1902, to Florence Augusta, daughter of Jesse Clinton Paine, of Boston, Mass.

GALLUP, Benjamin Ela, lawyer and banker, was born at Lebanon, N. H., July 12, 1826, son of Dr. Benjamin and Susan Emerson (Ela) Gallup. Among his ancestors in the direct line were Capt. John Gallup and his son John, both noted for bravery in the Indian wars. Benjamin Gallup received his preliminary education at Kimball Union Academy, Meridan, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847 with the degree A.B. After studying law at Bangor, Me., he was admitted to the Maine bar in 1850. Two years later he went West, finally settling in Chicago, Ill., where for two score years he was one of the most notable members of the Cook county bar. He was long associated with Charles Hitchcock, under the firm name of Gallup & Hitchcock. After the fire of 1871 his firm built the La Salle block in Chicago. He gradually withdrew from active law practice, and in partnership with Francis B. Peabody, conducted a mortgage and banking business under the name of Gallup & Peabody, which became one of the most widely known firms in that line in the central West. Himself a pioneer among Chicago real estate men, his skill and strict business integrity led Eastern and English capitalists to invest through him to the extent of many millions of dollars. The partnership with Mr. Peabody continued until 1875. Impaired health drew him out of professional and business life at that time, and he therefore went to Europe where in 1878, Pres. Hayes appointed him as commissioner to the Paris exposition. Mr. Gallup was a member of the national, state and county bar association. Possessed of indomitable determination and prophetic faith in the future greatness of his home city, he ever labored to promote Chicago's interest. He served his day faithfully and well, and today Chicago owes much to this pioneer citizen. He was married Sept. 6, 1858, to Delia S., daughter of Obed Hulburd, a farmer of Wisconsin, and had six children: Howard H.; Benjamin Ela; Abbie, wife of Stephen Laskey; Susan Eloise, wife of William B. Requa; Clara, wife of Dr. Frank T. Andrews; and Delia, wife of Herbert D. Miles. Mr. Gallup died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1895.

MOTT, Edward Harold, editor, author and humorist, was born at Milford, Pike co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1845, son of Charles Fox and Elizabeth (Smith) Mott, and grandson of Edward Mott, who emigrated from England in 1798 and became the leader of the bar at Milford. At the age of thirteen, young Mott was apprenticed to the Milford "Herald," and at twenty became its editor, attracting attention by his unique articles and stories. From then on he filled various editorial positions in Pennsylvania and New York, started two papers of his own which did not live long, and became correspondent for the New York "Sun." In 1904 he went to Houston, Tex., as editor of the "Southwestern Lumber Review," "Southwestern Electrician," and "Rice Industry," but was forced to return north because of a fever in 1907, and thereafter lived in Goshen, N. Y. His last journalistic work was as editor of the Goshen "Independent Republican." He was author of "Pike County Folks" (1883); "The Old Settler and Little Peleg" (1895); "The Black Homer of Jimtown" (1900); "Between the Ocean and the Lakes—the Story of the Erie" (1900); and the "Lincoln Memorial Book" (1909). His "Old Settler" tales first appeared in the "Sun," as did "The Man From the Knob Country," "The Man From Sinnehahomahoning," and his foil, "The Man in the Yellow, Pink, Blue, Purple, Green and Red



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E. E. Woodbury

Mackinaw Jacket,'' ''The Man From Pochuck,'' ''Zebedee Johnson and His Jags,'' ''The Traveling Groceryman,'' ''The Editor of the Trumpet Blast of Freedom and His Troubles,'' and the ''Biler Run'' and ''Catfish Corners'' stories. He was a prolific writer, his subjects covering a wide range and whether humorous or serious, his stories are well plotted and interestingly told. He was married Nov. 19, 1868, to Martha N., daughter of Harrison Valentine, of Honesdale, Pa., and died at Goshen, N. Y., Apr. 7, 1920.

WOODBURY, Egburt Erie, lawyer, was born at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Mar. 29, 1861, son of Franklin and Philetta (Mills) Woodbury. He very early taught in the country schools and later attended Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., where he studied law under the preceptorship of Rodney R. Crowley. He continued his legal work at Jamestown, N. Y., in the offices of Lakin & Sessions, subsequently taking a course at Albany Law School (Union University). In 1884 he was admitted to the New York bar and began the practice of his profession as an associate in the firm of Lakin & Sessions. Upon the death of the senior member soon afterward, he became a partner of Frank E. Sessions. In the following year he formed the firm of Woodbury & Butts, with George R. Butts. He was justice of the peace at Jamestown in 1886 and in 1890 was elected to the New York state assembly, serving by reëlection for three terms. Two years later he formed a law partnership with Eleazer Green, then mayor of Jamestown, the firm being known as Green & Woodbury. In the same year he was elected surrogate of Chautauqua county and reelected in 1900. While surrogate his opinion was reversed only once on appeal, and that on a question of practice. Meanwhile, he was for three years a member of the Republican county committee for Chautauqua county, its chairman in 1889, and manager of the campaign of 1891. In 1896 he led the movement for the selection and election of McKinley delegates to the Republican national convention from the Chautauqua-Cattaraugus congressional district. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the state board of tax commissioners by Gov. Higgins, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed by Gov. Hughes, being chairman of the board for five years. His work was marked by the solution of many intricate questions on taxation and the practices he established have become important principles of taxation. Upon his retirement from the board he resumed his private law practice and in 1914 he was elected attorney-general of New York. The many acute questions before the state government at this period were straining the capacity of the office and for its efficient reorganization he received wide commendation. During his first term he removed William Travers Jerome as counsel in the Thaw case and in 1916 he ruled that New York state militia in service on the Mexican border could not be deprived of the right to vote because of their absence from home, and that it was ''a time of war'' within the meaning of the clause in the state constitution providing for such contingency. A year after his reëlection in 1916 his impaired health necessitated his resignation. His career was marked by good judgment, a clear understanding of economic problems and unusual executive ability. He was a man of conservative ideas and strong initiative, with a conscientious regard for his duties of citizenship. He was a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association and the Chautauqua County Bar Association. He was married Dec. 25, 1880, to Florence E., daughter of Wales F. Holbrook of Randolph, N. Y., and had five children: Grace E., now Mrs. Ellis N. Scofield; Frank C.; Roy H.; Ruth V., and Rachel A. Woodbury. Mr. Woodbury died at Jamestown Mar. 13, 1920.

LIDDLE, Leonard Merritt, scientist, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ia., Sept. 11, 1885, son of Stockwell and Belle (Watts) Liddle. He was graduated at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., in 1906 with the degree B.S. in chemistry. For a year he was principal of schools at Delhi, Ia., and then became a graduate student in organic chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. His graduate minor was in physiological chemistry (under Prof. Frank R. Underhill) and he maintained a lifelong interest in biochemical subjects. During the summer of 1908 he was the expert analyst of the referee board ''poison squad,'' stationed at New Haven, under the supervision of Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, and immediately after he received his degree Ph.D. from Yale, in 1909, he joined the research staff of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, where he spent one year investigating the constitution of the proteins. He was instructor in chemistry at Grinnell (Ia.) College in 1910-13, and having received an industrial fellowship at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., spent the remainder of his short life in conducting techno-chemical investigations on vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and perfumes. His researches on the refining and hydrogenation of vegetable oils were valuable from an industrial standpoint, and his later work on soaps and perfumes showed consistently high research ability and also resulted in the development of several processes of commercial importance. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, and Sigma Xi fraternity. He was married June 30, 1916, to Eda, daughter of E. P. Keary, a violinist of Pittsburgh, and left two children: Jane and Leonard Merritt Liddle. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 21, 1920.

GINTER, Lewis, merchant, was born in New York city, Apr. 4, 1824, of Dutch extraction. At the age of eighteen he obtained employment in a mercantile business in Richmond, Va. Shortly after attaining his majority, he formed a partnership with John F. Alvey and James Kent to conduct a wholesale mercantile commission house, dealing principally in linens, white goods and woolen fabrics. Two years after its establishment, Mr. Kent sold his interest to George Arents, Mr. Ginter's nephew, and the name became Ginter, Alvey & Arent. It grew to be one of the most extensive of its kind in the South. Upon the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Ginter enlisted in the Confederate army, was first quartermaster under Joseph R. Anderson, and then was appointed commissary of Gen. Thomas' brigade. He never lost an opportunity to get into a battle and was known in his brigade as ''the fighting commissary.'' He saw active service in the second battle of Manassas and other engagements of the campaign in Maryland in 1862. After the war, he conducted a banking business in New York city in association with John H. Culquitt until it met with disaster following the panic of 1873, when he returned to Richmond, Va., in 1874, and formed a partnership with John F. Allen for the manu-

facture and sale of smoking tobacco and cigars. The firm of John F. Allen & Co. was one of the first manufacturers of cigarettes in the United States, and this innovation inaugurated an era of prosperity for tobacco growers in "the golden belt of Virginia and the Carolinas" as well as for the enterprising proprietors of the business. Its success was largely due to his executive ability and enterprise in advertising his tobacco and introducing artistic lithograph labels and attractive packages to hold it. Mr. Allen withdrew from the firm in 1881, which was then known as Allen & Ginter, and a John Pope took his place. The firm was incorporated in 1888 and was taken over by the American Tobacco Co. in 1889, of which Mr. Ginter was the first president for a few months. He became one of the wealthiest men of Virginia, and before his death contributed largely to charitable and educational institutions. He was a genuinely religious man, and although attending the Episcopal church, held a great respect for work of all denominations. He died, unmarried, at his home, "Westbrook," in Henrico county, Va., Oct. 2, 1897.

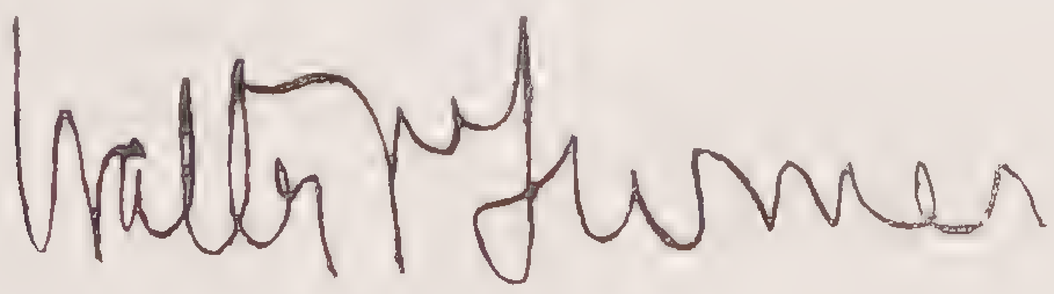
TURNER, Walter Victor, mechanical engineer and inventor, was born in Epping Forest, Essex co., England, Apr. 3, 1866, son of George and Jane (Brandon) Turner. He received his education chiefly in the Textile Technical School, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States in 1888 in the interest of an English textile manufacturing company to study the woolen industry in the West. Subsequently he went to New Mexico, and became the proprietor of extensive ranch lands, and in 1893 was made secretary and manager of the Lake Ranch Cattle Co., Raton, N. M. During this period a railroad accident drew his attention to the airbrake, in which he at once became so thoroughly interested that he disposed of his property and went with the Atchison, Topeka & Sana Fé Railroad Co. as a repairman, and in 1897 developed his first patent. It was while with the Santa Fé that he had the opportunity to continue his studies of the airbrake. He devised various brake improvements in the development of that apparatus, and this brought him to the notice of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. In 1903, after several years as general airbrake inspector for the Santa Fé road, he entered the service of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. as engineer, and remained with that company and associate interests until his death. He was appointed mechanical engineer in 1907, chief engineer in 1910, assistant manager in 1915, and manager of engineering in 1916. It was during his activities at the Wilmerding (Pa.) works of the Westinghouse concern that he produced most of his inventions. He practically took hold of the brake where George Westinghouse (q.v.) had left off, and brought the airbrake system to a stage of development that has been of the greatest benefit to the entire transportation service of the world. His electrical, mechanical and pneumatic inventions, numbering more than 400, are in use wherever railways are used and are in many large industrial plants as well. He was the recipient of the Elliott Cresson medal (1912), the Longstreth medal (1911). The University of Pittsburgh gave him the degree of doctor of engineering in 1918. He was honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, England, and member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Electric Railway Association, American Air Brake Association, Traveling Engineers' Association, Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the University, Americus, Railway, Pittsburgh Field, and Fellows clubs, Pittsburgh; Lotos and Railway clubs, New York; Railway Club, Chicago; Railway Club, Philadelphia; Railway Club, Buffalo, and Railway Club, St. Louis. He was author of "Train Control—Its Development and Effect on Transportation Capacity" (1908), and was a contributor to the leading scientific journals of England and America. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in reading. He was married at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 9, 1887, to Beatrice, daughter of John Woodford; and had three children: Urban Victor; Naomi Cloy; and Genevieve, wife of Lieut. Wilhist Giesey, U. S. aviation service. Mr. Turner died at Wilkinsburg, Pa., Jan. 9, 1919.

DODGE, Grace Hoadley, educator and philanthropist, was born in New York city, May 21, 1856, daughter of William Earl and Sarah (Hoadley) Dodge, granddaughter of William Earl Dodge (q.v.), and a descendant of William Dodge, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629. Her grandfather, a prominent New Yorker, founded the well-known firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of which her father was a partner. She was educated at the Comstock School and at Farmington Seminary. She early became interested in the evangelical work of Dwight L. Moody, and her philanthropic career began in 1876, when she became a member of the board of trustees of the State Charity Aid Society. Devoting her attention largely to the welfare of working girls, in 1884 she helped to organize the Working Girls' Association of Clubs, of which she was president until 1905; she founded the Girls' Public School Athletic League in 1905, and was conspicuously identified with the Young Women's Christian Association, being president of its national board from 1906 until her death. She was an active worker in the joint Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. money-raising campaign in November, 1913, when she and her brother, Cleveland H. Dodge, contributed more than $500,000 of the $4,000,000 raised. She was also responsible for the organization of the New York Travelers' Aid Society, incorporated in 1907, the purpose of which is to assist and direct traveling strangers, especially women and girls traveling alone, at railway stations and steamboat piers. The services of the society, which is nonsectarian, are free at all times of the day and night to everyone regardless of age, sex or color. The work was so practical and helpful that the movement spread rapidly to other states and foreign countries, and there is now a National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies. Miss Dodge was a woman of great faith and idealism, who gave not only her money but her untiring services to these and other organizations which promote the welfare and happiness of women. She was the first woman member of the New York board of education, serving during 1886–89, and was a trustee and treasurer of Teachers' College of Columbia University. She died in New York city, Dec. 27, 1914.

AILSHIE, James Franklin, jurist, was born in Greene county, Tenn., June 19, 1868, son of George W. and Martha (Knight) Ailshie and grandson of Stephen Ailshie, of Scotch descent.



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John M. Garrett

His grandfather was "conscripted" during the civil war and held a prisoner at Vicksburg until its surrender, and his father served in the Federal army. Young Ailshie attended Mosheim (Tenn.) College and Carson Creek College, Mossy Creek, Tenn., and was graduated at Willamette University, Salem, Ore., in 1891 with the degrees of Ph.B. and LL.B. He opened a law office in Grangeville, Ida., in that same year and practiced until 1902, with unusual success as defense attorney in criminal cases. In 1892 he was admitted to the suprme court of the state, and subsequently to the U. S. supreme court and to the Federal district courts. He became associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho in 1903, and chief justice in 1907, serving in that office until 1914, when he resigned. While justice he wrote over 600 opinions, including decisions in all branches of civil law and of many criminal cases. Since resuming his private practice in Coeur d'Alene, Ida., in 1914, he has handled many litigations involving large mining, municipal and private corporations, and negligence and criminal cases, in state and Federal courts. He has a reputation as an able advocate and is often employed by other attorneys to do trial work. He was joint author and compiler with Assist. Atty.-Gen. Edwin Snow, of the "Idaho Digest," which deals with decisions of the supreme court of the state. A convincing campaign speaker, he takes an active part in Republican politics, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1900 and aagin in 1916. He was a regent of the University of Idaho during 1893–96, a member of the state Defense Council during the world war in 1917–18, and has, besides, many business interests, acting as president of the Grangeville Light & Power Co. and director of the First National Bank of Grangeville. In 1907 Willamette University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Judge Ailshie was married June 19, 1894, to Lucie, daughter of Rev. Jess B. Bundren, a clergyman, of Jefferson City, Tenn., and has four children: Lucile, wife of Charles K. McHarg; James F.; William K.; and Robert Ailshie.

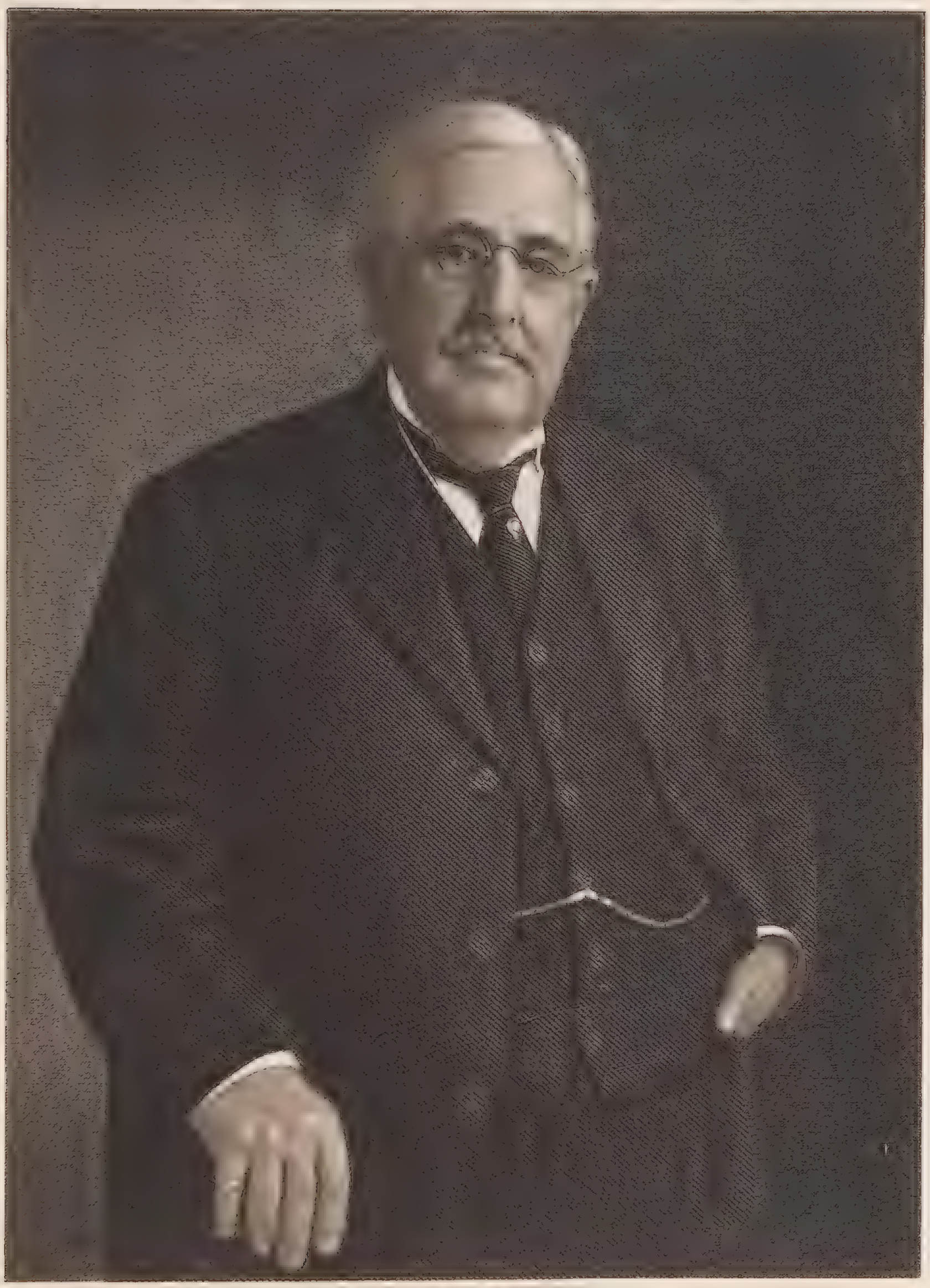
GARRATT, John Milton, physician and surgeon, was born in Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 25, 1865, son of Thomas and Sarah (Fowler) Garratt. His parents came to the United States in 1871, settling in Buffalo, N. Y. He was graduated M.D. at the college of medicine of the University of Buffalo in 1877, and began the practice of his profession in Buffalo. His professional work was confined almost exclusively to roentgenology and high frequency therapy, and in this special field he attained eminent rank. He was consulting roentgenologist of the department of hospitals and dispensaries, city of Buffalo, and of the J. N. Adams Memorial Hospital, Perrysburg, N. Y. In 1883 he enlisted in the 74th N. Y. national guard, serving until 1899, when he was honorably discharged, with rank of ordnance sergeant. He was a member American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, American Institute of Roentgenology, and the Omega Phi fraternity. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His bibliography includes: "Common Reagents for the Detection of Albuminaria" ("New York Medical Journal," 1898); "A New Photographometer" ("Philadelphia Medical Journal," 1900); "A Rapid and Easy Method for the Sterilization of Catgut Ligature and Suture Material" ("American Medicine," 1903); "High Frequency Oscillating Currents" ("Encyclopedia Americana"); "The Treatment of Tubercular Cystitis with Special Reference to Roentgenotherapy" ("New York Medical Journal" 1907); "Roentgenographic Examination of the Urinary Bladder" ("Journal American Medical Association," 1911); "Improved Saline Transfusion Apparatus" (ibid., 1909); "Diverticula of the Urinary Bladder with Reference to Roentgen Ray Diagnosis" ("Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics," 1911); "The 'Boiler' System of Water Circulation Applied to Water-Cooled Roentgen Ray Tubes"; "Roentgenographic Examination of the Urinary Bladder" ("American Journal of Roentgenology," 1916), and "High Frequency Oscillating Currents" ("Buffalo Medical Journal," 1917). His writings exemplify to an extraordinary degree three chief attributes of the scientific mind: an exhaustive and intimate knowledge of the subject of roentgenology; a large series of individual cases carefully analyzed and accurately recorded, and an unusual power of deductive reasoning which permitted the establishment of a few sweeping conclusions from a series of independent, individual facts. He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1899, to Louise C., daughter of Harry Edward Oxley, a physician, and a graduate of Oxford University, England; she survives him. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1919.

MOORE, Samuel Preston, surgeon, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1813, son of Stephen West and Eleanor Screven (Gilbert) Moore, and a lineal descendant of Dr. Mordecai Moore, who came to America in the train of Lord Baltimore as his physician. His early education was acquired in the schools of Charleston and he was graduated in medicine at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1834. On Mar. 13, 1835, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army and at once entered upon a long period of service in the West—at Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. Des Moines, Ft. Gibson, Mo., and Ft. Coffee, Kan. He then served at posts in Florida, and in 1845, while stationed at Ft. Barrancas, near Pensacola, was married to a daughter of Maj. Jacob Brown, for whom Ft. Brown was named, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. During the Mexican war Dr. Moore was on duty chiefly at Camargo, near the Rio Grande river. In 1849 he was detailed with troops to guard the transcontinental emigration of that wonderful year and passed two years at Ft. Laramie. He was stationed two years at Ft. Brown, Tex., a year at Governor's Island, N. Y., and five years at West Point, N. Y. In April, 1860, he was placed in charge of the medical purveying service at New Orleans, La. When the civil war broke out, Dr. Moore resigned from the service and retired to Little Rock, Ark., with the intention of practicing his profession, but in the following June he was appointed surgeon general of the Confederate states army and at once set to work to organize a medical department. The Geneva convention had not then neutralized the medical service and supplies, and it was always difficult and often impossible to obtain the customary chemicals, instruments, or dressings for the sick and wounded. As it became more and more difficult to secure supplies from foreign countries, careful attention was directed to the preparation of drugs from indigenous plants; laboratories were established and depots located for the distribu-

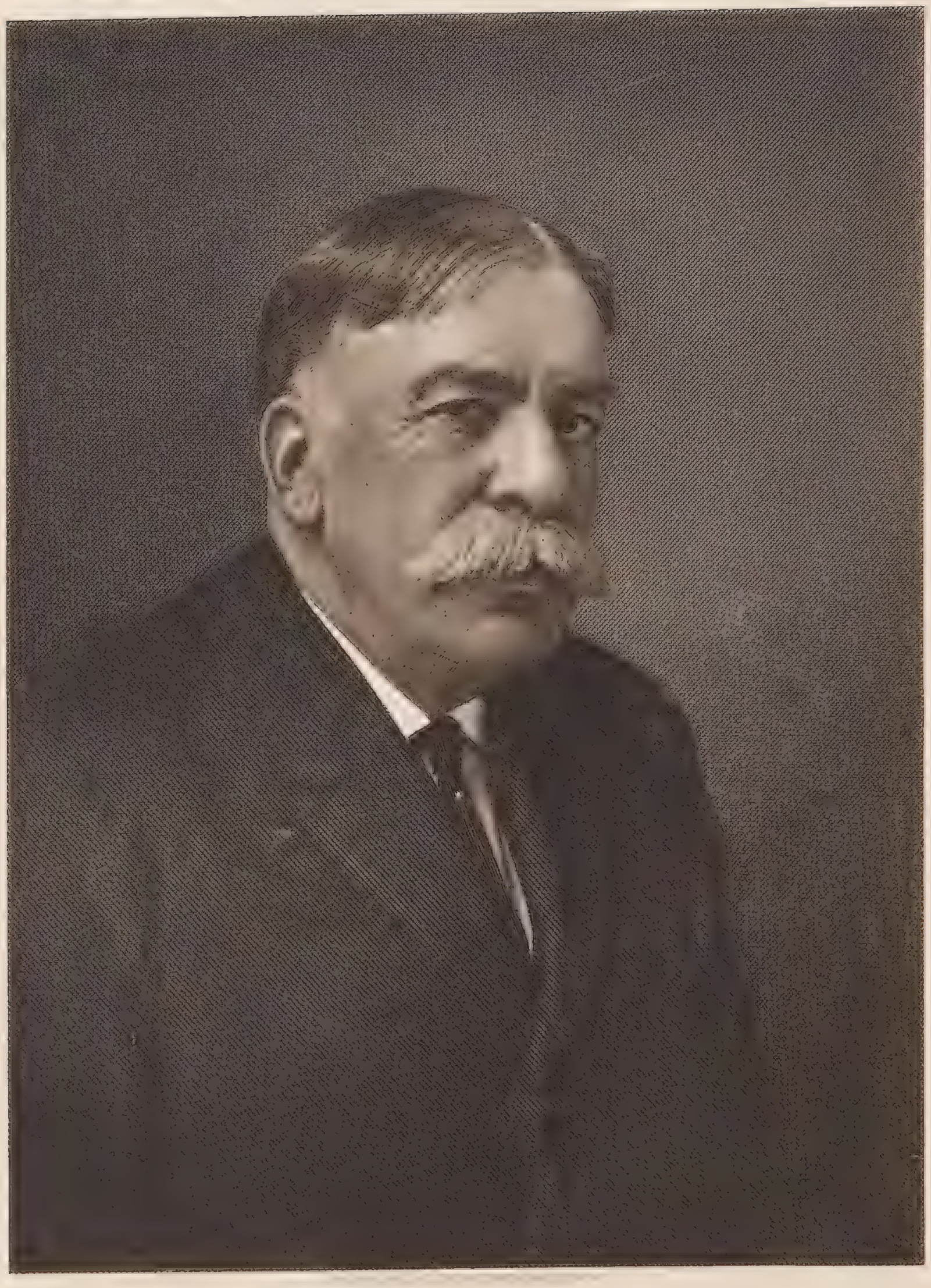
tion of the products thus manufactured. Surgeon General Moore and Gen. Gorgas (of the ordnance bureau) were given every opportunity to utilize their great fund of resourcefulness. Dr. Moore improved his department in every way possible. The distinction is claimed for him of introducing the hut and one-story pavilion hospital, which attained so great a vogue in both the southern and the northern armies and until the European war was still the best model. In August, 1863, he was chiefly instrumental in the organization at Richmond of the "Association of the Army and Navy Surgeons of the Confederate States," of which he was the first president. In 1863 Dr. Moore prepared a "Manual of Military Surgery" for the forces in the field, and from 1864 until the war ended he published "The Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal" for the information of his corps. After the war he resided in Richmond, Va., and engaged in agricultural and educational matters. For many years he was a member of the board of managers of the State Agricultural Society (or Richmond Fair), and he long served on the Richmond school board. In official life he was a strict disciplinarian and talked very little about his own work. He died in Richmond, Va., May 31, 1889.

FORD, Edward, manufacturer, was born in Greenville, Ind., Jan. 21, 1843, son of John Baptiste and Mary (Bower) Ford, and grandson of Jonathan and Margaret (Baptiste) Ford. His father (q.v.) manufactured the first polished plate glass made in the United States. The son was educated in the public schools of New Albany, Ind., and at the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Indianapolis. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk with the steamboat company of which his father was founder and manager, and for ten yars he navigated boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. When in 1868 his father disposed of his interest in the steamboat line and founded the pioneer plate glass works at New Albany, Ind., Edward Ford and his brother Emory became associated in the new enterprise known first as the Star Glass Company and later as John B. Ford & Sons. Meanwhile his father was experimenting to produce plate glass from silica sand found on the banks of the Ohio river, and when in 1880 the problem seemed solved Edward Ford rejoined his father and brother, and the New Albany works having been sold to Washington C. De Pauw, they organized the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in Pittsburgh, Pa., bonds to the amount of $100,000 having been issued to build a factory at Creighton, Pa. Three years later a second plant was erected at Terentum, Pa., and in 1888 a third building, which was the largest plate glass factory in the world, was built in Armstrong county, at what is now known as Ford City. Edward Ford assumed the management of the new enterprise and had an interest in all three plants. He retired from the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. after fifteen years of service as its president and general manager. Thereafter he undertook the active management of the Michigan Alkali Co., of Wyandotte, Mich., of which he was also president, and which was established by the Fords for the manufacture of soda ash used in large quantities in glass making. While in Wyandotte Edward Ford matured plans for a return to plate-glass manufacture. In 1898 he established in a suburb of Toledo, O., the Edward Ford Plate Glass Co. and erected the largest plate glass plant in the world. The first shipment of glass was made in November, 1899, and the production of the plant for the first year was over 1,000,000 square feet of polished plate glass, which was several times increased with the natural growth and development of the business. Its quality was said to be unsurpassed by any domestic or imported glass, and the demand for it has always been in excess of the supply. The industry was the nucleus of the present flourishing town of Rossford, the name of which combines those of his wife and himself. At the time of his death the place had a population of 4,000 and besides the Ford plant was the home of the largest beet sugar mills in the United States, the largest feed mill in America, and several other manufacturing establishments, making it the metropolis of Wood county. At that time also the plant of the Edward Ford Plate Glass Co. comprised fifteen large buildings, equipped with the most modern aids in manufacturing the highest grade of plate glass, covering nearly seventy-five acres of ground, containing thirty-one acres of floor space and employing 1,500 hands. Always interested in the welfare of his employees, Mr. Ford built at Rossford what is regarded as the best and finest club house for workingmen in the world. The nineteen-story Ford building and the Dime Savings Bank building of twenty-three stories in Detroit, Mich., are also monuments to his public spirit. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Toledo, the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, and the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, and a trustee of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce. As one of Toledo's most public-spirited citizens he was always ready to lend a hand to any movement or enterprise for civic improvement, and he was a generous contributor to the Newsboys' Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and other worthy charities. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, the Toledo Country Club and the Toledo Yacht Club of Toledo, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Old Club of Detroit. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, but in his last years he was much interested in Christian Science. As a Republican he always took an active interest in political affairs, although the only public office he ever held was as a member of the city council of New Albany during 1870–1872. Mr. Ford was twice married, first in 1864, to Evelyn C., daughter of William Penn of New Orleans, La., by whom he had two children: Mary, wife of Mark R. Bacon; and John B. Ford, who succeeded his father as president of the Michigan Alkali Co. Mrs. Ford died in 1870, and he was married again, Oct. 8, 1872, to Carrie J., daughter of George S. Ross, of Zanesville, O., and of this union there were three children: Laura, wife of George P. MacNichol; Edna, wife of William W. Knight; and George Ross Ford, who succeeded his father to the presidency of the Ford Plate Glass Co. at Rossford, O. He died in Toledo, O., June 24, 1920.

WILSON, Robert Anderson, author and traveler, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1803, son of Robert and Catherine Wilson. His father was an adoptive son of the chief of the Iroquois Indians. After a collegiate education he practiced law with success in his native city. Joining the early emigrants to California, he became judge of a court in the Sacramento gold district and resided in California about four years, during which he edited a volume of California reports. He made several visits to Mexico, and from his notes gathered there published in 1855 an account of the country entitled "Mexico and



Edward Ford



E. Kipling

Its Religion, with Incidents of Travel.'' Upon his return he resumed the practice of his profession in Rochester, N. Y., and devoted himself to the critical examination of Mexican history as recorded by many Spanish writers and by Prescott. The result was his ''New History of the Conquest of Mexico'' (1859), a book that attracted much attention by his application of the common rules of evidence to the testimony of Cortez and Bernal Diaz, the two witnesses upon whose uncorroborated statement the whole fabric of the conquest of Mexico rests, and by his curt dismissal of the theories generally credited. He also suggested that the monuments of ancient Mexico were due to the Phoenicians. Mr. Prescott wrote to him in March, 1857: ''* * * If I should not become a convert to your views, it would not be strange, considering that I have been so long accustomed to look only on one side of the matter, and that your theory if established would convert what I have hitherto done into mere châteaux en Espagne.'' Mr. Wilson's ''New Conquest of Mexico'' went to a third edition as early as 1860. His ''Mexico and Its Religion'' was twice reissued under different titles. Although the author may not have been a laborious scholar, he had the courage of his convictions and knew how to weigh evidence. During 1863–67 he was in the employ of the United States Department of State as translator. He was married in 1846 to Phebe, daughter of James McNair of Sparta, N. Y., and had two sons and three daughters: James McNair, Frederick Monroe, Margaret Elizabeth, who married John Carl von Paulsen, Fanny and Kitty Wilson. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1872.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, railway president, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 30, 1845, son of Charles Pickney and Anne (Payson) Ripley; grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Cottle) Ripley, and a descendant of William Ripley, a native of England, who emigrated in 1630 and settled in Boston, Mass. After a public school education, he began his business career in 1862 with a wholesale dry goods house in Boston, Mass., where he remained for four years. In 1868 he entered the railway service as contracting agent for the Star Union Line at Boston. Two years later he became a clerk in the Boston office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which was the beginning of a long service in various capacities with that company. In 1872 he was appointed New England agent of the Burlington, and three years later general eastern agent for the territory extending from Buffalo to the Atlantic seaboard. In 1878 he was made general freight agent and transferred to the general offices of the company in Chicago, where in the suburb of Riverside he made his home until his death. The thoroughness with which he performed his duties, and the value of his experience were further recognized by his appointment in 1887 to the newly created position of traffic manager, but in the following year he was transferred to the operating department and became general manager, in which position he continued until August, 1890. He then left the service of the Burlington Route to become third vice-president, in charge of the traffic department, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with which he remained until he accepted the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Co., Jan. 1, 1896. Resigning this position, Jan. 1, 1920, he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the last-named company, continuing thus until the close of his life. Having made a specialty of the traffic department of railroad operation, Mr. Ripley was regarded as one of the best informed traffic men in the country. He was always interested in the various efforts to extend the reputation of Chicago as a business center. He was active in carrying through the project for the World's Columbian Exposition, serving as a director, and on the committee of ways and means and transportation. For many years he was trustee of the town of Riverside and later served as its president. He was married at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 4, 1871, to Frances E., daughter of Wilder Harding, and had four children: Alice; Frances; Robert; and Frederic Ripley. He died in Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 4, 1920.

ROOT, Elisha King, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Ludlow, Mass., May 10, 1808, son of Darius and Dorcas (Sikes) Root, and a direct descendant of Thomas Root, a native of Edinburgh, who settled in Hartford, Conn., about 1637. Being obliged to make his own way in the world, at the early age of ten years he was first employed as bobbin boy in a cotton mill, where he learned the various details of cotton manufacturing and then entered a machine shop at Ware, Mass. Upon completing his apprenticeship, he followed the machinist's trade, in Stafford, Conn., and Chicopee Falls and Ware, Mass., until 1832, when he obtained employment in the Collins Company, of Collinsville, Conn., of which he became overseer and in 1845 superintendent. In 1849 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Colt Firearms Company, at Hartford, and remained there until his death. He had remarkable ability as an inventor, and this talent was increased through careful and practical work. Among his inventions were a device for punching eyes in axes, instead of welding, as was the custom (patented 1838); a revolving cylinder firearm (Dec. 3, 1849); a method of chipping edges of axes to take the place of the slow process of grinding (1853); a drop hammer, which was soon in use in every forge in the world (Aug. 16, 1853); a machine for boring chambers of revolver cylinders (Nov. 28, 1854); a compound rifling machine, whereby four barrels were rifled at once (Jan. 23, 1855); an improved slide lathe for turning taper (May 15, 1855); a revolving firearm (Dec. 25, 1855); and a machine for packing cartridges and caps (Jan. 18, 1859). He invented but never patented a machine for shaping stocks and barrels of pistols, a can pump, and an improved pump that was used by the Colt factory and the city of Hartford. Upon the death of Samuel Colt, Mr. Root succeeded as president of the company, and it was largely due to his mechanical genius and business ability that the Colt arms factory gained its great prominence. In his ''History of American Manufactures,'' Bishop calls Mr. Root ''one of the most accomplished mechanics of the age.'' He was twice married: Oct. 15, 1832, to Charlotte R., daughter of Bridgeman Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., by whom he had one child, Bridgeman C. Root; and, second, Oct. 7, 1845, to Matilda Colt, by whom he had three children, Ellen, who married Charles Hopkins Clark of the Hartford ''Courant''; Matilda, who married Mr. Clark after her sister's death; and Dr. Edward King Root, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Root died at his home in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 31, 1865.

TROWBRIDGE, Charles Christopher, physicist, was born at Astoria, L. I., Apr. 26, 1870, son of Gen. William Petit and Lucy (Parkman) Trowbridge. His father was for many years the head of the department of engineering at Columbia University. The first of the family in America was Thomas Trowbridge, who came to this country from Taunton, Somersetshire, and settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1636. His wife was Elizabeth Marshall. Charles C. Trowbridge received his preliminary education at Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., and was graduated B.S. at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1892, receiving the degree of M.S. one year later; he also received from the same institution the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1908. After graduation he immediately joined the faculty of the school of mines at Columbia, then under the supervision of Prof. Ogden Nicholas Rood (q.v.), and it was at the instance of the latter that Prof. Trowbridge entered on a scientific career. At the age of fifteen he had accomplished a considerable amount of research work in ornithology, and by experimentation determined that many birds that soar interlock their wings, reducing the factor of fatigue to a minimum. A paper which he wrote was widely read in scientific organizations. At his home, which was then in New Haven, Conn., he had many mounted specimens of birds. and several other discoveries in the ornithological field were credited to him. He was the author of articles on the migrations of birds as well as of the habits of certain birds. As a physicist, he contributed valuable works adding to the knowledge of meteors, besides conducting laboratory investigation in the realm of modern physics. In addition to numerous scientific papers, he was the author of general articles, and devised numerous apparati. Among his notable services at Columbia University was his development of the Ernest Kempton Adams Precision Laboratory in the department of physics, one of the most complete in the country. In it are kept instruments equipped to determine with the greatest accuracy matters pertaining to optics, electricity, radio-activity and other branches of physical science. Prof. Trowbridge was secretary of the library committee of the department of physics at Columbia, and had served as chairman and secretary of the physics, chemistry and astronomy section of the New York Academy of Science. He was fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Physics Society, American Astronomical Society and of the Sigma Xi and Delta Psi college fraternities. He was opposed to being photographed. He died unmarried in New York city, June 2, 1918.

HUNTER, Livingston Legrand, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Tidioute, Pa., Jan. 10, 1861, son of Jahu and Margaret R. (Magee) Hunter, and great-grandson of Robert Hunter, who came from county Tyrone, Ireland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and located first in Center county, and subsequently in Warren county, Pa. His father was a founder and president of the Tidioute Savings Bank, president of the Tidioute Chair Co., and a dominant factor in the Missouri Lumber & Mining Co., which had large holdings in North Dakota wheat lands, and in pine lands and lumbering in Missouri. The son was educated at Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., and Oberlin (O.) College. Upon leaving college he engaged in business with his father, and from the beginning took an enthusiastic interest in civic and charitable work. As a business man he was painstaking, prudent, conservative, and thoroughly honest in all his dealings. He reasoned broadly and was courageous and enterprising in carrying out his well-considered conclusions. As a citizen he was public-spirited, liberal in disposition, pure-minded and upright. Sociable and genial he was a charming companion, and his interest in others and his influence upon them was wholesome and helpful. He evinced deep interest in the education and training of the young, and in the schools and churches of the town, serving as school director, and as a trustee of his church. After his death his mother and widow presented to the school district of Tidioute a school building as a memorial to him. He was married, Jan. 6, 1887, to Lillian, daughter of James Lafayette Acomb, of Tidioute, Pa. She survived him, with four children: James Livingston, Lella May, Dorothy and Jahu Acomb Hunter. Mrs. Hunter was graduated at Buchtel College, now the University of Akron, in 1885, with the degree B.Sc. She served as school director at Tidioute, Pa., during 1902–10; is a regent of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and Shakespeare Club, Tidioute, and the Woman's Club, of Warren. She has also served as delegate to the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. Hunter met a tragic death in the burning of the Ohio river steamboat, the City of Pittsburgh, at Cairo, Ill., Apr. 20, 1902.

SCRYMSER, James Alexander, founder of the All-America cable system, was born in New York city, July 18, 1839, son of James and Ann (Thompson) Scrymser of Scottish descent. He completed his education at College Hill Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enlisted for the civil war in the engineer corps, 12th N. Y. volunteers, serving throughout the four years struggle, attaining the rank of captain, and serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William F. Smith. He participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, and after June, 1864, was in the army of the James. The close of hostilities found him in New York without a profession or business. In a conversation with his friend, Alfred Pell, about the Atlantic cable, the project of a cable connecting the United States with Cuba and other West India islands was discussed, and the two men became so enthusiastic over the possibilities involved that they forthwith went to New York, and presented the proposition to Moses Taylor, one of the great West India traders of his day, and Robert B. Minturn of the shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Both merchants promised to back it financially, and Scrymser then undertook to procure the necessary concession from the Spanish government. A group of Spaniards anticipated him in this, but alive to the danger of a Spanish-owned cable line between Cuba and the United States, Capt. Scrymser appealed to the congress, and became the prime mover in the formation of the International Ocean Telegraph Co., organized under New York state laws, Dec. 2, 1865, with a capital of $1,500,000, and with Gen. William F. Smith (q. v.), under whom Scrymser served during the war, as its first president. By an act of congress passed May 5, 1866, an exclusive grant of fourteen years was given to connect the Florida coast with Cuba by cable. The first cable was laid between Punta Rossa, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, via Key West, and opened to the public in December, 1866. During the ensuing four years the company connected other West India islands by submarine cable. Subsequently the Western Union



THE [illegible]ONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

L. L. Hunter



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J. A. SCRYMSER

Telegraph Co. secured a controlling interest, and in 1878 the control was taken over by Jay Gould, who increased the capital stock to $3,000,000. Capt. Scrymser resigned from the board of directors, and turned his attention to cable communication with Mexico, Central and South America. He had long contemplated the construction of such a line, and the recognition of Porfirio Diaz as president of Mexico by the U. S. government in 1879 presented the favorable opportunity. After an interview with Pres. Diaz in Mexico City, the Mexican Telegraph Co. was given permission to establish its cables and lines connecting the city of Mexico, Vera Cruz and Tampico with a station in Texas. Within a year a cable was laid and in connection with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Galveston, Tex., became the well known "via Galveston" route. With this first step towards linking the Americas by cable accomplished, he undertook the organization of the Central and South America Telegraph Co., the greatest of his achievements. A man of many intellectual attainments and force of character, his personality and integrity commanded the confidence and respect of the money kings of Wall street, and he never had to beg for capital for his enterprises. At a dinner given at the Union League Club, New York city, $4,000,000 for this new enterprise were guaranteed by Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward D. Adams, Charles Lanier and John W. Ellis, and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Lanier & Co. and Drexel & Co. agreed to furnish another $1,000,000 if required. Capt. Scrymser was made president of the Central and South America Telegraph Co., retaining that office until his death. The service via Galveston, Tex., was opened to the public in 1882, and was a paying investment from the start. The first cable between New York and Colon, Panama, known as the "via Colon" route, was laid in 1907, thus providing a direct connection from New York to all South American countries. A second cable from New York to Colon was laid in 1915. The toll rate, originally $7.50 a word, has been reduced gradually during the past thirty-five years to fifty cents a word. For years he had striven to extend his cable system to the country of Brazil, but his plans were frustrated by an exclusive concession which had been granted an English company operating a cable between Europe and that country. After a lengthy period of untiring effort and costly litigation, in 1917 he succeeded in further extending his cable line by the concession from the Brazilian government to lay a cable between Buenos Aires, Argentine, and the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Brazil, thus providing an "All-America" communication with the latter country, the immense value of whose services to merchants as well as diplomats and government officials was demonstrated during the European war. The establishment of this cable system, subsequently known as the All-America Cables, Inc., covering 20,000 miles of land and ocean cables, is a monument to the genius of Capt. J. Scrymser, and has proved of special value in furthering the cause of Pan-Americanism. While residing in New York city he was active in various educational and philanthropic movements, supporting Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in his memorial vice crusade, and serving as vice-president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He advocated the creation of summer vacation schools, and it was largely on his recommendation that John Stewart Kennedy (q. v.), was induced to contribute funds for the United Charities Building, New York. He sponsored the passage of the state school census act, established the first system of vacation schools in New York City, and fathered the amendment to the New York state constitution which prohibits the employment of public funds for sectarian education. It was at his instance that the Red Cross headquarters in Washington, D. C., was built in 1911 as a memorial to the heroic women of the civil war, and his fortune of nearly $1,000,000 was bequeathed to the American Red Cross and to St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. He was a director of the New York Botanical Gardens, a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Riding, Century and Down Town clubs of New York city. His memoirs, privately published in 1915, record his early struggles and experiences, and unconsciously reveal him in the telling as a man of large parts and broad sympathies. Capt. Scrymser was married Dec. 16, 1868, to Mary C., daughter of Edward Prime and died without issue in New York city, Apr. 21, 1918.

BROWN, Edward Nonphlet, U. S. railway official, identified with Mexico, was born in Barbour county, Ala., March 23, 1862, son of Edward Nonphlet and Frances Elizabeth (Long) Brown. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Barbour county. He then entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala., where he was graduated A.B. and C.E. in 1882. In 1879–80 he was employed on the Athens & Northeastern Railway of Georgia, and in 1881 he was engaged in surveying and construction work on the Richmond & Danville R. R. in western North Carolina. The following year he had charge of the construction of a stretch of road from Chipley to Greenville, Ga. During 1884–85 he served the Central R. R. of Georgia as engineer of maintenance. In 1883 he became assistant chief engineer for the same road, and built a line into Birmingham, Ala. In the spring of 1887 he went to Mexico as assistant chief engineer in charge of construction on the uncompleted main line of the old National R. R. of Mexico. During the ensuing year he built a section of road from Santillo to San Miguel, 352 miles long, which bridged a long-standing gap and opened up a through line from the American border to Mexico City. He was then promoted to be chief engineer, and later assumed the additional duties of division superintendent at San Luis Potosi. He served as superintendent on two divisions until January, 1890, when he was made general superintendent in charge of all physical work, reporting directly to the president of the road. He performed the duties of that position for the ensuing ten years. Mr. Brown was promoted in 1900 to be third vice-president and general manager. At this time he built an extension west to Uruapan, and during 1902–03 he changed 1250 miles of the road from narrow to standard gauge. In 1903 he was elected president of the National Railroad of Mexico and also president of the Mexico International Railway. In 1908 when a merger of all the leading roads in the country was accomplished, and the National Railways of Mexico came into existence, he was elected president. This reorganized system had 8200 miles of main line. When the Government of Gen. Carranza commandeered all the railways of Mexico, Mr. Brown retired from the presidency of the National Railways of Mexico, after having been identified with the railroad business in that land for twenty-seven years. He

was, unquestionably, the American most prominently identified with the construction and direction of railways in Mexico, which owes Mr. Brown a debt of gratitude, not only for the high standard maintained for the railways in his charge, but also for the social work he conducted in the interests of the Mexican masses. He was married Dec. 2, 1885, at Union Spring, Ala., to Frances Thacker Walker, daughter of Dr. W. A. Walker, and has three children.

SUTTON, Charles Wood, civil engineer and irrigation expert, was born near Smyrna, Del., Jan. 26, 1877, son of Thomas Layton and Sara Edwards (Weaver) Sutton. In 1894 he removed to Seattle, Wash., both on account of health and because members of his family, living in that place, were interested in mines and planned for him to follow the mining profession. He was graduated at the University of Washington in 1898 with the degree of B.S. in mathematics and applied science. During his undergraduate career he had definitely decided to follow the profession of civil engineer and had spent his summer vacations in railroad and irrigation surveys. From the time of his graduation in 1898 to 1902 he was engaged in various engineering works for the government and private companies. He spent the year 1902 in post graduate work in the engineering college of the University of Pennsylania and in that same year was commissioned assistant topographer in the U. S. Geological Survey, with which organization he remained until 1904. During this period his work was associated with the inception and first application of the U. S. government's policy regarding the reclamation of the arid lands west of the one hundredth meridian. At that time the Peruvian government also desired to make inventories of its water and mineral resources and to devise an irrigation and conservation policy. The activities of the U. S. government at this time in the same field had been widely advertised and the State Department was requested by the Peruvian Office of Foreign Affairs to recommend an engineer and geologist to study the situation and advise the Peruvian government. Mr. Sutton was chosen to carry out the functions of the civil engineer in this commission. At the end of two years, he had made a reconnaissance of the situation and had advised the government at Lima of the nature and scope of the engineering problems involved and recommended the character of the organization required for the proper handling of these problems, in connection with a policy which would permit of a safe and relatively rapid development under individual and state enterprise. These recommendations were not acted upon until 1908. In the meantime, Mr. Sutton returned to the United States in 1906 and was appointed assistant engineer in the U. S. Reclamation Service. He was one year in the Philippines doing sanitary and military engineering and in 1908 he was asked to return to Peru to organize the work which he had recommended in 1906. During 1908-14, his chief interests were in Peru and during this time he organized the National Irrigation Service of that country, acting as its chief engineer. He also served as consulting engineer to the Peruvian Department of Agriculture and to the Board of Water Supply of the City of Lima. He was sent to the United States on several confidential missions regarding the financial problems of the Peruvian government, in connection with its policies of internal improvement, representing Peru at several national and international congresses. In addition to the work of organizing a corps of engineers which under his direction designed numerous large irrigation projects and built several minor works related to these, Mr. Sutton's most valuable work in Peru probably was that of suggesting reforms in the irrigation institutions and in the formulation of hydraulic policies which could be co-ordinated with freedom of private enterprise without loss of public control. These suggestions were carried out and, as a result, there is probably no country on this continent, excepting perhaps the state of Oregon and one or two other western states, which have recently adopted similar reforms, which contains a more perfectly adapted set of hydraulic institutions. During Mr. Sutton's incumbency of the office of consulting engineer to the Peruvian government, he examined and designed practically all of the more feasible irrigation projects, out of which a number calling for an investment of $10,000,000 were approved and a fiscal policy adopted requisite for their execution. The war interrupted the extension of this policy. Since that time Mr. Sutton has represented in New York the interests of various Latin-American and Anglo-American clients in the carrying out projects of private enterprises in Peru and other Latin-American countries. During the year 1914-15 he resided at Columbia University in order to more readily advance his study of the economic and institutional problems which his Latin-American experience and interests had created. In 1920 he visited Peru in the interests of a strong financial group of American investors and later was appointed consulting engineer of the Peruvian government. He is the author of a number of engineering reports now published in Spanish, and of several brochures upon economic topics of general and international interest, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Peruvian Society of Engineers, the Peruvian Geographical Society, the Pan-American Society of the United States, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of several other societies and institutions of similar character.

ROWE, Leo Stanton, educator and public official, was born in McGregor, Ia., Sept. 17, 1871, son of Louis U. Rowe. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Central High School in 1887, when he entered the arts department of the University of Pennsylvania as a sophmore, but later transferred to the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, and at graduation received the degree of bachelor of philosophy, in 1890. As a fellow of the Wharton School, with the privilege of foreign study, he spent two years in Germany and Austria and took the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Halle in 1892. He then spent one year in France and one year in Italy and England. In 1914 he was appointed lecturer in public law at the University of Pennsylvania; in 1895 he was made instructor in municipal government and in 1896 advanced to assistant professor of political science. In June, 1900, Dr. Rowe was appointed by Pres. McKinley a member of the commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico. This commission completed its labors in April, 1901, and presented to the congress of the United States a report in two volumes, in which the more pressing reforms in the administrative, penal and civil laws of Porto Rico were formulated. At the expiration of the term of the first commission, Prof. Rowe was appointed chairman of the insular code commission. This commission completed its labors in

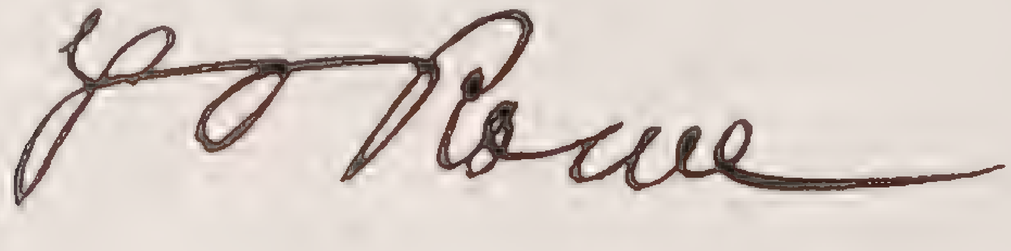


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January, 1902, and submitted to the legislative assembly of Porto Rico a report in four volumes, containing a completely revised legal system, including a political code, a civil code, a penal code and a code of procedure. During this period of two years Prof. Rowe was away on leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania. He resumed his duties as assistant professor of political science in February, 1902, and in 1904 was advanced to full professorship. Soon after his return he was elected president of the American Academy of Political Science. In 1906 he was appointed a delegate of the United States to the third Pan-American Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1906, and at the close of the conference made a tour of a year and a half through South America. On his return Dr. Rowe was appointed by the secretary of state, chairman of the executive committee of the Pan-American committee. This committee was entrusted with the duty of fostering closer relations between the United States and the republics of Latin America. In 1908 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt chairman of the delegation of the United States to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, 1908–09. In 1913 he was appointed by Pres. Taft a member of the International Commission for the adjudication of claims arising out of the construction and operation of the Panama Canal. In May, 1915, Dr. Rowe was appointed secretary general of the Pan-American Financial Conference held in Washington May 24–29, 1915, and in August of that year he was made secretary general of the International High Commission. He was also appointed a delegate of the United States to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress held in Washington, December, 1915, to January, 1916. In June he was made assistant secretary of the treasury. In September, 1919, Dr. Rowe resigned as assistant secretary of the treasury to take charge of Latin American affairs in the department of state. He was also appointed secretary general of the second Pan-American Financial Conference held at Washington, Jan. 19–26, 1920. Dr. Rowe was elected director general of the Pan-American Union by the governing board of that institution and assumed the duties of that office on Sept. 1, 1920. Dr. Rowe has made several trips to Mexico and is honorary professor of political science at the National University of Mexico. He was made secretary of the American and Mexican Joint Commission in August, 1916. During his travels in South America in 1906–07 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the National University of La Plata, Argentina, the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, and the University of Chile, Santiago, Chile. Dr. Rowe has published the following works: "Federal System of the Argentine Republic" (1920); "Finances of Berlin and Paris" (1893); "Report of the United States Commission to Revise the Laws of Porto Rico," with Judge Daly and Hon. Juan Hernandez Lopez, 2 vols. (1901); "Report of the Insular Code Commission," with Hon. J. M. Keady, 4 vols. (1902); "The United States and Porto Rico" (1904); "Report of the United States Delegation to the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil" (1907); "Problems of City Government" (1908); "Report of the United States Delegation to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, Held at Santiago, Chile, 1908–09" (1909). He is also the author of many reports, monographs and articles in economic journals, reviews and the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is unmarried.

SCHUYLER, James Dix, engineer, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., May 11, 1848, son of Philip Church and Lucy M. (Dix) Schuyler. After a collegiate education he began his professional career as chainman on the construction of the Colorado railway in 1869. Four years later he removed to California and settled in Los Angeles in the practice of his profession. He was identified with a great variety of engineering work, but in later years specialized in water works, irrigation projects and hydraulics, in which branch of the science he became a leading authority. He was engaged in building the great sea wall in San Francisco in 1884-85. Following that he had charge of constructing the Sweetwater dam, near San Diego, Cal., and the Hemet (Cal.) dam, the latter being one of the highest masonry dams in America. He served as consulting hydraulic engineer to the American Beet Sugar Co., and was engaged in building large power plants, as well as dams, reservoirs and flumes for irrigation purposes throughout the western states and in Mexico and South America. He was a member of the committee of engineers to pass on the Los Angeles aqueduct, and was one of the engineers appointed by Pres. Roosevelt in 1908 to consider making the Panama canal a lock or tidewater canal. He was retained by the territorial government of Hawaii as consulting engineer on the Nuuanu dam and was consulting engineer to the Monterey Water Works and Sewer Co., of Monterey, Mex.; to the Kobe syndicate, of Kobe, Japan; to the Mexican Light and Power Co. on the construction of four large dams for furnishing power in the Necaxa valley, state of Puebla; to the Vancouver Power Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., on the Coquitlam lake dam. Mr. Schuyler was a member and vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, the American Geographical Society, the Franklin Institute of Arts and Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast. Besides contributing various papers on engineering to the technical press, he was the author of "Reservoirs for Irrigation, Water Power and Domestic Water Supply" (1901). He was married July 25, 1889, to Mary, daughter of James H. Ingalls, of Fort Edward, N. Y., who survived him. He died at Santa Monica, Calif., Sept. 13, 1912.

HUNT, William Hill, American soldier, banker and merchant, was born at Selma, Ala., May 10, 1864, son of William Hill and Siloma (Echols) Hunt. His mother was the daughter of Caroline Van Allen, whose father was half-brother of Martin Van Buren, former president of the United States. Our subject was educated in public schools, and entered the army, becoming in 1887 lieutenant of Company B, second regiment, Alabama state troops. In 1889–93 he was captain of company A, third regiment, Alabama state troops. Mr. Hunt's first banking experience was at Selma, Ala., where he was president of the Bank of Selma, later merged into the Selma National Bank, and he was one of the first men to conceive the idea of extending the banking facilities of the United States to the Latin-American countries. In June, 1901, he established the first institution incorporated under the laws of the United States, designed to operate a branch banking system in foreign countries. This concern was called the Mexican Trust Co. In October, 1902, he established the International Bank & Trust Co. of America,

capital $10,600,000, with its head office at 64 Wall Street, occupying the entire building, and operating branches in the United States and throughout Mexico; with it was merged the Mexican Trust Co. This institution was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware by special act of the legislature. The organization of the company made Mr. Hunt the first American to operate branch banks of deposit and discount in foreign lands. The opening of the Mexico City branch coincided with the holding of the Second Pan-American Congress at Mexico City and during this international gathering Mr. Hunt had the opportunity to discuss his plans for branch banking in all the Latin-American countries. As the result of unofficial friendly interest and encouragement on the part of the delegates, in view of his attempt to put into practice the recommendations of the first Pan-American Congress concerning closer financial relations between the Pan-American countries, Mr. Hunt extended the operations of the International Bank and Trust Co. to the principal cities of Mexico, establishing nine branches in a short time. Coincident with this expansion, it was advisable to open branches in the United States, in Seattle, San Francisco and other places, to meet the growing requirements of the financial operations between the manufacturers and merchants of the United States and the importers in Mexico, thus quickening and facilitating trade between the two countries, in minerals, henequen from Yucatan, copper, silver bullion and coffee. A novel feature was the exportation of coined Mexican dollars to China where they are in general circulation as legal tender, thus establishing large credits in the Orient which were sold to London and European bankers. This was the first time that an operation of this nature had been consummated through a New York bank. One of his progressive measures which excited the admiration of the entire banking community was the arbitrary establishment of a par rate of exchange in Mexico City from interior points, notwithstanding that from some sections the prevailing premium rate was 10 per cent. In 1917 Mr. Hunt called together a number of American manufacturers for joint exports and founded the Argentine Mercantile Corporation, of which he is vice-president. This corporation has established itself in the city of Buenos Aires, where it maintains offices occupying two buildings for salesrooms and warehouses in connection with its local agents. This business is operated under the pioneer idea of establishing joint jobbing houses and selling ăgencies conducted by the interests of a specified group of noncompeting manufacturers. Mr. Hunt has written a number of articles for newspapers and magazines, chiefly on economic and financial subjects and particularly on the extension of our exports and their maintenance. The subject of American banking abroad has also been a favorite topic of his for many years. He was Military Instructor for local draft board No. 128, New York City. The instruction given was of marked benefit in advancing the training of the men. He served without pay and received from the government a certificate of appreciation and thanks. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pan-American Society, Jamaica Country Club, Masonic Club, Merchants Association of New York and Bolivian Club of America. Mr. Hunt was married Feb. 1, 1894, to Mattie H., daughter of L. C. Mitchel of Minneapolis, and his children are: Lester Mitchel and Siloma Echols Hunt.

THORNTON, John Randolph, U. S. senator, was born in Iberville parish, La., Aug. 25, 1846. He was educated in the Louisiana State University, but was not graduated on account of the civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1863, serving until the end of the war, when he returned home and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Meanwhile he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and acquired an extensive and successful practice at Rapides. He was judge of Rapides parish during 1878–80; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1898; a member of the board of supervisors of the Louisiana State University, and was appointed one of three commissioners from his state to confer on uniform laws for the United States, serving as vice-president of the commission. In August, 1910, he was appointed by the governor to the United States senate to fill the unexpired term of Sen. McEnery, deceased, and he served in the national senate from December, 1910, to Mar. 3, 1915. He died in Alexandria, La., Dec. 28, 1917.

ADAMS, Spencer, electrical expert, citizen of the United States, identified with Latin-America, was born at El Dorado, Kan., June 9, 1871, son of Benjamin Franklin and Adaline (Spencer) Adams. After graduating at high school he studied electricity and chemistry under a private tutor and then began practical experience as an electrician at the electrical plant in his native city which was a subsidiary of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. of Lynn, Mass. Later, Mr. Adams was transferred to Charleston, Ill., where he was engaged with the same company, going thence in 1891 to the Houston Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass. Subsequently he was employed in looking after certain interests of the company in various New England states. When the General Electric Co. was formed, which took over the Thompson-Houston system, Mr. Adams received a diploma from their expert department and soon after that was sent by them to Matanzas, Cuba, as superintendent of the Hispaño-American Electric Co. in 1892. He returned to the United States in 1893 and while in New York city was engaged by the American firm of Backus & Johnston, in Casapalca, Peru, to install and operate an electricolytic plant at that place. Later when the panic in silver occurred, his activities were reduced to the electric lighting system for the smelter of that company, as the refining process was abandoned. While at Casapalca, he perfected himself in metallurgy and mining, learned how to handle native labor and acquired an insight into labor problems which was of value to him later in his larger sphere of action. On Jan. 1, 1894 he was engaged to install a hydro-electric and steam plant in the city of Lima for light and power, known as the Sociedad Alumbrado Electrico y Transmisión de Fuerza de Piedra Liza, which he operated for five years, and was also consulting engineer for the Lima & Chorilla Electric Railway. During this period he was awarded a gold medal and a diploma by the municipality of Lima for the excellent electric light and power service given to the city. He was retained by the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation to superintend the construction of and to operate the electrical and mechanical plant at La Fundición in connection with the smelting of all their copper ores. Two years later he joined the Empreso Electricas Asociada, of Lima, Peru, which operates the street cars and sells light and power. Mr. Adams is modest and unassuming, popular in the land where his special activities have been developed. He is a member

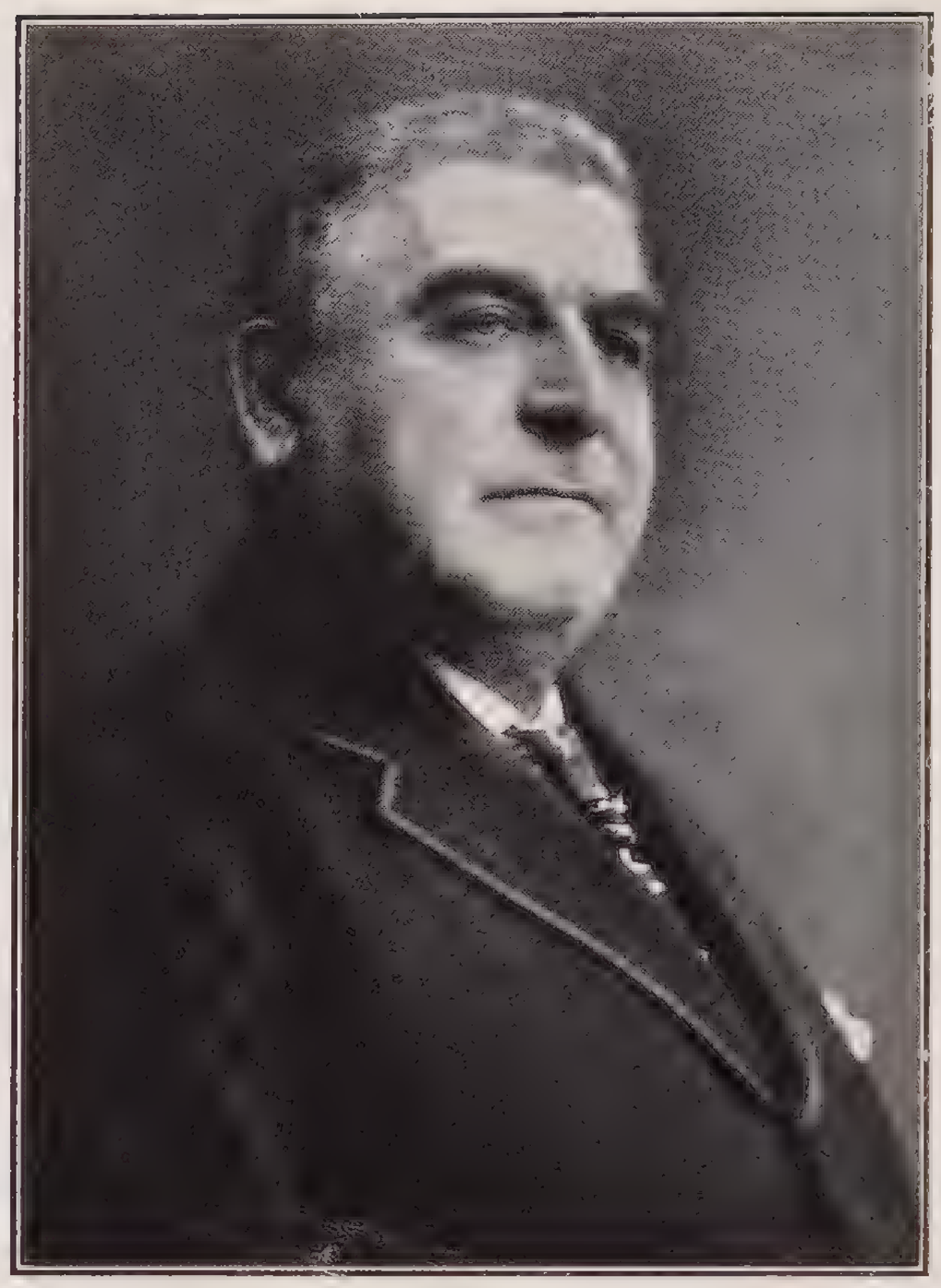


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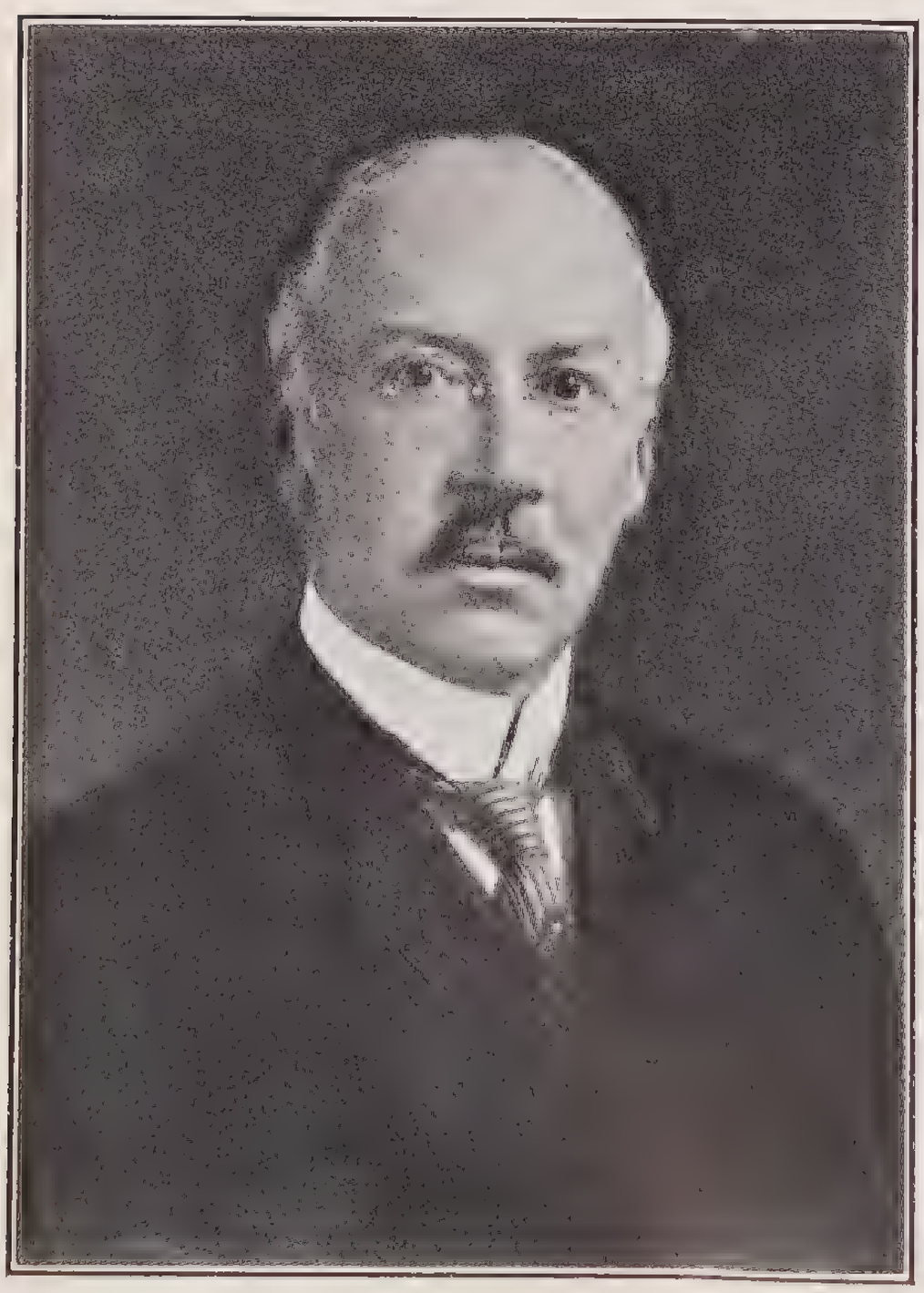




SPENCER ADAMS
ELECTRICAL EXPERT



WASHINGTON S. VALENTINE
MERCHANT



FRANK A. DILLINGHAM
LAWYER



HARRIET P. TRIX
SUFFRAGIST

of the Club de la Unión, Lima. He was married to M. Rosa Pino, daughter of Judge Manuel Pino of Lima, Peru.

VALENTINE, Washington Samuel, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4, 1859, son of Julius J. and Rosa (Van Biema) Valentine. His father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, his mother of Holland. After a public-school education he began his business career with an uncle, Isidore Valentine, who was a member of the New York stock exchange. Losing his young wife in 1879, he sought work and adventure abroad, and finally went to Honduras. He called on the president of that country, Dr. Marco Aurelio Soto, and made so favorable an impression on that official, that he was soon commissioned to return to the United States and purchase a number of supplies for the Honduras government. At the suggestion of Pres. Soto, Valentine invested in a mining property, which became the nucleus of the New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co., of which he was the manager and ruling spirit for a number of years. After satisfying himself as to the value of the mine, he secured financial backing from relatives and friends in the United States, and returning to the property devoted eight years to working the mine in the mountains of Honduras twenty-one miles from Tegucigalpa, his workmen being the natives and Indian peons. The property proved exceedingly valuable. In 1881 he enlisted the cooperation of Carlos O. Wederkinch, former engineer of the Hoosac tunnel, who became financially interested in the mine and was its general manager. Approximately forty miles of underground development has been carried out, divided into about twenty veins. The mine operates twenty of the largest ore stamps in Honduras, and has a cyanide mill and refinery with a capacity of about 11,500 tons a month. The accumulated dividends amount to $3,500,000. There are now about 100 American employees, and around the mine has been built up a town of 7,500 inhabitants, with two school buildings and a well-equipped hospital. The company maintains its own police force of 100 soldiers, and in general looks after the health of its workers and the natives of the community. This American industry has had a beneficial effect on both the mining industry of Honduras and the general progress of that country, which has enjoyed its greatest development and prosperity under the presidencies of Soto and his successor, Gen. Luis Bogran. Mr. Valentine spent his entire life in Honduras, and throughout his career took an active interest in the growth of that country's financial institutions, railways, etc. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., Mar. 17, 1920.

DILLINGHAM, Frank Ayer, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 31, 1869, son of George Wellington and Helena (Ayer) Dillingham, both natives of Bangor, Me. He was graduated A.B. at Yale College in 1891 and LL.B. at the Columbia Law School in 1894. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and in 1895 formed a partnership with Ralph S. Rounds under the firm name of Rounds & Dillingham which continued until 1904 when a consolidation was made with the firm of Hatch & Debevoise, the new firm consisting of Mr. Dillingham, Mr. Rounds, Eugene H. Hatch, Thomas M. Debevoise, Robert G. Mead and Francis E. Neagle with offices in New York city and San Juan, P. R. Edward S. Paine is the resident partner in Porto Rico. In addition to his practice Mr. Dillingham is interested in various financial and manufacturing undertakings in Porto Rico. He is president of the Guanica Centrale, which operates one of the largest raw sugar factories in the world, the Central Fortuna and the Central Romana, three companies which are controlled by the South Porto Rico Sugar Co., of which he has been secretary and director since 1902. He is also secretary, treasurer and director of the Highland Forest Co. of New York, and treasurer of the Century Mortgage Co. of New York, secretary and director of the Metallurgical Securities Co. of Connecticut and the Pavenstedt Land Co. of New York, and a director of the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co. and the Lake Placid Improvement Co. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Yale Club, the Deutsche Verein, the City Midday Club and the Downtown Association; the Canoe Brook Country Club and Short Hills Casino of Millburn, N. J.; the Union and Country clubs of San Juan, Porto Rico, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi Association of New York city. He was married Jan. 23, 1896, to Louise Gregory, daughter of Charles Emerson Bulkley of New York city, and has six children: Louise Bulkley, Winthrop Bulkley, Dorothy Ayer, Helena Ayer, Hope and Sherburne Dillingham.

TRIX, Harriet Phelps, suffragist, was born in Detroit, Michigan, Apr. 6, 1850, daughter of Ralph and Harriet (MacKenzie) Phelps. Her father was of English descent and New England Puritan ancestry; at the age of sixteen, young Phelps went to Detroit, Mich., then a city of about four thousand inhabitants. He learned the trade of a confectioner and for many years was engaged in the business, manufacturing and delivering to his customers all the stick candy made in Detroit. Later he engaged in other pursuits, including real estate. Harriet Phelps was educated in the Detroit public schools, graduating from the Central High School in 1871; she then entered her father's real estate office where she was for thirteen years getting the training and practical experience which fitted her for the great suffrage work which she was later to accomplish. The Equal Suffrage Association of Michigan had then been organized about six years, yet the progress was slow. In 1898 the Women's Independent Voters' Association was organized, its aim being to secure, indorse and elect competent members to the school board. Mrs. Trix became immediately interested in this club and was its president for ten years, 1908-18. On February 20, 1911, the Political and Civic League of Detroit was organized, its object being to study political and civic questions and the advancement of fundamental reforms. Mrs. Trix threw herself into this work and was one of the seven women members who went to the mayor's office during the trial of the proprietor of the Gayety Theatre, and were the means of having it closed. In all the movements for reform along these lines Mrs. Trix gives liberally of her time, money and influence. She was president of the Political and Civic League 1917-18 and vice-president 1919. She has traveled extensively and knows her own country well, and serves year after year as delegate to the various club conventions. She is member of the Daughters of the Revolution; Michigan Suffrage Association; National Suffrage Association; Twentieth Century Club; Community Garden Club; charter member of the Auxiliary of Rescue Home for Women and Girls. In religion she is Swedenborgian. She was married, Dec. 30, 1884, to John Trix, of Detroit. They have four children: John J., Ralph K., Herbert B. and Carrie C.

BAYLIES, Edmund Lincoln, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1857, son of Edmund Lincoln and Nathalie E. (Ray) Baylies. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Baylies, who came from Worcester, England, to Boston, in 1737, and settled at Uxbridge, Mass. His wife was Esther Sargent, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Nicholas and his wife Elizabeth Parks; their son Hodijah and his wife Elizabeth Lincoln, to their son Edmund Baylies and his wife Elizabeth Ann Payson, who were the grandparents of Edmund L. Baylies. He received his preliminary education at Phillips Exeter Academy; was graduated at Harvard College in 1879, and obtained the degree of LL.B. at Harvard law school in 1882 and at Columbia law school in 1882. In the latter year he was admitted to the New York bar, and after a trip around the world began the practice of his profession in New York city, in the firm of Scudder & Carter. In 1895 he became a member of the celebrated firm of Carter & Ledyard, and since 1904 has been a member of the firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, successors to the old firm, and one of the most distinguished law firms in America. At the bar Mr. Baylies soon became interested in admiralty law and conducted successfully a number of cases involving questions of collision, general average, maritime liens, etc. He also conducted the intricate litigation which followed the collapse of the United States Brazil Mail S. S. Co., involving the conflicting claims of bondholders and creditors. In later years he has taken a leading part in the litigation which has surrounded the efforts of those living on Murray Hill to support the Murray Hill restrictive covenants limiting to dwelling houses, churches and private stables the buildings erected in that section of the city; he also has done much to support the so-called zoning law. As attorney for the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the leading marine insurance company in the United States, he became interested in the sailors' welfare and helped to raise $1,250,000 for the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, which has one of the most complete buildings in the world to minister to the needs of seamen in New York city, and of which he is president. Aside from his legal activities he has various financial interests. He was formerly vice-president and is now chairman of the board of directors of the Mexican Telegraph Co.; is a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co.; a trustee of the New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.; director of the Eastern Steel Co., and Metropolitan Opera Co., and vice-president of the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation. In 1902 he was secretary of the special embassy to England for the coronation of King Edward VII. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati (Massachusetts), and the Knickerbocker, Century Association, Metropolitan, University, Riding, New York Yacht, and Automobile (of America) clubs, New York city. He finds his chief recreation in riding. Mr. and Mrs. Baylies have a distinguished place in New York society. He married in New York city, Jan. 18, 1887, Louisa, daughter of Alexander Van Rensselaer, and a direct descendant of the original patroon of Rensselaerwyck.

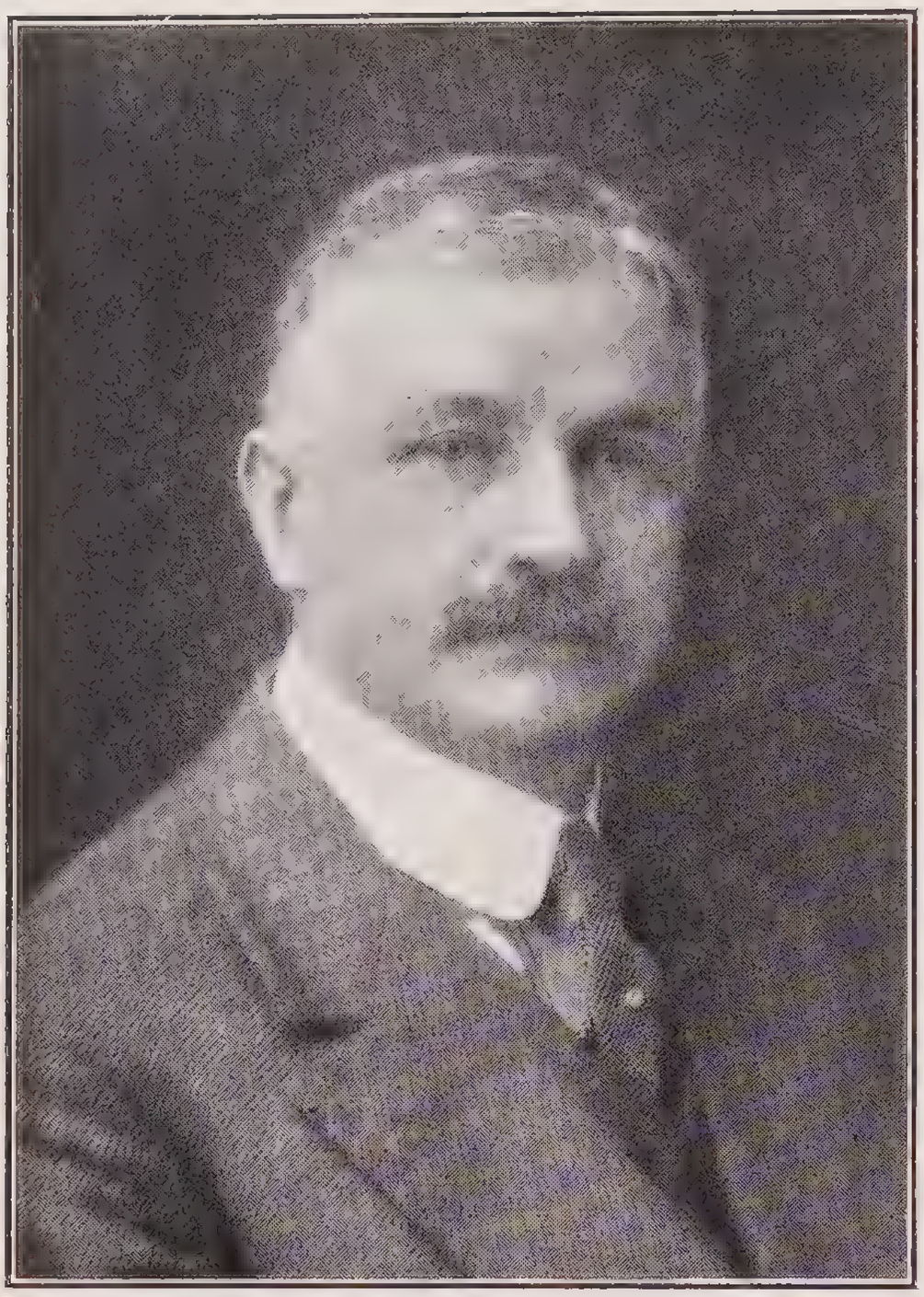
FRENCH, Charles Wallace, educator and author, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Apr. 5, 1858, son of Charles Wallace and Anne (McKenzie) French. Owing to the death of his father he was early thrown on his own resources, paying his way through Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1879. He received the A.M. degree from Dartmouth in 1882. He was principal of the New Hampshire Academy at Marlboro until ill health compelled him to seek open-air employment in a lumber camp in Michigan. Subsequently he was superintendent of schools at Ferrysburg, Mich., 1880–82; principal of the St. Joseph (Mich.) high school, 1882–84; teacher of English and history in a Chicago high school for six years, and principal of Chicago high schools from 1890 until his death. Prof. French was a pioneer in introducing the School City idea in the West. He was the author of "Life of Lincoln" (1889); "Words of Lincoln" (1890), and "Introduction to the Study of Browning" (1892), and edited a number of selections from the English classics for school purposes. He was a member of the National Education Association and the Chicago Literary Club. He was twice married: (1) July 17, 1889, to Mary Lake, daughter of Josiah Heartt of St. Joseph, Mich., who died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Mary McKenzie French; and (2) June 28, 1900, to Fanny K., daughter of James H. Bartlett of Rockford, Ill., by whom he had two daughters: Eleanor Bartlett and Carolyn Norton French. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1920.

TURNER, Henry Ward, mining engineer and geologist, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna co., Pa., Aug. 22, 1857, son of Edwin Morgan and Martha Linda (Ellis) Turner, and a descendant of John Turner, who came from England and was married in New Haven, Conn., in 1686. From John Turner and his wife Johanna Benton the line descends through their son Benjamin and his wife Martha Chapman; their son Jacob and his wife Jane Woodworth; their son William and his wife Hannah Williams; and their son Almerin and his wife Hannah Tubbs, who were the grandparents of Henry Ward Turner. William Turner (IV) was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Henry Ward Turner attended Cornell University for three years, and one year at the University of Leipzig, and was graduated A.B. at George Washington University in 1895. Meanwhile, during 1881–82, he was an entomologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and during 1882–1901 a geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey. Since 1901 he has been engaged in examining and operating mines and ore deposits. In 1905 he was superintendent of the Marfa & Mariposa Quicksilver Mine, in Texas, and during 1906–07 was consulting engineer to Charles E. Ladd, capitalist and mining operator of Portland, Ore. He was geologist to the Kyshtim Corporation, London, in 1911, and geologist to the Russian Mining Corporation of London during 1914–15. During 1915–20 he served as vice-president of Oroville Dredging, Ltd., of California. He is the author of two important papers on the geology of the Sierra Nevada, published in the 14th and 17th annual reports of the director of the U. S. Geological Survey; author of the Downieville, Bidwell Bar, Jackson, Big Trees, and Sonora geological folios in California of the U. S. Geological Survey; of a treatise on the "Origin of the Yosemite Valley" (Proceedings California Academy of Sciences), and of numerous papers on geology and ore deposits in scientific journals. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America; corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Madrid, Spain; member of the Uralian Society of Natural Sciences, Ekaterinburg, Russia; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the In-

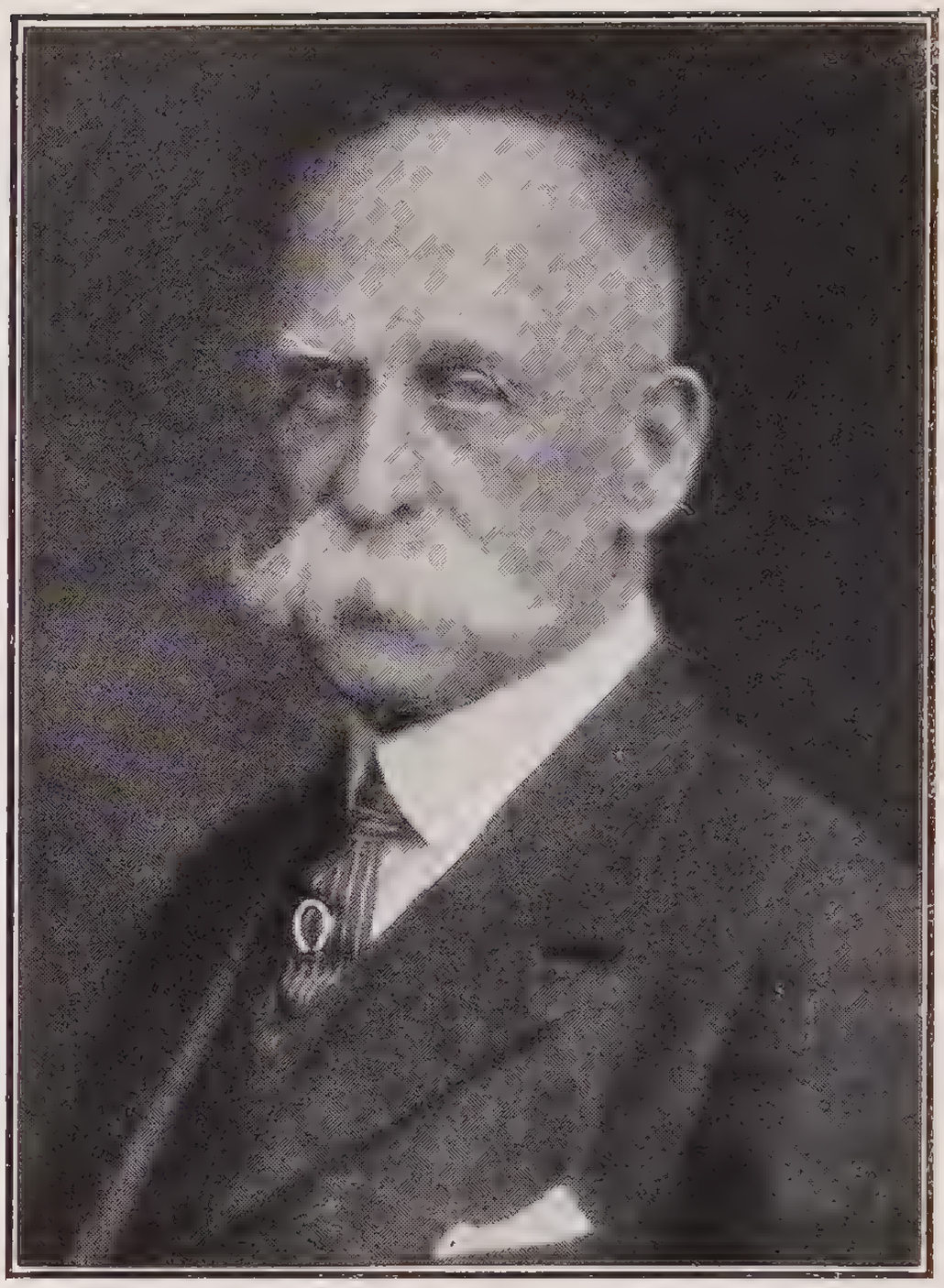


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edmund L. Pearson



HENRY W. TURNER
MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST



FRANCIS N. HOWLAND
MERCHANT



FRANCIS S. PEABODY
MERCHANT



FRANK Y. GILBERT
SURGEON

stitute Mining and Metallurgy, London; the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and the Sierra Club, San Francisco. As a consulting engineer he maintains offices in San Francisco, Cal. He finds his chief recreation, aside from the study of ore deposits, in trout fishing. He was married Apr. 15, 1892, to Caroline, daughter of Henry Wadsworth, a banker, of Oakland, Cal., and has one son, Wadsworth Turner.

HOWLAND, Francis Nathaniel, merchant, was born at Athens, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1844, son of Nathaniel Warren and Malinda (Salisbury) Howland, and a descendant of John Howland, who came from England on the "Mayflower" and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Isaac, his son Ebenezer, his son Justus, his son Lemuel, and his son Nathaniel Howland and the latter's wife Mercy Fish, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, a native of Athens, N. Y., was a merchant. Francis Nathaniel Howland received his education in private and public schools and was graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, in 1863. The following year he entered business life in New York city as a clerk with William R. Finch, dealer in building materials. In the spring of 1870 he became connected with the firm of Arnold, Martin & Co., remaining in their employ until 1881, when he became a salesman for the Candee & Smith Co., dealers in building materials. In 1893 he acquired an interest in this firm and seven years later the corporation of Candee, Smith & Howland was formed, of which Mr. Howland was vice-president and treasurer until the death of the president, Gen. George Moore Smith, in 1915, when he succeeded to this office, and still continues therein. For ten years he was a member of company G, in the 7th regiment, N.Y.N.G., and during the European war served as a member of the National War Savings Committee. He is a vestryman of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (New York city), president of the Mechanics & Traders Exchange, president of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society, and member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Merchants' Association of New York, Harlem Republican, New York city and Englewood (N. J.) Golf clubs. His chief recreation is golf and bowling. He was married at Athens, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1868, to Mary A., daughter of Gen. George S. Nichols, an officer in the civil war, and had two children: Charles Francis, a physician of New York, and Annie, wife of Albert Chase Bloodgood of Catskill, N. Y. Mrs. Howland died in 1913.

PEABODY, Francis Stuyvesant, merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1859, son of Francis Bolles and Harriet Cutter (Ten Broeck) Peabody, and a descendant of Francis Peabody, who came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Essex co., Mass. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University in 1881 with the degree of Ph.B. He entered the coal business in 1884, and organized the Peabody Coal Co., an operating company, of which he was president from 1884 to 1917, and since then chairman of its board of directors. The Peabody Coal Co. operates mines in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Washington, Wyoming and Alberta, Canada, and has an annual capacity of 18,000,000 tons. Upon the creation of the Council of National Defense Mr. Peabody became chairman of the coal production committee and directed its activities until its functions were taken over by the Fuel Administration. Through conferences with operators and dealers he was able to bring the industry into full coöperation with the government in its plans for the prosecution of the war and large sums were saved to consumers by voluntary agreements for the limitation of prices. After the formation of the Fuel Administration the congress adopted a bill for the regulation of the handling of explosives, and it was placed in the hands of the bureau of mines and on Nov. 1, 1917, Mr. Peabody was appointed assistant to the director of the bureau of mines. He established a license system and appointed a field force of over 15,000 men to enforce the provisions of the act. Rigid regulations governing the sale, handling and storage of explosives were maintained and numerous cases of disloyalty discovered through the operations of the field force. He resigned his position as chief of explosives July 1, 1918. He is a member of the Stevenson Society, Bibliophile Society, Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, South Shore Country Club, and Saddle and Cycle clubs (Chicago), and the Racquet and Tennis, the Links, and the Grolier clubs (New York). He finds his chief recreation in literature, riding and golf. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was twice married: (1) in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1887, to May Henderson of Utica, N. Y. She died in 1907 and he was married, (2) in New York, Feb. 12, 1909, to Mary Gertrude Sullivan; he has two children: Stuyvesant, president of the Peabody Coal Co.; and May Henderson Peabody, now Mrs. Addison Stillwell, Chicago.

GILBERT, Frank Yuba, physician and surgeon, was born at Orono, Me., Mar. 31, 1878, son of Thomas and Esther Cordelia (Lyshun) Gilbert. His father was a member of the Stetson & Gilbert Lumber Co. for many years, and later carried on lumber operations under the name of Thomas Gilbert & Sons. The son was educated in the grammar and high schools of Orono and at the University of Maine, and was graduated M. D. at Bowdoin College Medical School in 1901. He was an assistant physician at Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I., for one year, and interne at the Maine Eye & Ear Infirmary one year, after which he returned to Portland and opened an office, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear or throat. He was assistant surgeon and surgeon on the eye and ear staff of the infirmary; also surgeon on the nose and throat service for nineteen years and upon resigning was placed on the consulting staff. When the "Journal of the Maine Medical Association" was founded in 1910, he was made its managing editor, a position he still holds. Soon after the United States entered the war with Germany, he accepted the appointment of ophthalmic surgeon in the Boston city hospital unit No. 7 with the rank of captain, but owing to a series of misunderstandings between the heads of the unit and the war department the unit was mobilized and went overseas with the question of his commission unsettled. He again applied for a commission in the medical corps, which was granted with rank of captain, and he was on duty at Camp Devens, Mass., in the division of head surgery, ophthalmic section, from October,

1918, to March, 1919. Early in January, 1919, he was appointed morale officer of the base hospital with a personnel of about 2,400. The morale officer was the immediate representative of the commanding officer, and his duties related to all problems affecting the morals of the entire personnel. Upon his discharge from active duty he was commissioned major in the medical section of the reserve corps. In civil life Dr. Gilbert is a communicant of the Congregational church and a member of the Republican party. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the New England Academy of Ophthalmology, the state and county medical associations, Maine Ear and Eye Association, Practitioner's Club, American Legion, American Officers of the Great War, the Association of Military Surgeons, Medical Officers of the World War and Maine and Cumberland Counties, the Portland, Portland Country, and Portland Athletic clubs (Portland), the Davy Crocket Big Game Hunting and Fishing Club, and the Cumberland County Fish and Game Association. He was married Apr. 18, 1906, to Florence, daughter of Charles Cook, a wholesale druggist of Portland, and has one daughter, Frances Gilbert.

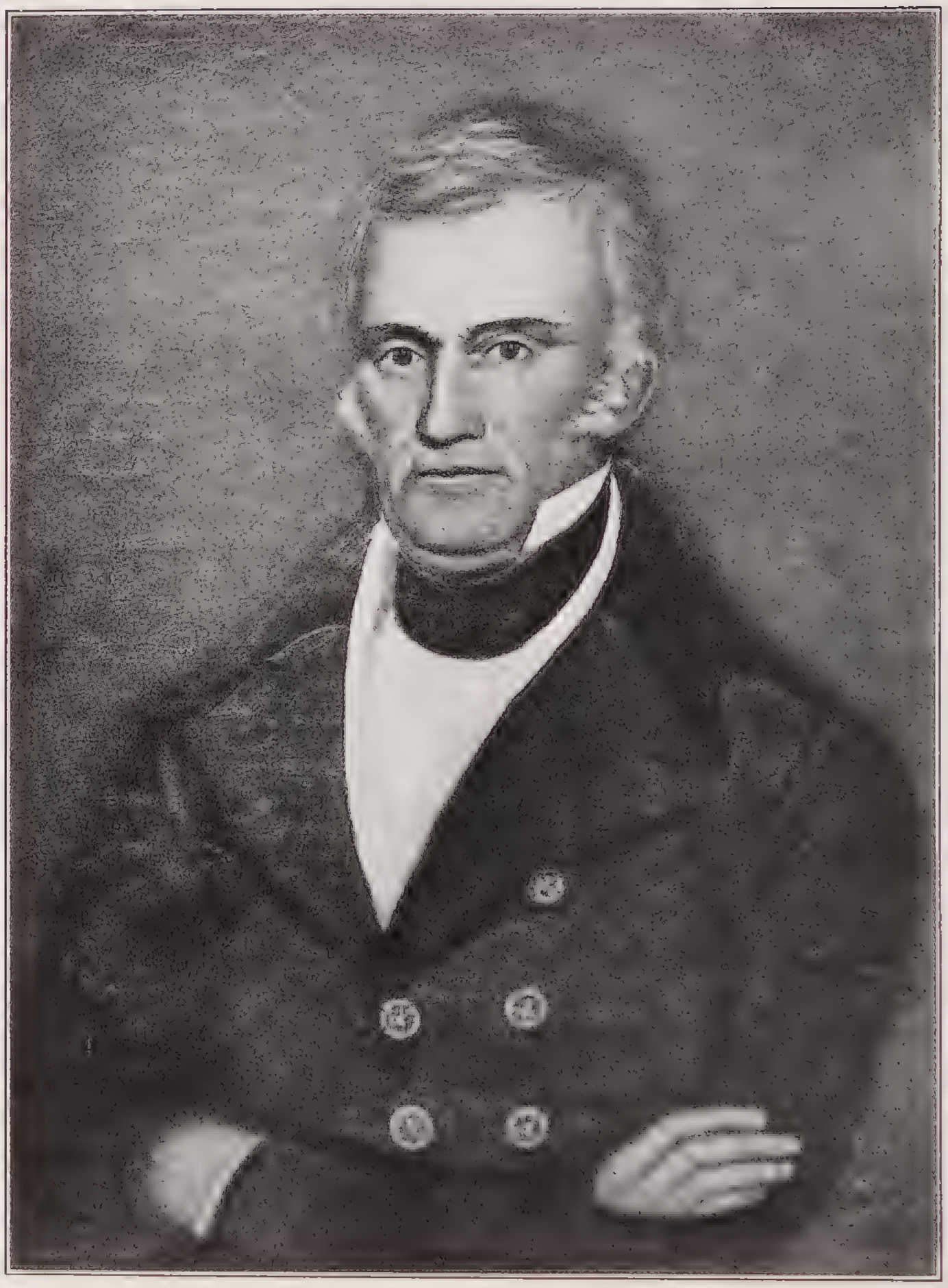
HYLAND, Edward Marshall, physician and surgeon, was born at Columbus, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1859, son of Patrick and Mary (Condon) Hyland. His father, a native of Ireland, was a farmer. He was graduated M.D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1883, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in Utica, N. Y. Although he had always specialized in surgery, he never entirely relinquished a general practice. He was surgeon-in-charge of both Elizabeth's Hospital and St. Joseph's Infant Home, and during 1909–14 he was visiting surgeon to Utica General Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Oneida County Medical Society, Medical Library Society of Utica, and the Fort Schuyler and Yohnandasis Golf Club of Utica. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Catholic church. He found his chief recreation in fishing and automobiling. Dr. Hyland possessed an intuitive knowledge of human nature, which, combined with his scientific attainments, rendered him astute and accurate both as diagnostician and surgeon. He was endowed with abundant humor and natural high spirits, and was withal sweet tempered and full of charity. He was married June 21, 1892, to Agnes, daughter of John Brenock, a merchant of Chicago, Ill., and had three children: Edward John Brenock, Edward Marshall, Jr., and Donald Francis Hyland. He died at Utica, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1919.

PARTRIDGE, Alden, founder and first president of Norwich University (1820–43) was born in Norwich, Vt., Feb. 12, 1785, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wright) Partridge, and grandson of Samuel Partridge, a native of Preston, Conn., who settled in Norwich about 1765. He entered Dartmouth College in 1802 but a year later was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1806. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point during 1806–13, professor of civil and military engineering, 1813–16, and superintendent of the academy 1814–17. Having resigned from the army in 1818 with the rank of captain, he became engineer on the surveys of the northeastern boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent early in 1819. As such he determined the altitudes of the highlands dividing the rivers which flow into the St. Lawrence river from those which flow into the Atlantic and made a profile of the country from the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean through the state of Maine. Meanwhile he was developing a plan of military and technical education which occupied much of his time after 1810. He maintained that a large standing army was a menace to the country and urged rather that the nation should train a large "citizen soldiery" in the art of war. Believing that West Point would never be able to furnish all the officers needed, he founded the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, Vt., the first purely technical and military school for the training of citizen soldiery in the world. The academy was opened Sept. 20, 1820, with an attendance of 100 cadets. As an educator Capt. Partridge was far in advance of his time, and introduced many novel ideas in educational methods. He was one of the few military engineers who by virtue of his remarkable mathematical ability, long service at West Point, and practical field work was competent to train engineers and in laying a foundation for the engineering work of his students he gave a course in mathematics equal, if not superior, to that offered by any other institution in America. He was the first to plan a distinctive civil engineering course, the first to give specific instruction in navigation, and the first to introduce the study of agriculture as a part of the regular curriculum. He was also the first to introduce the summer school of engineering, the students spending several weeks each year in camp in practical engineering work, practice marches and military tactics. As early as 1825 his academy introduced what is now known as the laboratory method of instruction, a method adopted two years later by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. His students were not graduated at a specific time as in the colleges, but received their certificates as soon as they completed the academy course. The practice marches which he instituted at West Point and continued at the academy were a unique feature of his school. On these marches, which extended to the White mountains and other New England points, New York city, Niagara Falls, etc., canals, railroads, bridges, mills, quarries, mines and fortifications along the route were inspected, and he delivered a lecture on each public work. The practical application of his educational theories proved successful, and the attendance increased until in 1826 the corps of cadets numbered 297, recruited from all points of the Union and from many foreign countries. In 1825 an attempt was made to remove the academy to Middletown, Conn., because of the nearness of that place to the ocean, but the opposition of the clergy and others to militarism blocked the project, and Capt. Partridge moved his academy back to Norwich, selling the Middletown buildings to the Methodist church as the nucleus for Wesleyan University. In 1834 the academy was chartered by the state of Vermont and became Norwich University. Capt. Partridge resigned the presidency in 1843. As a part of his plan of training the citizen soldiery he also founded the following military schools: the Virginia Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Portsmouth, Va., opened during 1839–46; the Pennsylvania Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Bristol,

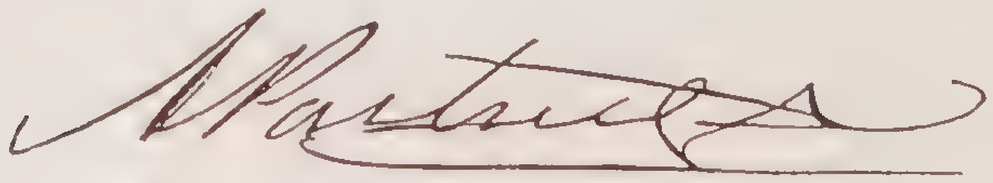


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

E. W. Hyland



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



Pa., 1842–45; the Pennsylvania Military Institute at Harrisburg, Pa., 1845–48; the Wilmington (Del.) Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, 1846–48; the Scientific and Military Collegiate Institute at Reading, Pa., 1850–54; Gymnasium and Military Institute at Pembroke, N. H., 1850–53, and the National Scientific and Military Academy at Brandywine Springs, Del. These schools, most of which were in charge of Norwich University graduates, were endowed with high standards of scholarship and some of their cadets attained high rank in the Mexican and civil wars. Capt. Partridge spent a part of his time at each institution directing its management and lecturing on military and historical subjects. He was surveyor-general of Vermont during 1822–23, and served in the Vermont legislature in 1833, 1834, 1837 and 1838. In 1838 he called a convention of military officers and others interested in increasing the efficiency of the state militia, which became a permanent organization and met for a number of years in Norwich to discuss plans for the organization and discipline of the militia and for the dissemination of knowledge of military science of the coast, etc. Reports of these conventions, compiled by Capt. Partridge, were printed by the national government. He was one of the most prolific writers of his day on military subjects. Among his published works are: "Observations Relative to the Calculation of the Altitude of Mountains, etc., by the Use of the Barometer" (1812); "Method of Determining the Initial Velocity of Projectiles" (1812); "Account of Some Experiments on Fire of Artillery and Infantry at the Military Academy in 1810 and 1814"; "Newton's Binomial Theorem" and "Meteorological Tables" (1810–14); "A General Plan for the Establishment of Military Academies" (1815); "Reports of the National Academy" (1814–17); "Lectures on National Defense" (1821–27); and "Report on the Northeastern Boundary" (1819). He lectured on military science and historical and scientific subjects in most of the cities and large towns of the United States. His views on military defense of the United States were a hundred years ahead of his time. He was an authority on the military history of Europe, and made a specialty of the campaigns of Napoleon. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in course in 1812, and the University of Vermont the same degree in 1821. He was married in April, 1837, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John Swazey, of Claremont, N. H., and had two sons, George Musallah Colvocoresses and Henry Villiers Partridge. He died in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 17, 1854.

RANSOM, Truman Bishop, second president of Norwich University (1844–47), was born in Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 30, 1802, son of Amasa and Abigal (Root) Ransom, and a direct descendant of Joseph Ransom, a pioneer settler of Lyme, Conn. His great-grandfather, Matthew Ransom, and his grandfather, George Ransom, served in the revolutionary war, taking part in Benedict Arnold's expedition to Quebec. At the age of thirteen Truman B. Ransom was apprenticed a chairmaker and painter in Woodstock. By an arrangement with his employer he attended school during every other quarter, and in 1820 entered Norwich University. There he displayed remarkable ability in mathematics and music and was graduated with high rank in 1825. In 1824 he made surveys and a map of the Connecticut river for the Connecticut River Steamboat & Navigation Co. He was instructor of mathematics and music during 1825–28 and of topography during 1827–28 at his alma mater. In company with Elisha Dunbar, a fellow cadet, he founded the New Jersey Institute in Orange, N. J., in 1828, but upon the death of Prof. Dunbar the school was closed. Ransom then opened a military academy in Fayetteville, N. C., but when it was destroyed by fire a year later, he returned to Norwich as professor of mathematics. Later he held a similar position at Jefferson College, Miss. The president of that school, Maj. Holbrook, a classmate of Ransom, died in August, 1832, and Ransom became acting president. He managed the college with marked success until 1834, when sickness in his family compelled him to resign and return to Norwich, where he made his home until his death. He was vice-president of Norwich University in 1834–35; professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, 1835–37, serving on the "Constellation" for several months in the West Indian squadron; resident engineer on the Utica & Oswego Railroad, 1837–38; resident engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad and chief engineer of the Illinois river improvements in the seventh district, a position he held until October, 1839, when, owing to the financial condition of the state, the work was suspended. Returning to Vermont, he resumed connections with Norwich University. From 1843 until his death he was professor of natural philosophy, military science and civil engineering. Having served for a few months as vice-president, he became president of the university in 1844, and continued in that capacity until May, 1847. Ransom had always taken great interest in the Vermont militia. His great ambition was to make the old "flood wood" militia an effective national guard, and to that end he gave much time and thought. In 1835 he presented to the legislature an elaborate report on the militia laws, and many of his recommendations were adopted. He was commissioned captain in the militia in 1836 and during 1837–44 successively held the commissions of colonel, brigadier general and major general. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was appointed recruiting officer for the 9th U. S. infantry, made up chiefly of New England men and popularly known as the "Old 9th New England," and conducted a special course at the university for men desirous of obtaining commissions in the army. Resigning the presidency of the university on May 7, 1847, he proceeded with the 9th U. S. infantry, of which he was colonel, to Mexico, joining Gen. Scott. In the campaign that followed Col. Ransom especially distinguished himself and received compliments from Gen. Scott for the good discipline and conduct of the regiment and for his skill in handling troops. He was selected to lead the assault on the west side of the hill crowned by the fortress and castle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, and while gallantly leading his command under the heavy fire of the fort he was shot through the head by a musket ball and killed. Col. Ransom was one of the ablest officers of his time and but for his untimely death would have attained a high rank in the army. A Democrat in politics, he took a prominent part in the campaigns of his party in Vermont. He was an eloquent speaker and made many political speeches in Vermont and New Hampshire. He was married in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 2, 1830, to Margaretta Morrison, daughter of Thomas Eugene Greenfield, and had

seven children: Dunbar Richard; Thomas Eugene Greenfield; Mary Rozella; George Richard; Frederick Eugene; Mary Rozella; and Catherine Harriet, wife of Capt. James O'Harra, U.S.A. He died Sept. 13, 1847. (Port. facing p. 326).

BUTLER, James Davie, third president of Norwich University (1847–48), see Vol. IX, p. 190.

WHEATON, Henry Steward, fourth president of Norwich University (1848–49) was born at Wrentham, Mass., about 1820, son of Thomas Dickinson Wheaton. He was graduated A.B. at Brown University with the class of 1841 and entered Harvard University law school almost immediately, pursuing his studies there during 1841–42. He taught in Massachusetts during 1842–48. On Jan. 29, 1848, he was elected president of Norwich University and in February of that year began his active work at Norwich, holding the chair of ancient languages and literature in addition to the office of president. He resigned because of failing health on Aug. 15, 1849, and on Oct. 2, 1849, went to California with Gen. Alonzo Jackman and practiced law in San Francisco, Cal., during 1850–62. He was a fine classical scholar and did much to raise the standard of scholarship at the university. He died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1862.

BOURNS, Edward, fifth president of Norwich University (1850–65), was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 29, 1801. He was graduated A.B. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1833, and soon thereafter entered the employ of Thomas Gregg & Son, publishers, of Cheapside, London, as reviewer and writer. He was subsequently a tutor in an English family. In 1837 he came to America, locating at Philadelphia, Pa., where he opened an English and classical school. There he made the acquaintance of Rev. William DeLancey, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and when the latter went to Geneva, N.Y., as bishop of western New York, he secured the appointment of Bourns as adjunct professor of Latin and Greek at Hobart College. That institution conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1838 and the degree of LL.D. in 1841. Prof. Bourns studied for the Episcopal ministry and was ordained deacon Mar. 7, 1841, and priest Mar. 12, 1842. Resigning his professorship at Hobart in 1845, he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he taught ancient languages and served as a clergyman for five years. In 1850 he was elected president of Norwich University, and for fifteen years was head of that institution. During that period he was also professor of Latin and Greek, and served for several years as rector of the Episcopal church at Hanover, N. H., and Northfield, Vt. He was a popular lecturer and a frequent contributor to the church and literary papers of the country. During his long and faithful administration Pres. Bourns endeared himself to the cadets by his excellent attainments, kindly sympathy and delicate wit. No cadet ever failed to depart from his audience wiser than he had entered. Prof. Bourns' native shrewdness and genial kindness won him respect and admiration. As Rev. Malcolm Douglass said, Prof. Bourns "earned by long practice a right to teach, as it were, ex cathedra. An omnivorous and careful reader, he was always a sincere seeker after truth and never a pedant. He was a man whose courage matched his large, fine physique." He died at Norwich, Vt., July 14, 1871.

SHATTUCK, Samuel Walker, soldier and educator, was born in Groton, Mass., Feb. 18, 1841, son of Col. Walter and Roxanna (Fletcher) Shattuck. He prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and was graduated at Norwich University with the degree of B.S. in civil engineering in 1860. He was instructor in mathematics and tactics at his alma mater from the summer of 1860 until April, 1861, when he joined the famous 6th Mass. regiment, of which he was the sergeant-major, on its memorable trip to Washington, D. C. When it was mustered out, he resumed his work at Norwich University. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed state drill master and spent several months in drilling and instructing Vermont volunteers in Brattleboro, Vt.; at the same time supervising drills in other parts of the state under Gen. Alonzo Jackman. He was commissioned adjutant of the 8th Vermont volunteers in October, 1863, and was promoted captain of Company H, same regiment, Nov. 24, 1864. He served as adjutant of Gen. Stephen Thomas' brigade from September, 1864, to January, 1865; and as brigade inspector during January–June, 1865. He performed gallant service with his regiment in several battles, especially at the battle of Winchester. In that engagement the Union troops were driven back by the enemy from a lack of cartridges, and the 8th Vermont and the 12th Connecticut regiments under Gen. Thomas were ordered to support the line that was giving way. Through a misunderstanding of the orders, the regiments were commanded to attack with fixed bayonets. The line began to waver under the terrible fire of the Confederates, when Capt. Shattuck galloped to the front and with drawn sabre led the charge. At once all hesitation ended and the line swept forward, driving the Confederates from their entrenchments and saving the day. During the war he was often called upon to superintend the construction of field fortifications for large bodies of men. He was mustered out of service with his regiment June 28, 1865, and in the following September returned to Norwich University as professor of mathematics and tactics. He served as acting president from December, 1865, to February, 1867, and as vice-president and adjunct professor of mathematics and military science during 1867–68 and was assistant professor of mathematics and instructor of tactics at the University of Illinois in 1868 and professor in 1871, also serving as acting president and vice-president. He was head of the department of mathematics during 1870–1905 and business agent of the university from 1873 to 1905, when he was appointed comptroller. He was an efficient and popular professor but as Pres. Draper said: "The time came when he could no longer fill two positions that were already great and steadily growing greater, and it was easier to find professors than comptrollers." He retired in 1912. Norwich University conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. in course in 1867, C.E. in course in 1871 and LL.D. in 1907. He was a member of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion and the American Mathematical Society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married Aug. 14, 1866, to Adelaide Louise White of Columbus, O., and left four children: Charles White; Anna Fletcher, who was married to Prof. Arthur W. Palmer of the University of Illinois; Edith Louise, who was married to Prof. James McL. White of the University of Illinois; and Walter Francis Shattuck, professor of architecture, Chicago School of Architecture. He died at Champaign, Ill., Feb. 13, 1915.

WALKER, Thomas Woodruff, soldier and sixth president of Norwich University (1867–68), was born in New Albany, Ind., June 16, 1833. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1856, and commissioned second lieutenant, 3d U. S. infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, Apr. 11, 1861, and captain, May 20, 1861, and on Sept. 11, 1863, was retired from active service. During 1857–60, while stationed at Fort Defiance, N. M., he rendered valuable services in campaigns against the Indians and in scouting expeditions. When the civil war broke out, he was ordered, on Apr. 26, 1861, to Cincinnati, O., as mustering and disbursing officer. He was at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for four months; served in the defense of Washington, D. C., February–March, 1862; took part in the Peninsula campaign in Virginia with the army of the Potomac March–August, 1862, including the siege at Yorktown, the battles of Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing. In the Maryland campaign he saw active service in the battles of Antietam, Sept. 17, and Sniker Gap, Va., Nov. 3, and from December, 1862, to January, 1863, he was engaged in the Rappahannock campaign, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1863. He was on recruiting and mustering service in New York city June–July, 1863; at Davenport, Ia., August–September, 1864; and in the state of New Jersey, May–September, 1865. He breveted major for "gallant and meritorious services" at the battle of Gains' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862. On Feb. 13, 1867, he was elected president of Norwich University and was ordered to the institution by an act of congress, July 28, 1866. A fire having destroyed the buildings in 1866, the university was moved to Northfield, Vt. Maj. Walker did much to increase the prosperity of the university, but his administration was brief, as he was forced to resign in April, 1868, owing to ill health brought on by exposure in the field. In 1868 Norwich University conferred upon him the degree of A.M. He studied law and practiced his profession for several years in Vineland, N. J. He traveled extensively in Europe during 1883–88. He died in South Wilton, Conn., Dec. 9, 1890.

HOWARD, Roger Strong, clergyman and seventh president of Norwich University (1869–71), was born at Thetford, Vt., July 20, 1807. He prepared for college at the Thetford Academy, was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1829 and three years later received the degree of A.M. from that institution. He was principal of the Newburyport (Mass.) high school and Putnam's Free Academy during 1829–48; and the Bangor (Me.) Girl's High School during 1850–56. Having studied for the Episcopal ministry, he was ordained priest in 1856 by Rev. George Burgess, bishop of Maine. He was rector of St. Stephen's Church, Portland, Me., during 1856–60; of Trinity Church, Rutland, Vt., during 1860–67; and of St. James' Church, Woodstock, Vt., during 1867–69. In September, 1869, he became president of Norwich University, but resigned Nov. 27, 1871, to reënter church work. He had proved an able and efficient president and had done much to raise the standard of instruction and to increase the public's confidence in the university. His resignation was received with regret by the friends and trustees of the institution. He served as trustee of the university during 1863–76. In 1873 he became rector of the Church of the Reconciliation, Webster, Mass., where he served with marked success until his retirement from the active ministry in 1879. His last years were spent at Greenfield, Mass. An able clergyman, Dr. Howard was successful in everything he undertook because of his indomitable perseverance and personal magnetism. Bishop Paddock of Massachusetts said of his work: "His ministry has been one marked by peace, love, wisdom, labor and success." Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1868. He was married (1) in 1831 to Martha Pike of Newburyport, Mass., who died in 1832, leaving one child, Sarah Boardman, wife of Hon. C. C. Conant of Greenfield, Mass. He was married (2) in 1860 to Charlotte P. Jewett, of Portland, Me. He died at Greenfield, Mass., Apr. 16, 1880.

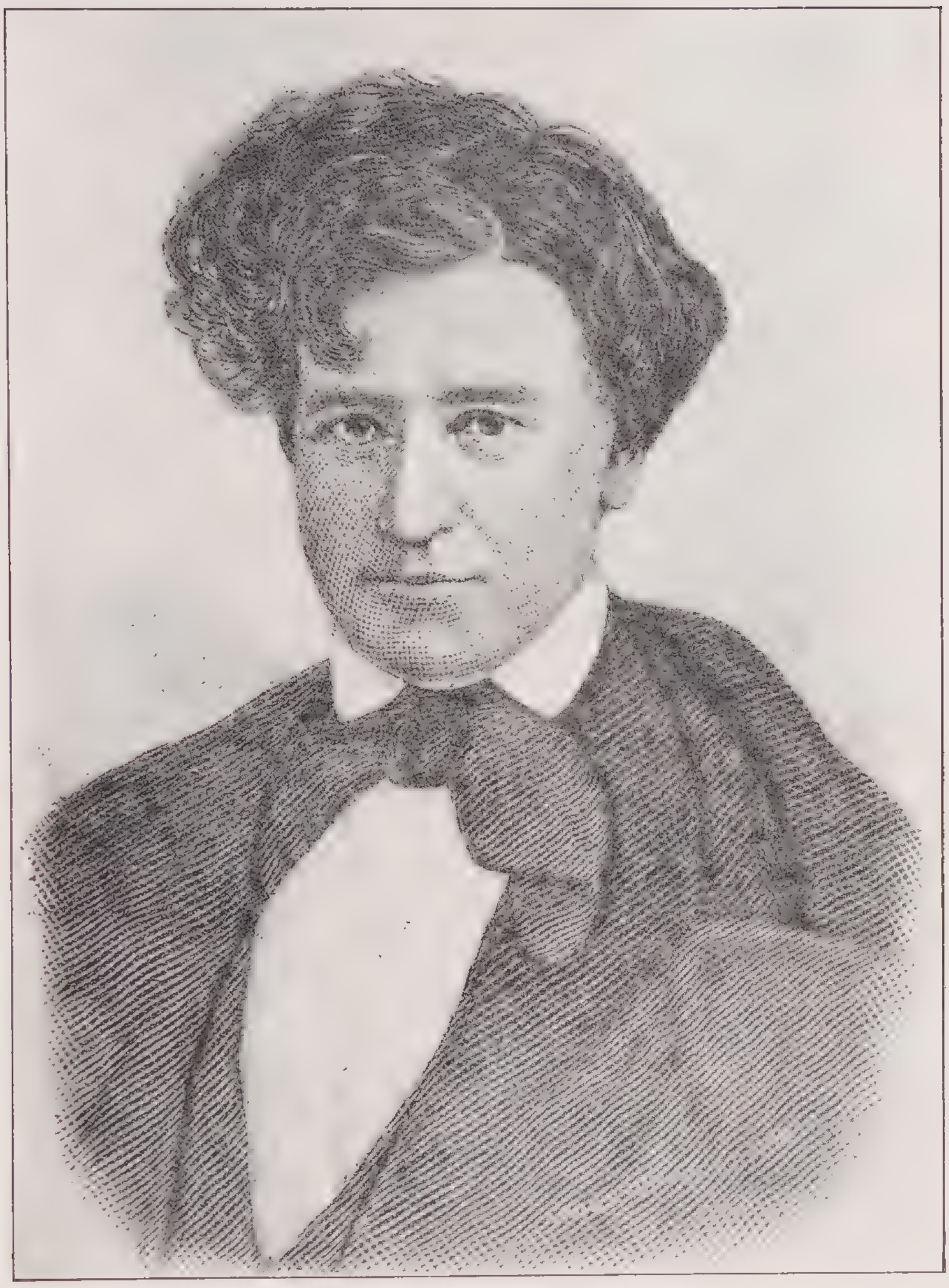
DOUGLASS, Malcolm, clergyman and eighth president of Norwich University (1871–75), was born at West Point, N. Y., July 19, 1825, son of Maj. David Bates and Anna Eliza (Ellicott) Douglass, and grandson of Nathaniel Bates, an early settler of Pompton, N. J. He prepared for college in the schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and under the tuition of his mother, and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1846. He studied for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., July 3, 1849, and priest in St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y., May 26, 1850. He was rector at Seneca Falls, N. Y., during 1850–52; Albion, N. Y., 1852–55; and Waterloo, N. Y., 1855–59. In 1859 he entered upon a twelve-year rectorship at St. Paul's Church, Windsor, Vt., and so gained the love and respect of the whole diocese that upon the death of Bishop Hopkins, in 1868, he was the first choice of the clergy for the succession, but he would not allow his name to be presented to the convention. In 1863, he had become a trustee of Norwich University, and in 1871 was elected its president. While serving as head of the institution, he was also professor of intellectual philosophy and Christian ethics. Dr. Douglass proved an efficient administrator, and did much to strengthen the courses of study. Although he had never studied military science, he was a careful observer of the methods of discipline in practice at West Point and was in full sympathy with military training and therefore made a good commanding officer. In 1875 failing health forced him to resign. He was rector of Christ Church, Andover, Mass., from 1875 to 1883, when poor health again demanded his resignation. In 1887 he took temporary charge of Christ Church, Plymouth, Mass., but in the following year was again obliged to give up his labors. Hobart College awarded him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1849, and Trinity College conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. in 1850 and S.T.D. in 1869. He was married in Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1851, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hale, president of Hobart College, and had six children: Mary Caroline; Benjamin Hale; David Bates; Malcolm; Andrew Ellicott; and Moses Hale Douglass. He died at Wareham, Mass., Sept. 25, 1887, while conducting services at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

SWETT, Josiah, clergyman, was born in Claremont, N. H., Aug. 14, 1814, son of Josiah and Hannah (Healey) Swett. His first paternal American ancestor was John Swett, who came from England, in 1642, and settled at Newbury, Mass., and the line of descent is traced through John's son, Benjamin, who married Hester Weare; their son Joseph, his son Jonathan, who

married Deborah Tilton, and their son Josiah, who married Prudence Dodge, and was the grandfather of Josiah Swett. He prepared for college at the Chester, Vt., Academy and the Kimball Union Academy, Meridan, N. H., and was graduated at Norwich University in 1837. He received the degree of A.M. three years later and D.D. in 1864. He was principal of the Claremont, N. H., Academy for three years and then became professor of Latin and Greek at Norwich University. In association with Gen. Alonzo Jackman, in the summer of 1841 he began the publication of the "Citizen Soldier," the first publication, as far as known, devoted to the training of the militia; the enterprise did not prove a success and in a few months the publication was suspended. Swett and Jackman then established the New England Seminary at Windsor, Vt., in 1841, conducting it successfully until 1844 when they returned to their former positions at Norwich University. Resigning in 1845, he became principal of the Claremont Seminary. In 1843 he began studying for the Episcopal ministry; was ordained deacon Mar. 12, 1847, and priest on Sept. 15, 1847. He was rector of the church at Bethel, Vt., 1847–65; and professor of divinity in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington, Vt., 1865–67. He was subsequently rector of churches in Royalton, Jericho, Fairfax, Fairfield, Swanton, and Highgate, Vt. He made his home in Highgate from 1877 until his death. He took great interest in the welfare of Norwich University, serving as trustee, 1857–88; secretary of the board, 1862–76; and acting president from Aug. 12, 1875, to Oct. 19, 1876. Trinity College honored him with the degree of A.M. in 1856. He conducted for several years "The Champlain Hall" in Highgate, Vt. He was an able scholar and popular lecturer and met with marked success as a clergyman. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese in Vermont for twenty-five years, dean of the convention of Burlington for several years; deputy to the general convention in Philadelphia in 1856. He took an active interest in military matters, serving for some time as major in the state militia and as secretary of the military convention held at Norwich, Vt., during 1838–41. His published books are "A Manual of Family Prayer," "An Essay on the Firmament as the Work of the Third Day of Creation," "Swett's Murray," an English grammar, and an edition of Thompson's "Seasons" and Pope's "Essay on Man," with notes for the use of schools. He also contributed numerous articles to the various periodicals of the country. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 6, 1843, to Mary Jarvis, daughter of Edward Raymond Campbell. She died Apr. 6, 1845, leaving one child: Mary Campbell, wife of John A. Fitch. He was again married Oct. 30, 1845, to Lucy Miranda, daughter of James Putnam Wheeler of Newport, N. H., by whom he had nine children: Hannah Sybyl, wife of Theodore P. Lukens; James Wheeler; Marilla Elizabeth; William Plummer; Josiah; Hester Miranda; Paul Flynn; Katharine Healy; and Lois Jane Swett. He died at Highgate, Vt., Jan. 4, 1890.

CURTIS, Charles Albert, soldier and ninth president of Norwich University (1876–80) was born at Hallowell, Me., Oct. 4, 1835, son of Charles Stubbs and Amanda Fitzallan (Ham) Curtis. He was prepared for college at the Maine State and Yarmouth (Me.) seminaries, and was graduated A.B. at Norwich University in 1861. He also received the degree of A.M. from that institution. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to his state, was appointed state drill master, and was engaged from April to June, 1861, in drilling and instructing volunteers, meanwhile taking the examinations and receiving the degree of A.B. at Bowdoin College. He accompanied the 6th Maine volunteers to Virginia, as instructor of the field officers of the regiment, and saw active service with his regiment until June, 1862. He served for a short time as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. W. S. Hancock. On Apr. 17, 1862, he was appointed second lieutenant, 7th U. S. infantry, for extraordinary merit; was transferred to the 5th U. S. infantry, Apr. 28, 1862, joining his regiment at Fort Craig, N. M.; was promoted first lieutenant Mar. 30, 1864, and breveted captain Sept. 27, 1865, for meritorious services during the war. He served against the Texan forces on the Rio Grande in 1862, and during 1862–69 fought against the Indians of the Southwest. Because of wounds received in the line of duty he was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1870, and was given full rank of captain by act of congress in 1899. In 1868 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University. He held that chair until 1880, with the exception of one year, 1875–76, when he filled a similar position at St. Augustine's College, Benicia, Cal. Having been elected president of Norwich, Oct. 19, 1876, he served four years, resigning in 1880. He was a capable and efficient executive, and raised considerable sums of money to improve the university grounds and buildings and to complete Jackman hall. He compiled the first book of regulations published by the university and made several changes in the organization of cadet corps. During 1876–81 he was also a trustee of the university. A prominent member of the Alpha Sigma Pi fraternity, he remodeled the society's ritual in 1869. Capt. Curtis was professor of military science at the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., 1880–85; East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., 1885–89; Kenyon Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Mo., 1890–92; the Howe School, Lima, Ind., 1892–93. In 1895(?) he removed to Madison, Wis., where he became professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, his last position. There he had the honor of commanding the largest cadet corps in the United States. Taking active interest in the national guard, he was colonel in the Minnesota N. G., 1880–85; lieutenant-colonel of the Florida N. G., 1885–89, and of the Wisconsin N. G., 1901–07. Col. Curtis contributed popular stories and historical articles to the "St. Nicholas," "Wide Awake," "Youth's Companion," "Harper's Young People," and other periodicals, and wrote one book. "Captured by the Navajos" (1898). He was a Mason and a member of several historical and military societies. He was married May 17, 1866, to Harriette Louise Hughes, of Ashland, N. H., and had five children: Warden Allen; Capt. Lawrence Albert, U. S. A.; George Hughes; Dorothy Hughes, wife of Wallace Chickering, and Barbara Helton, wife of Earl B. Rose. Col. Curtis died in Madison, Wis., May 26, 1907.

LEWIS, Charles Hildreth, soldier and tenth president of Norwich University (1880-92), was born at Alton, Me., Aug. 5, 1837. His family removed to Bangor, Me., where he was prepared for college. He was graduated B.S. at Norwich University in 1855. Soon after graduation he was engaged in government surveying and civil



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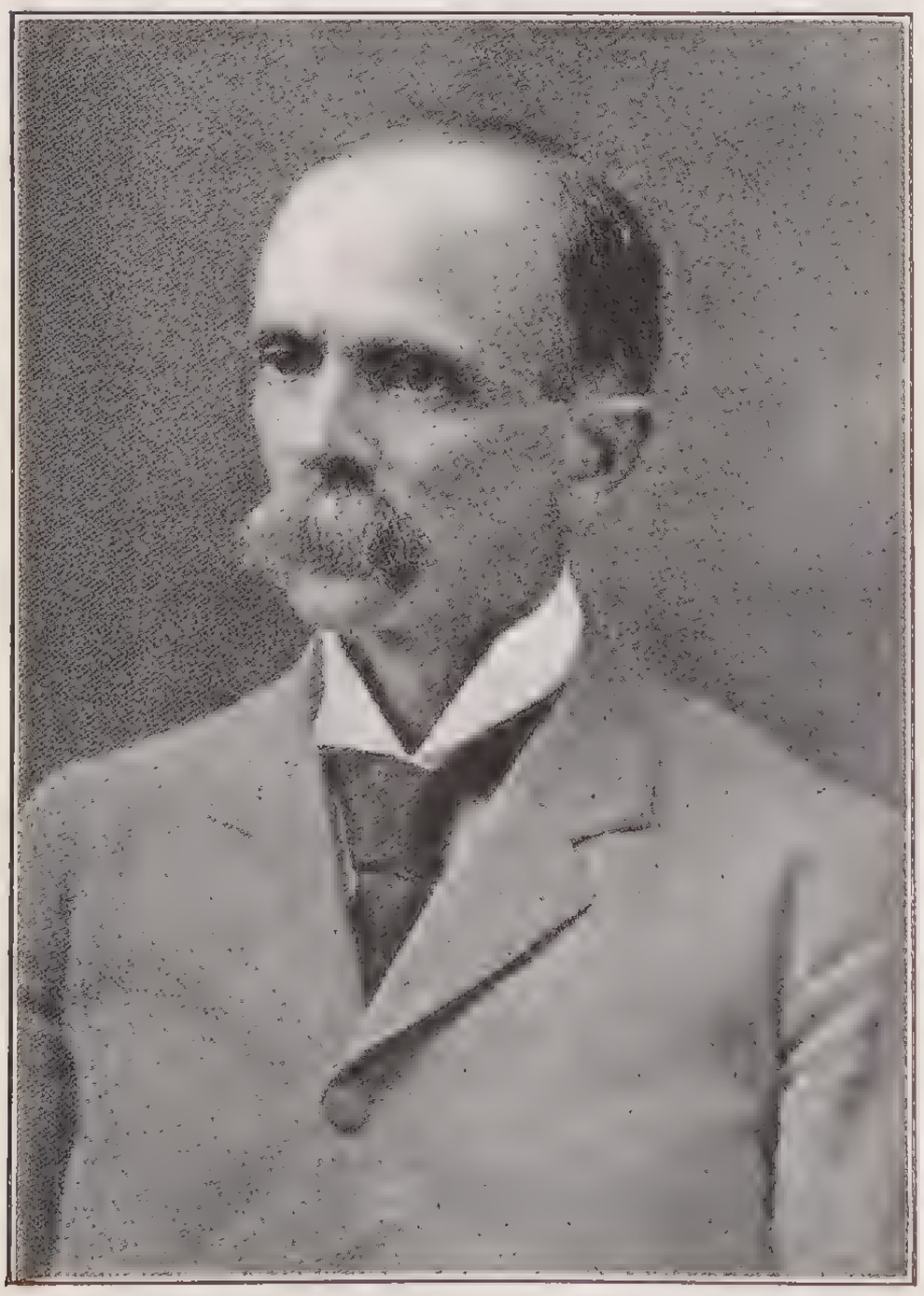
TRUMAN B. RANSOM



CHARLES H. LEWIS
PRESIDENT OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY



GEORGE NICHOLS
PRESIDENT OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY



CHARLES DOLE
PRESIDENT OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY



ALLAN D. BROWN
PRESIDENT OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY

engineering in Minnesota and Iowa. Having offered his services to the government at the beginning of the civil war, he was commissioned captain in the 10th U. S. infantry on Aug. 5, 1861. He was in active service at the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga; he took part in Sherman's historic march to the sea; and distinguished himself at the battle of Nashville, for which he was breveted lieutenant-colonel. After doing engineering work for a year, he spent two years in mining in Colorado. In 1868 he went to New York city, and for several years was engaged in the brokerage business, becoming a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He was later interested in real estate and owned valuable property on the coast of Maine, where in 1887 he founded Sorrento, one of the finest watering places in Maine. In 1880, when Norwich University was in such serious financial straits that it was on the verge of closing its doors, Col. Lewis generously advanced large sums of money. In recognition of this service he was elected president of the university on Dec. 21, 1880. The university was renamed Lewis College, but the old name was restored in 1884 by action of the state legislature. Pres. Lewis made many improvements in the curriculum, and before he met with business losses rendered generous financial aid to the institution. He resigned the presidency June 30, 1892. He was married to Orianna Pendleton, of Belfort, Me., and had four children: Lenora, wife of Dr. James Jackson; Dexter Wadleigh; Kenneth Hastings, and Edison Lewis. He died at Camden, Me., Dec. 8, 1906.

NICHOLS, George, acting president of Norwich University (1885–95), was born in Northfield, Vt., Apr. 17, 1827, son of James and Annise Aiken (Dole) Nichols, and grandson of Eleazer Nichols, a soldier in the revolutionary war. Finding that his talents led toward medicine rather than toward law, as he had first planned, he gave up the idea of entering college and in 1848 began to study medicine with Dr. Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., of Northfield. He was graduated M.D. at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., in 1851, having displayed such ability in his college work that he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. He refused the offer, however, in order to practice. He was associated with Dr. Thayer until the civil war. Upon the organization of the 13th Vermont volunteers in September, 1862, he was commissioned its surgeon and at the battle of Gettysburg had charge of a field hospital of the first army corps. Early in his career in Northfield he took a prominent part in local political affairs. He was state librarian during 1848–53, secretary of state during 1865–84, and was president of the state constitutional convention of 1870, which adopted the biennial system of elections. He had charge of the Republican campaigns in Vermont in 1872, 1876 and 1880, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1872, being a member of the national Republican committee. Besides his medical practice in Northfield he conducted a drug business and was clerk and treasurer of the Vermont & Canada Railroad during 1856–59. He was clerk of the Consolidated Railroad Co. of Vermont during 1883–88, and president of the Northfield National Bank during 1875–1900, and thereafter vice-president of the latter until his death. He took an active interest in educational matters, serving as trustee of the Northfield Institution from 1865 until its reorganization as the Northfield Graded and High School in 1870, and then as director until 1882. He was a trustee of the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vt., and of Norwich University, being treasurer of the latter during 1866–78, and vice-president and acting president during 1885–95. He generously aided the university from time to time with his services and money. In 1881 the university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the De Witt Clinton (Masonic) Lodge of Northfield and the Mount Zion Commandery of Knights Templars of Montpelier, Vt. Dr. Nichols was a man of large and imposing stature, of marked ability and of an engaging and attractive personality. He was married in 1852 to Ellen Maria, daughter of Abijah Blake of Vergennes, Vt., and had two children who died in infancy. Dr. Nichols died in Northfield, Vt., Apr. 28, 1907.

DOLE, Charles, acting president of Norwich University (1895–96), was born at Northfield, Vt., Oct. 22, 1843, son of Christopher Sargeant and Harriet (Howes) Dole. He was prepared for college at the Northfield Institution, and entered Norwich University in 1866, being graduated B.Sc. in 1869, having studied, in addition to the regular work, the Latin and literature of the classical course. He received the degree of A.M. in 1872. During 1868–70 he was instructor in Latin and mathematics, and in 1871 became professor of history, rhetoric, logic and belles-lettres, a position he held for fifteen years. In 1871 he established the university mess hall and conducted it until 1882, and again during 1898–1903. When the finances of Norwich were in a critical condition in January, 1873, he undertook to meet all the financial obligations of the university. He did so for two and a half years, sustaining thereby a heavy personal loss. During the absence of Pres. Curtis in 1875–76, Prof. Dole served as executive officer and commandant of cadets. He was secretary of the faculty in 1881–86, president of the alumni during 1892–94, vice-president of the university in 1895, and acting president in 1895–96. A constant and active friend of Norwich, he gave liberally of both his time and money to advance its interests. In 1886 Prof. Dole resigned his professorship to devote more time to his other interests. He was engaged extensively in farming, and during 1885–89 was editor of the "Vermont Farmer." He was president of the Dole, Brill Black Slate Co. and the Vermont Black Slate Co. He served as superintendent of the Northfield schools during 1874–82, and represented Northfield in the state house of representatives during 1888–90. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Universalist church. He was a member of De Witt Clinton (Masonic) Lodge, the I.O.G.T., the Theta Chi fraternity, and the Northfield Conversational Club. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 2, 1870, to Mary Ione Gilman, of Paw Paw, Mich., who died in 1887, leaving four children: Carl Gilman; Harvey Raymond; Anna May; and Lena Harry Dole; and (2) July 3, 1893, to Mrs. Clara (Austin) McClearn, of Northfield, Vt., by whom he had three children: Clara Marion; Charles Paul; and Ralph Austin Dole.

BROWN, Allan Danvers, naval officer and eleventh president of Norwich University (1896–1904), was born in Batavia, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1843, son of Joshua Lawrence and Diana (Osborne)

Brown. His first American ancestor was Thomas Brown, a native of England, who settled in Concord, Mass., about 1640. From him and his wife Bridget, the line of descent is traced through their son Boaz and his wife Mary Winship; their son Thomas and his wife Rachel Poulter; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Potter; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Bateman; their son Rev. John and his wife Abigail Wright; their son Cyrus and his wife Milla Lawrence, who were the grandparents of Allan Danvers Brown. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1863, standing first in his class, and at the same time was commissioned ensign and ordered to the "Iroquois," then on blockade duty at Wilmington, Del. In the spring of 1864 he was ordered with his ship to foreign waters and made an extended cruise to the English channel, the South American coast, the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch East Indies, returning in October, 1865. On Nov. 10, 1865, he was promoted master and served for several months on the "Rhode Island," the flagship of the Home and West Indies stations. He was promoted lieutenant Nov. 10, 1866, and that same year was appointed executive officer of the "Unadilla" and ordered to the China station. During his services in Chinese waters the gunboat captured a Chinese pirate junk and also visited Bangkok, Siam, being the first man-of-war to enter the river Menam. On Mar. 12, 1868, he was promoted lieutenant commander, and in 1869 was detailed for duty at the U. S. Naval Academy, where he served as instructor in mathematics until 1872. Thereafter, for one year, he was navigation officer of the "Omaha" on the Pacific station, and later held the same position on the flagship "Pensacola." During 1876–80, he was at the U. S. Naval Academy as instructor in the department of astronomy, navigation and surveying, and for one year was chief of the department. He was promoted commander Jan. 22, 1880, and in the summer of that year was on duty at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I. In January, 1882, he was placed in command of the U. S. ss. "Jamestown," then at Mare Island, with instruction to bring his ship to Newport, where she was to be put in the tramming service. For a year and a half he was engaged in training apprentices, receiving an official letter of thanks from the Bureau of Equipment for his efficient services. In 1884 he was ordered to the Naval Home in Philadelphia, and in a few months to the Naval Observatory in Washington as assistant superintendent. Here he remained for four years, acting for a portion of the time as superintendent. His special charge was the nautical department, including the time service. He was instrumental in the establishment of time-balls at several points along the Atlantic coast, and in the extension of the time service to the railroads of the country, being appointed as representative of the observatory at the general time convention in New York in 1887. He was the first to urge on the Western Union Telegraph Co. the adoption of the present system of distributing the time. In 1891 he was retired because of ill health, and returned to Brattleboro, Vt. Shortly afterward he became a candidate for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was ordained deacon in St. Michael's Church, Nov. 30, 1892. He was rector of Christ Church, Guilford, Vt., until June, 1894, when he volunteered to take charge of the Episcopal mission in Barre, Vt., where he remained two years. In June, 1895, he was ordained priest in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt. On Nov. 10, 1896, he was elected president of Norwich University, was inaugurated on December 8, serving until January, 1904, when he resigned on account of failing health. Pres. Brown proved an efficient head of the institution, and his administration was one of the most successful in the history of the university. During his term of office Dewey hall was secured; a large tract of land was added to the grounds; the military department was more fully recognized by the United States war department and the university was recognized by the state as its military college. At the time of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, Pres. Brown offered his services to the government. He was ordered to the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., where he served three months. Part of the time he was captain of the yard. He was a prolific writer on technical and religious subjects. He contributed the following articles to the U. S. Naval Institute: "Navigation, A. D. 1594," Vol. 3; "A Brief Account of the Progress of the Art of Navigation," Vol. 5; "Duchemin Compass," Vol. 5; "Jack Haultaut, Midshipman, U. S. Navy, or Life at the Naval Academy," Vols. 12–13. In 1879 he won the gold medal of the U. S. Naval Institute in the prize essay competition on "Naval Education." He prepared a paper for the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on the "Electrical Distribution of Time," which was republished in the "Scientific American." He was also a frequent contributor to "Harper's Magazine" and the "Army and Navy Journal." In 1897 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 29, 1863, to Gertrude, daughter of Hon. Royall Tyler, of Brattleboro; she died in 1877, leaving two children, Helen Tyler and Ethel Ruth, wife of Rev. George J. Sutherland; he was married (2) Oct. 20, 1880, to Adeline Shannon, daughter of Hon. William Shannon Peirce of Philadelphia, Pa., by whom he had one son, William Peirce Brown, of the U. S. Navy. Pres. Brown died at Waynesville, N. C., Apr. 3, 1904.

SPOONER, Charles Horace, twelfth president of Norwich University (1904–15), was born in Charleston, N. H., Aug. 6, 1858, son of Stephen Alden and Sophia Lois (Hall) Spooner. He was graduated B.S. at Norwich University in 1878, and A.B. in 1879, having distinguished himself in mathematics and the classical languages. He was commandant and instructor in English in the St. Augustine College, Benicia, Cal., during 1879–81, resigning to take a similar position at the Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vt. At the latter school he organized the military department and brought the corps of cadets to a high state of proficiency. After holding the principalship of a grammar school in Fitchburg, Mass., for two years (1889–91), he became instructor of mathematics in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and was given charge of the second-year class. He resigned that position in 1904 upon being elected president of his alma mater. During his presidency of Norwich the enrollment in the student body was increased 76 per cent. and the faculty was doubled. The Alumni hall, in memory of Capt. Alden Partridge, was completed, the Carnegie library building secured, the endowment fund largely increasd, and the income from the state increased eightfold. He resigned in 1915, and a year later was made president emeritus. Always interested in military matters,

he served as major in the Cal. N. G. while commandant of St. Augustine College, and during 1887–89 was major and inspector of rifle practice on the brigade staff of the Vermont militia. He was an ardent advocate of teaching manual training in the schools of the country, and he has written and spoken freely on educational, military and technical subjects. In 1897 Norwich University honored him with the degree of A.M., and in 1904 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is a member of the Episcopal church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and several forestry, peace and arbitration, and educational societies. He was married in Gardner, Me., Nov. 15, 1882, to Inez Grant, daughter of David G. Davis, and has one son, James Davis Spooner.

REEVES, Ira Louis, thirteenth president of Norwich University (1915–18), was born in Jefferson City, Mo., Mar. 8, 1872, son of Martin Rhodes and Rebecca (Zimmerman) Reeves. He attended the Eldon and Miller county (Mo.) academies, and in 1902–03, while professor of military science and tactics at Purdue University, took a special course in civil engineering, completing the course at the University of Vermont, where he was commandant, during 1912–15, and received the degree of C.E. in 1915. He was given the degree of Litt.D. by Norwich University in 1916 and LL.D. by Middlebury College in 1917. During 1891–92 he was private in the 1st regiment, Missouri National Guard, and enlisting in the U. S. army in December, 1893, he successively served as private, lance corporal, corporal, and sergeant of Co. B, 4th U. S. infantry. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 17th U. S. infantry Apr. 19, 1897, was with that regiment in the Santiago campaign of the Spanish-American war (1898), and was recommended for brevet first lieutenant for "untiring energy and bravery that could not be excelled" in that campaign. From July 18 to Aug. 14, 1898, he was with his company in the occupation of Cuba. In February, 1899, he was ordered to the Philippine Islands and fought in the campaign on the island of Luzon, being slightly wounded at San Luis and severely wounded at San Fernando, Pampangna province. Retiring from active service because of wounds, Nov. 11, 1901, with the rank of captain, he was commandant and professor of military science successively at Purdue University, 1902; Henry Kendall College, Muskogee, Indian Territory, 1904–05; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, O., 1909–10, and University of Vermont, 1912–15. During the interval 1905–09 he was engineer, president and general manager of the Muskogee Electric Traction Co., and as such prepared plans and specifications for the Tulsa (Okla.) Electric Traction Co. (1906), the Shawnee (Okla.) Electric Traction Co. (1907), and the Ardmore (Okla.) Electric Traction Co. (1908–09). An expert rifle and pistol shot, Col. Reeves has long been interested in shooting. While captain of the Vermont state rifle team, he won several state championships with the pistol and he has invented a gun-cleaning machine (1911); an automatic timing device (1911), to be attached to the muzzle of a rifle or pistol to indicate the lapse of time in firing a timed score; an automatic ball-throwing machine (1912) for shooting galleries, so designed that if the ball, upon being thrown in the air is not hit, it falls back into the machine to be used again; a hit-defining target (1911), and a target-registering device (1912). His inventive ability has been exercised in other directions, resulting in a dish-washing machine, a clothes-washing machine, a garment presser, and a bomb-projecting machine operated by the use of centrifugal force. He was elected president of Norwich University, Oct. 22, 1915. With characteristic energy he began his labors by broadening the work of the institution, securing the coöperation of Adj. Gen. Tillotson of Vermont, the officers of the national guard of the state, of which he was the commander, and the Roughriders' Association, in raising funds to build new buildings. He was commissioned captain of the 1st Vt. infantry in 1914, and as colonel commanded that regiment on the Mexican border during the mobilization of the national guard in 1916. He resigned the presidency of Norwich to serve in the regular army in the war with Germany, becoming lieutenant colonel Aug. 5, 1917, and colonel in the following December, and was in active service in France as a member of the 7th, 31st and 35th divisions. He was wounded the day the armistice was signed. In February, 1919, he was made commanding officer and president of the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaune, Côte-d'Or, France, serving thus until the university was discontinued in June, 1919. After a brief service on the war department claims board, he resigned from the army in March, 1920, and settled in Tulsa, Okla., to practice industrial and commercial engineering in a consulting capacity. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the war department and chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the republic of France. He is the author of "Bamboo Tales" (1903); "Manual for Aspirants for Commissions, U. S. A." (1903); "Manual for Aspirants for Commissions in U. S. Military Service" (1910); "A. B. C. of Rifle, Revolver and Pistol Shooting" (1913), and "Military Education in the United States" (1914). Col. Reeves is a member of the Chemists' Club of New York, Pi Delta Sigma fraternity, Vermont Society of Engineers, American Association of Engineers, National Education Association, and the Association of Presidents of Military Colleges and Schools. He was married at Columbus, O., Dec. 28, 1899, to Carolyn Louise, daughter of Almanzer Denslow Smith, a railroad official, and has two children: Louis Paul Denslow and Dorothy Virginia Reeves.

PLUMLEY, Charles Albert, fourteenth president of Norwich University (1920–), was born in Northfield, Vt., April 14, 1875, son of Frank and Lavinia Lucretia (Fletcher) Plumley. He was graduated at Norwich University in 1896, receiving the degree of M.A. three years later. After his graduation, he was principal of the Northfield high school for four years and then began the study of law under the preceptorship of his father. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1903, and subsequently practiced with his father under the firm name of Plumley & Plumley. He was secretary of the French-Venezuelan Mixed Commission which met in Northfield in 1905 and of which his father was umpire. From 1907 to 1912 he served the city of Northfield as its law agent, and during 1900–1910, he was assistant clerk and clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, having been assistant secretary of the Vermont senate in 1894. In 1912 he was elected to the Vermont house of representatives and served as speaker. In 1913 Gov. Fletcher appointed him state commissioner of taxes and he was reappointed in 1915 and 1917.

At the expiration of his term in 1919 he was appointed to the legal staff of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, O. He occupied this position one year, when he was elected president of Norwich University. During the first years of his administration the Taylor Memorial Riding Hall was erected at a cost of $35,000, and the Sabine athletic field was purchased and developed. The student enrollment for 1921–22 increased 15 per cent., and $400,000 was added to the permanent endowment fund. Mr. Plumley gave a considerable portion of his time to the Vermont National Guard, entering its service in 1899 when he was commissioned first lieutenant of company F, 1st regiment. During 1900–03 he served as captain, and was on the staff of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge at the inauguration of Pres. McKinley. He has been a director of the Northfield National Bank since 1905 and a vice-president since 1917. He was for a time chairman of the board of trustees of the Northfield high school and graded schools. He is devoted to fishing, hunting and gardening, specializing in peony culture. In 1921 Norwich University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a Republican in politics and a Methodist in religion. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, the Mystic Shrine, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Northfield Conversational Club and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married Aug. 22, 1900, to Emilie Adele, daughter of George P. Stevens, and has three children: Allan Rudolph; Evelyn Stevens and Fletcher Donald Plumley.

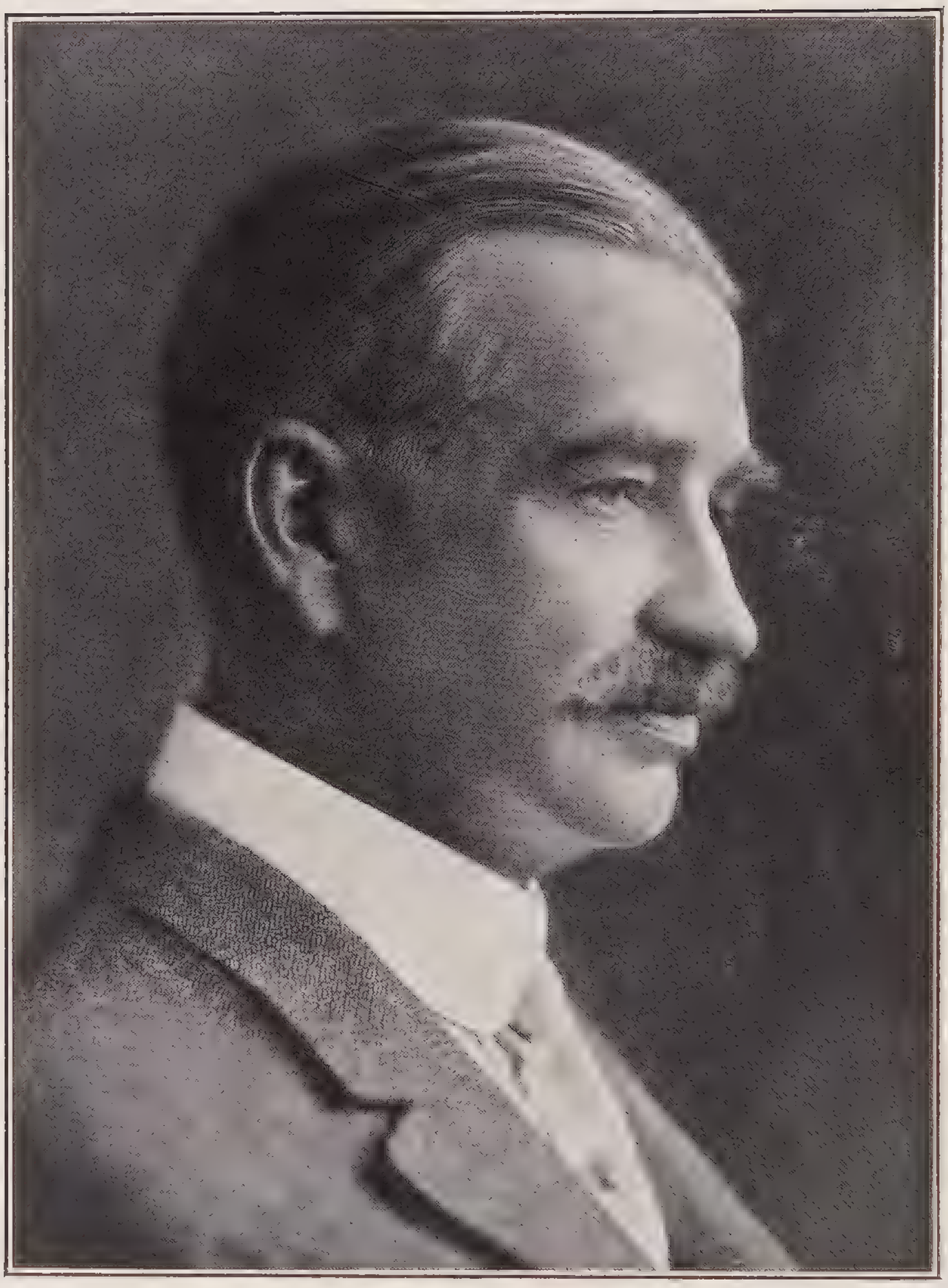
BATES, Mary Elizabeth, physician, was born at Manitowoc, Wis., Feb. 25, 1861, daughter of William Wallace and Marie (Cole) Bates, and sister of Lindon W. Bates (q.v.), an engineer. Her father (q.v.) was an authority on American merchant marine, and her mother was a graduate of the New York Hydropathic Medical College. Dr. Bates was graduated at the Woman's Medical School (now a part of Northwestern University) in 1881, her diploma being dated one year ahead of her twenty-first birthday. She was the first woman interne in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, having won in a competitive examination with six men, and in this trying position in the pioneer days of women physicians she very ably demonstrated the fitness of women sharing with men such positions in the general hospitals. She was lecturer on minor surgery and demonstrator of anatomy at Northwestern University during 1882–83. After a post-graduate course at the General Hospital in Vienna, Austria, she returned to the Woman's Medical School in 1885 as professor of anatomy, holding that chair for four years. She was instrumental in saving her father's life in 1889, when a physician had incorrectly diagnosed his case and had given him but one week to live. By administering the proper treatment he lived for seventeen years, and within three weeks was able to go to Washington and receive the president's appointment as commissioner of navigation. In 1891 Dr. Bates settled permanently in Denver, Colo., where she established a large practice, specializing in diseases of women and children. She has long been active in reform work in Denver as member of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association and founder and first president of the Colorado Women's Political Club. In 1894 she established the ''Woman Voter,'' a weekly, the first woman's suffrage newspaper in the West. She founded the White Star Society, the purpose of which is ''to ascertain, teach and establish the truth concerning the so-called dumb animals or animals other than mankind, and to promote and secure their protection, welfare and happiness throughout the world.'' She was a founder of the Clean City Club and the Denver School for Practical Nurses. She was one of the organizers and secretary of the Woman's Protective League, designed to remedy the abuses practiced in the juvenile court. She secured the enactment by the Colorado legislature of a law for the sex protection of children in 1905; an ''age of consent'' law in 1907; the ''indecent liberties'' law; a mandatory law for the physical examination of public school children, probably the soundest and most effective legislation of its kind ever enacted by state legislatures; and a law requiring game wardens to provide food for starving elk, deer and antelope (1909). As president of the Humane Education Society she secured the erection of over fifty drinking fountains for men and animals in Denver, and as secretary of the Denver Dumb Friends League she raised most of the funds for the erection of a model animal shelter. During the European war Dr. Bates was secretary of the Colorado Medical Women's War Service League. For a number of years she was surgical editor of the ''Woman's Medical Journal.'' She is a member of the American Medical Association, the Colorado State Medical Society, the Denver County Medical Society and the Woman's Club of Denver, and has been chairman of the school health committee of the National Education Association. Introduced and conducted the Baby Health Contest in Colorado and Utah and published the Model Baby Health Score Card.

SKENE, Philip, soldier, was born in London, England, about 1720. He entered the British army in 1739, participated in the continental campaigns of the war of the Austrian succession and in the suppression of the Jacobite insurrection which ended in 1747 on the field of Culloden. At the outbreak of King George's war his regiment was transferred to America in 1756. In the following year he was promoted captain of the 27th foot, and two years later was advanced to major. He served in Howe's ill-starred campaign against Ticonderoga, and was with Amherst in the capture of the French posts on Lake Champlain. In October, 1759, he was placed in command of Crown Point, and having discovered the great natural resources of that region, formed the project of purchasing a tract of land and opening it to settlement. He purchased a number of allotments to soldiers, and in 1765 obtained a patent for 25,000 acres. The 27th foot having been ordered to Ireland in 1768, Maj. Skene first effected an exchange to the 10th foot, and later sold his commission to enable him to continue his colonization plans. With slave labor brought from Cuba he built an imposing manor house, saw and grist mills and other buildings at the mouth of Woods Creek, which was named Skenesborough (changed to Whitehall in 1788), and made strong inducements to settlers of what is now Vermont. For the iron ore found on this property he built what was the first iron furnace in the Lake Champlain region, and when in May, 1775, Skenesborough was seized by a company of Green Mountain boys under Capt. Herrick, the iron was made of service to the American cause. On June 19, 1771, he received a patent for 2,400 acres at Bessborough, now Westport, N. Y. He became inter-

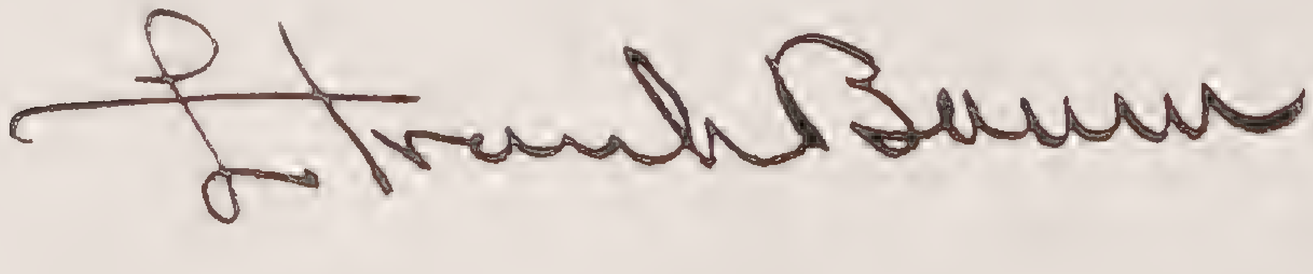


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Mary Elizabeth Gates



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



ested in the erection of a new royal province by residents of Vermont as a result of the controversy over the New Hampshire Grants, a project endorsed by the Vermont legislature Apr. 11, 1775. The capital was to be at Skenesborough and with the promise of the position of governor Maj. Skene went to England for a charter. From his correspondence with the Vermont authorities it appears that the charter was actually issued, and he was given the title of "Lieutenant Governor of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods and Forests bordering on Lake Champlain," and was moreover authorized to raise a loyalist regiment. Upon visiting Philadelphia immediately after his return from England, presumably for the purpose of interviewing members of the continental congress, Skene was arrested upon the order of the continental congress, and a committee of three, of which John Adams was chairman, appointed to examine his papers, reported that he was a dangerous character. He was imprisoned at Middletown, Conn., but was paroled on the security of Gov. Trumbull, and in August, 1776, was exchanged for James Lovell. Attempting to assert authority in his land patents, he found that the people had become hostile to him because of his siding with New York in the New Hampshire Grants controversy, and he thereupon embarked for England. He returned to America as a volunteer in Gen. Burgoyne's expedition, and became the latter's most intimate friend and trusted adviser. It is said that actuated by a desire of being reinstated in his province, he advised Burgoyne to take the route to Skenesborough and Fort Edward, instead of following down Lake George, and it was his advice that led to the disastrous expedition of Gen. Baum to Bennington. He had four horses shot under him at the battle of Bennington. Skene surrendered with his regiment Oct. 7, 1777, and two years later all his property was confiscated by the state of New York. His last years were spent in retirement at Addersey Lodge, near Stoke Goldington, Buckinghamshire, England, where he died Oct. 9, 1810.

BAUM, L[yman] Frank, author and playwright, was born at Chittenango, Madison co., N. Y., May 15, 1856, son of Benjamin Ward and Cynthia (Stanton) Baum. His father was one of the earliest producers and operators in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and in 1861 established the family home at "Rose Lawn," near Syracuse, N. Y., where the son received an academic education. At the age of twelve he founded the "Rose Lawn Home Journal," and published it monthly for three years, writing the articles, setting the type and doing the printing. In 1871 he merged it with the Syracuse "Empire," of which he was the editor and Thomas G. Aylord (q.v.) the publisher. Two years later he went to New York as reporter on the "World." In 1875 he opened a printing office at Bradford, Pa., where he established the "New Era," a weekly later known as the "Bradford Era," and about this time began to contribute articles and humorous verse to various periodicals. In 1880 he opened and managed the Olean (Pa.) Opera House, but the building was destroyed by fire and he went to New York where his first dramatic work, an Irish play entitled "The Maid of Arran," was produced in 1881. It was an immediate success and ran for several years. It was followed by "Matches," a comedy produced in New York in 1882, and two Irish melodramas, "Kilmorne," produced in Syracuse in 1884, and "The Queen of Killarney," produced in Rochester, N. Y., in 1885. In 1888 he purchased the Aberdeen, S. D., "Pioneer," and after editing it for two years removed to Chicago, Ill., where in 1897 he established the "Show Window," a technical monthly for window trimmers, of which he was editor until 1902. In 1910 he moved his family to California, and built his home at Hollywood, naming it "Ozcot." He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Press Club, Uplifters and Current Events Club, and the Players Club of New York. As author Mr. Baum was best known for his children's stories about the "Land of Oz." The following is a complete list of his books: "Mother Goose in Prose" (1897); "By the Candelabra's Glare" (Poems, 1898); "Father Goose, His Book" (1899); "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" (1900); "The King of Phunnyland" (1900); "A New Wonderland" (1900); "The Songs of Father Goose" (1900); "The Army Alphabet" (1900); "The Navy Alphabet" (1900); "The Art of Decorating" (1901); "The Master Key" (1901); "American Fairy Tales" (1901); "Dot and Tot of Merryland" (1901); "The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus" (1902); "The Enchanted Island of Yew" (1903); "The Magical Monarch of Mo" (1903); "The Marvelous Land of Oz" (1904); "The Woggle-bug Book" (1905); "Queen Zixi of Ix" (1905); "Animal Fairy Tales" (1905); "The Fate of a Crown" (1905); "John Dough and the Cherub" (1906); "Anabel" (1906); "Aunt Jane's Nieces" (1906); "Daughter of Destiny" (1906); "Twinkle Tales" (1906); "Sam Steele's Adventures" (1906); "Ozma of Oz" (1907); "Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz" (1907); "Father Goose Year Book" (1907); "Tamawaca Folks" (1907); "The Last Egyptians" (1907); "Boy Fortune Hunters in Egypt" (1907); "Baum's Fairy Tales" (1908); "The Road to Oz" (1908); "Aunt Jane's Nieces Abroad" (1907); "Aunt Jane's Nieces at Millville" (1908); "The Boy Fortune Hunters in Panama" (1908); "The Boy Fortune Hunters in Alaska" (1908); "The Emerald City of Oz" (1909); "Baum's Juvenile Speaker" (1909); "Aunt Jane's Nieces at Work" (1909); "Boy Fortune Hunters in China" (1909); "The Sea Fairies" (1910); "The Daring Twins" (1910); "Aunt Jane's Nieces in Society" (1910); "Boy Fortune Hunters in Yucatan" (1910); "Phoebe Daring, Conspirator" (1911); "The Flying Girl" (1911); "Twinkle and Chubbins" (1911); "Aunt Jane's Nieces and Uncle John" (1911); "Sky Island" (1912); "The Flying Girl and Her Chum" (1912); "Aunt Jane's Nieces on a Vacation" (1912); "The Little Wizard Series" (1913); "Patchwork Girl of Oz" (1913); "Aunt Jane's Nieces on the Ranch" (1913); "Tik-Tok Man of Oz" (1914); "Aunt Jane's Nieces Out West" (1914); "Scarecrow of Oz" (1915); "Aunt Jane's Nieces and the Red Cross" (1915); "Oz Toy Cut-Out Book" (1915); "Rinkitink in Oz" (1916); "Mary Louise" (1916); "Mary Louise in the Country" (1916); "Snuggle Tales" (1916); "Babes in Birdland" (1917); "The Lost Princess of Oz" (1917); "Mary Louise Solves a Mystery" (1917); "The Snuggle Tales" (1917); "The Tin Woodman of Oz" (1918); "Mary Louise and the Liberty Girls" (1918); "The Magic of Oz" (1919); "Mary Louise Adopts a Soldier" (1919); "Glinda of

Oz'' (1920), and ''The Royal Book of Oz'' (1921). Some of these were written under the noms-de-plume ''Edith Van Dyne,'' ''Laura Bancroft,'' ''Floyd Akers,'' ''Susanne Metcalf,'' ''Capt. Hugh Fitzgerald'' and ''John Estes Cooke.'' Personally Mr. Baum was cheery, kindly and considerate and a delightful companion. Three of his books were produced as plays—''The Wizard of Oz,'' ''The Woggle-bug'' and the ''Tik-Tok Man of Oz.'' He also produced the ''Radio Play'' in Chicago and New York in 1908 and 1909. His stories, which have a graceful, easy style and perfect command of English, are as delightful to grown-ups as to children. He was married at Fayetteville, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1882, to Maud, daughter of Matilda Joslyn Gage (q.v.), and left four children: Frank Joslyn, major in the world war; Robert Stanton; Harry Neal and Kenneth Gage Baum. He died at Hollywood, Cal., May 6, 1919.

VAN NESS, Joseph, editor and publisher, was born at Andover, Mass., Dec. 13, 1849, son of James and Elizabeth (Robb) Van Ness, a member of the old Holland and New York family of that name. His father, a native of St. Andrews, Scotland, was an educator. He was graduated A.B. at the Illinois Industrial University in 1876, and B.S. with honor at Cornell University in 1878. Because of impaired health he went to Colorado, where he wrote a series of papers on irrigation for the Denver ''Republican,'' and he later contributed a series on mining interests in California, published in the newspapers of the latter state. In 1882 he became the eastern representative of the ''Shoe and Leather Review,'' of Chicago, with headquarters in Boston. Under his energetic management the ''Review'' became the leader of its class throughout the eastern states. In 1888 he established an independent advertising agency, specializing in contracts for the trade journals and other mediums in which shoe manufacturing machinery was advertised. Two years later he dropped all miscellaneous advertising and confined his business to shoe manufacturing firms and manufacturers of shoe making machinery. Following the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Co., which was a consolidation of the manufacturers of shoe machinery, Mr. Van Ness established a technical shoe trade journal, the first of its kind devoted to the interests of the manufacturers and to improvements in materials, machinery and processes of shoe manufacturing. Under the title of ''Superintendent and Foreman,'' it was first published in 1896 by the Joseph Van Ness Publishing Co., of which Mr. Van Ness was president. Its success was immediate and continued as long as he lived, being published in several foreign languages, and circulating in every country where shoes are made. Operatives nicknamed it ''The Little Schoolmaster in the Art of Shoemaking.'' He was one of the founders in Boston of the Cornell Alumni Association, and he was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity; the New England Cornell, the Appalachian Mountain, and the Megantic Fish and Game clubs. Riding, fishing and horticulture were his chief diversions from business cares. He was a fluent linguist as well as a Greek and Latin scholar. He was an indefatigable worker, an able journalist, a gifted writer, and an astute man of business. He was married, Oct. 4, 1892, to Sarah Lucinda, daughter of John Bowman, an inventor. He died in Lexington, Mass., July 8, 1901.

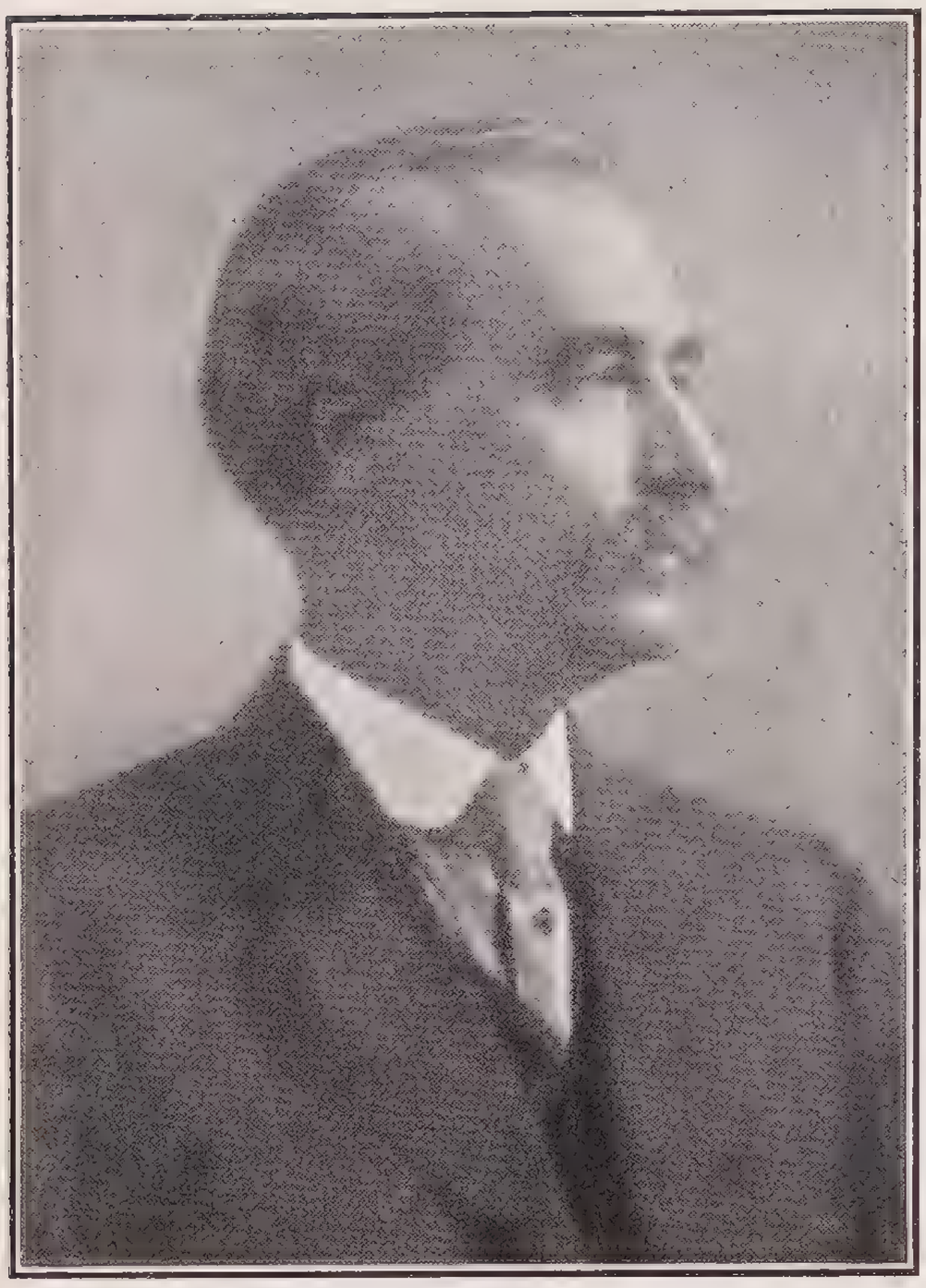
SHARPE, Henry Augustus, jurist, was born near Decatur, Ala., June 10, 1848, son of William and Lucy Gayle (Reese) Sharpe. His father died about the beginning of the civil war and in the midst of those troublous times the care of the family devolved upon him at the age of thirteen. After taking full advantage of the local schools, he was graduated LL.B. at the college of law of Cumberland University in 1870, and began the practice of his profession at Decatur. In 1871 he was appointed register in chancery for Morgan county and later elected a representative in the Alabama legislature for the term 1878–79. He removed to Birmingham, Ala., in 1881, and practiced law in partnership with James Weatherly, under the firm name of Sharpe and Weatherly. Upon the creation of a law and equity court under name of city court of Birmingham, in 1884, he was appointed its judge and organized the court; was elected to the same bench in 1886, and in 1892 as its senior judge, an associate judgeship having been created in 1891. In 1898 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Alabama and after serving for six years, he returned to the practice of law, forming a partnership with Nathan L. Miller, under the firm name of Sharpe and Miller. The number of judges of the city court of Birmingham was again increased in 1907 and he was elected by the state legislature to be one of its judges, and when in 1911 that court was consolidated with the circuit court he became one of its ten judges, and was chosen presiding judge by his associates. He was again reëlected by the people, a judge of said court, and, by his associates, reëlected presiding judge, and continued as such until his death. He was a member of the national, state and city bar associations. His opinions while a member of the supreme court are found in nineteen volumes of state reports, 122–141, and are notable for the distinctness with which the points at issue are developed and segregated, and the clearness with which the decisions are stated. Throughout his life he was a student of books and of men and he enjoyed the affection and confidence of the people whom he so efficiently served. He was sympathetic and kind, modest and gentle, never forgetting that the thing sought was the justice of the cause, and never losing himself or the cause in the brilliancy or zeal of the combatants. Judge Sharp was married May 19, 1875, to Mary Mae, daughter of John H. Hansell, and left four daughters, Augusta Mae, wife of William M. Jordan, of Birmingham, Lucy Gayle, wife of Arthur C. Eastwood, of Cleveland, O., Ethel Hansell, wife of Albert M. Lynn, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Carrie Belle, wife of Paschal G. Shook of Birmingham. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 10, 1919. (Portrait opposite page 333.)

HART, Artemas Elijah, banker, was born at Kensington, Conn., June 20, 1842, son of Artemas Ensign and Annie Elizabeth (Clark) Hart, and a descendant of Stephen Hart, who came from Braintree, Essex co., England, in 1632, located first at Cambridge, Mass., and accompanied Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Conn., in 1639. From Stephen Hart and his wife Margaret Smith, the line is traced through their son Thomas; his son Elijah and his wife Ruth Hawkins; to their son Elijah Hart and his wife Abigail Goodrich, who were the grandparents of Artemas Elijah Hart. Deacon Elijah Hart served in the war of the revolution and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Hart received his

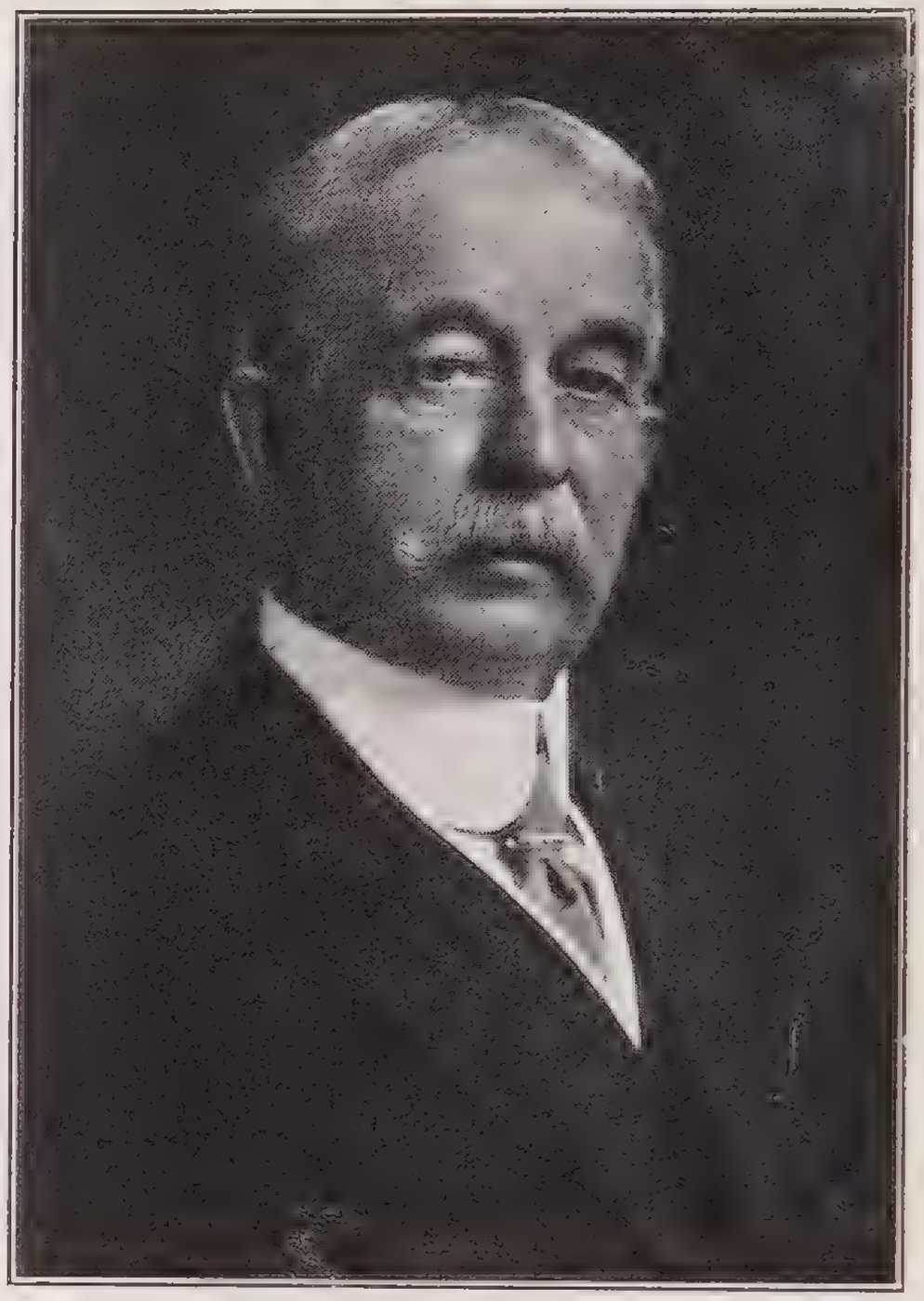


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Joseph Van Ness.



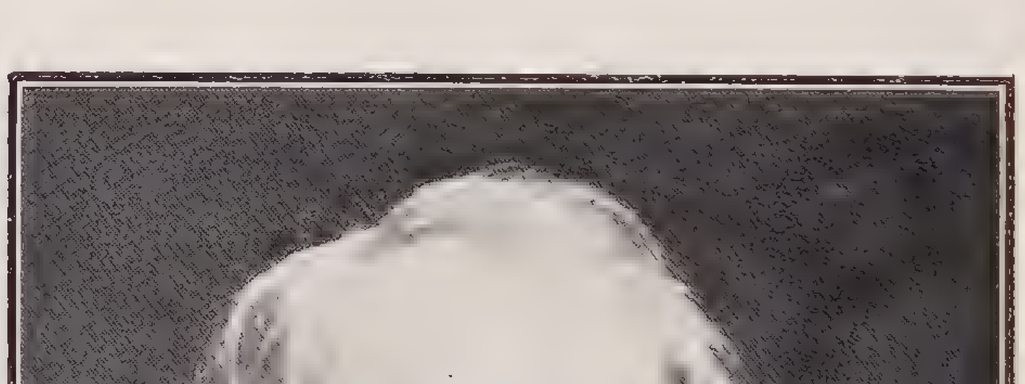
HENRY A. SHARPE
JURIST



ARTEMAS E. HART
BANKER



CLARK C. SEELY
LAWYER



THOMAS O'HARA
JURIST

education in the grammar and high schools of New Britain and at the Edward Hall School, Ellington, Conn. After clerking in the dry goods store of H. E. Mather, Hartford, Conn., for a year, he entered the employ of the Hartford Society for Savings, known also as the Pratt Street Bank, with which he was connected for almost threescore years. In its service he met with successive promotions, and in 1890 was made treasurer, thus becoming the active head of the institution. He was also a director in the State Bank & Trust Co. and the Eagle Lock Co., Terryville, Conn. During his administration he was instrumental in bringing about much of the legislation pertaining to the savings bank investments and was sponsor for many of the laws covering them. He also carried on a relentless and successful fight against the lobby which was making every effort in certain investments considered by bankers to be unsuitable for trust funds. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Laurentian Club of Montreal, Can., and the Hartford and Colonial clubs of Hartford. He was a member of the Congregational church, and politically was an independent. He found his chief recreation in hunting and fishing, and was also an inveterate reader of current literature. Mr. Hart was a man of keen intellect and vision; he had a deep insight into human nature and was a keen observer of the characteristics of others. In his business he was loyal, true and steadfast, and to those institutions with which he was identified in an official capacity he gave his undivided will and attention. He was married Oct. 12, 1865, to Katherine A. O., daughter of Thomas Litchfield of Hartford, and had five children: Elizabeth Katharine, wife of H. L. Graves; Alida May; Sara Marguerite, wife of O. Tayloe Paine of Rye, N. Y.; Florence Lucine; and Harold Gross Hart. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 13, 1920.

SEELY, Clark Chester, lawyer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1886, son of John August and Carrie (Fassnacht) Seely. He was graduated LL.B. at the Detroit College of Law in 1909 and began the practice of his profession in Detroit, soon afterward becoming associated with the firm of Washington I. Robinson. In 1913 he joined the firm of Millis, Griffin, and Lacy which then became Millis, Griffin, Seely and Streeter, his partners being Wade Millis, William Griffin and Howard Streeter. He was attorney for the Detroit United Railroads and for ten years instructor in law at the Detroit Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the national, state and city bar associations, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the German Evangelical church. Personally he was one of the most popular of the younger members of the Detroit bar. He possessed a keen sense of duty and in studying the details of a case never lost his ability to see the case as a whole, or to make a proper application of the legal principles which should govern it. He presented the facts of a case with such clearness and relevancy to the issue joined as to make the conclusions of a jury inevitable. He was married Dec. 31, 1910, to Jeannette H., daughter of August F. Hirsemann, of Detroit, and had two children: Clark Chester Seely, Jr.; and Iris Jeanette Seely. He died in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1920.

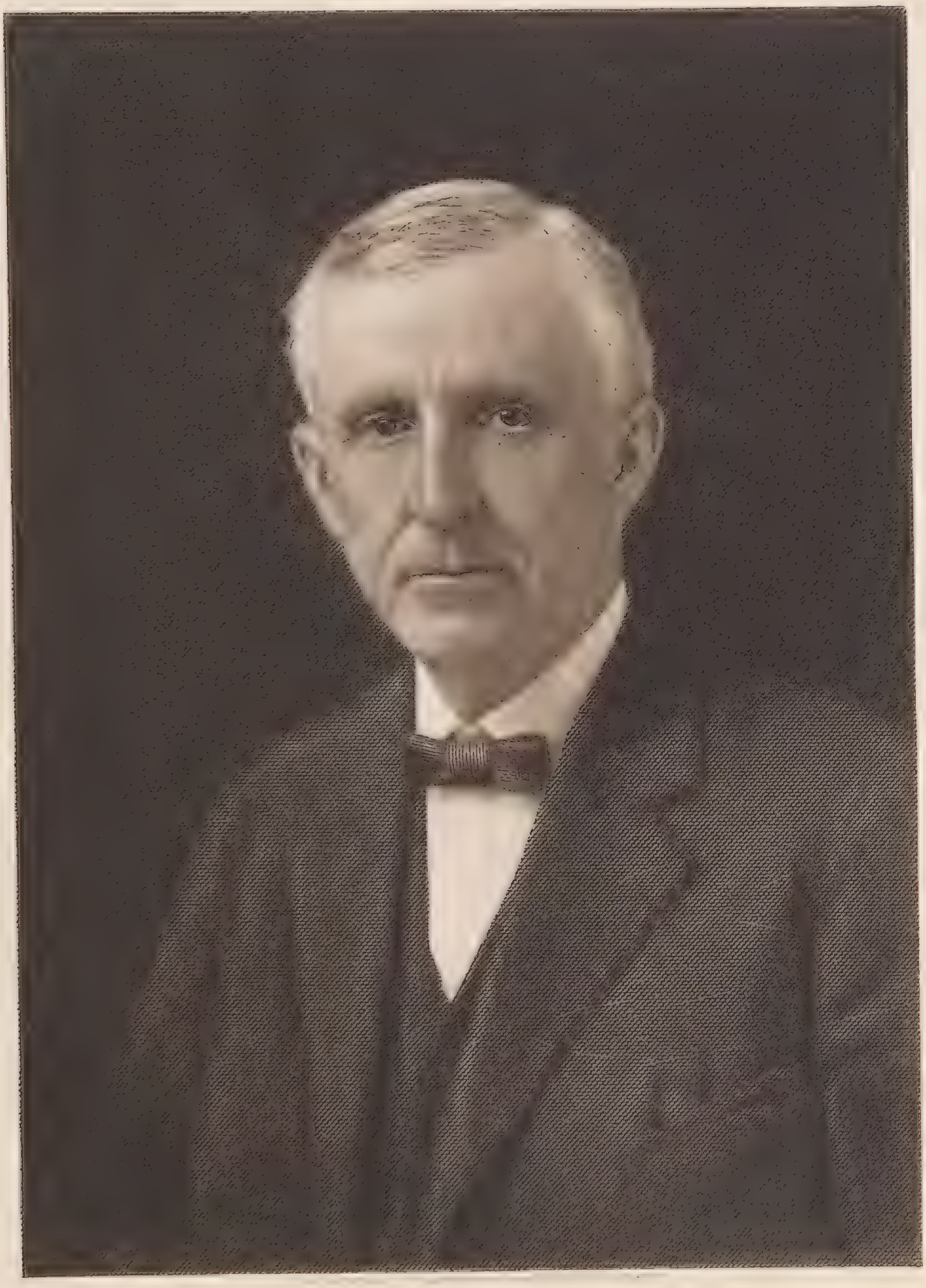
O'HARA, Thomas, jurist and consul, was born at Le Roy, Genesee co., N. Y., March 9, 1856, son of John and Catherine (McKenna) O'Hara, natives of Ireland. While obtaining his education, the son was employed as cabin boy, steward and clerk on steamboats of Lake Erie. In 1878 he studied law in the office of Nathaniel A. Hamilton, of St. Joseph, Mich., and two years later was admitted to the bar. He did not abandon his employment on the great lakes steamers until he was elected county clerk of Berrien county, Michigan., in 1882, and thenceforth he devoted himself wholly to the law. He was reëlected county clerk in 1884 and upon the completion of his second term was elected judge of the second judicial circuit where he established a record for indefatigable industry and scrupulous integrity. His diplomatic career began in 1894 when Pres. Cleveland sent him on a special mission to Nicaragua to adjust certain difficulties between the United States and Great Britain over the Mosquito coast of that country. Judge O'Hara settled the affair so satisfactorily to all concerned that he was appointed U. S. consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua. During his consulship he again more than justified the faith of his supporters by attacking and adjusting various problems connected with the Nicaragua Canal and by assisting notably in building up Latin-American trade. Resigning in 1898 he returned to the practice of his profession at St. Joseph, forming a partnership with his brother, James O'Hara. He also practiced in Detroit, Mich., and Chicago, Ill. Eloquent as an orator he also possessed distinctive talent as a writer, both in a legal and a reminiscent capacity. He was married May 3, 1877, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Barratt, and had three children: Isabel, wife of Benjamin H. Yaeger, of Glendale, Ariz.; Barratt; and Frank Hurburt O'Hara. Judge O'Hara died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1919.

EHRENFRIED, Albert, surgeon, was born at Lewiston, Me., Feb. 9, 1880, son of George and Rachel (Blauspan) Ehrenfried, both natives of Germany. He was graduated at Harvard College (cum laude) in 1902 with the degree A.B., and at Harvard medical school (cum laude) in 1905 with the degree M.D. He served as surgical house officer at the Boston City Hospital from 1905 to 1907, and since then has been engaged in the practice of surgery in Boston. He has been on the teaching staff of Harvard medical school, first assistant visiting surgeon to the Boston City Hospital, assistant visiting surgeon to the Children's Hospital of Boston, consulting surgeon to the Hart Hospital, and surgeon to the Boston Consumptives' Hospital and to the Beth Israel Hospital of Boston. His scientific attainment, clinical judgment and operative resourcefulness have won him a high reputation. Among his contributions to surgical science and technique are: the reintroduction of the Reverdin method of skin-grafting, a forgotten procedure (''Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,'' 1909); the establishment of the value of manipulation and retention in the cure of infantile club-foot (''Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,'' 1909); pioneer work in the simplification and clinical application of the intratracheal method of anesthesia (''Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,'' 1911); investigation of the bactericidal activity of picric acid, and a study of its clinical applications (''Journal American Medical Association,'' 1911); experimental research on arterial anastomosis (with Walter M. Boothby) (''Annals of Surgery,'' October, 1911, and February, 1912); demonstration of a type of congenital deformity of the foot, to which he gave the

name of potential calcaneo-valgus (''Journal American Medical Association,'' 1912); a review of his personal technique in the treatment of appendicitis (''American Journal of Surgery,'' September, 1916), and a study of the pathology, occurrence and clinical manifestations of a rare bone disease, establishing it as a definite clinical entity under the name of hereditary deforming chondrodysplasia (''Journal American Medical Association,'' 1915). He is author of ''Surgical After-treatment'' (with L. R. G. Crandon, 1912), and ''Krauss-Heyman-Ehrenfried Text-book of Surgical Operations'' (1915), and many articles on surgical subjects read before the medical societies. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association; Massachusetts Medical Society; Boston Society for Medical Improvement; Boston Medical Library; Boston Orthopedic Club, Chirurgical Club of Boston; and trustee of the alumni chapter of Phi Rho Sigma fraternity of Harvard. He was married at Bangor, Me., July 3, 1912, to Grace, daughter of Julius Waterman of Bangor, and has three children: George; Fredrika; and Constance Ehrenfried.

GILREATH, Belton, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Greenville, S. C., Sept. 1, 1858, son of John Wesley and Louisa (Edwards) Gilreath. He was educated at McLaughlin Institute, Talbotton, Ga., where he won a medal for declamation, and at Furnam University, Greenville, S. C. He began his business career with his father at Saulter, Ga., but later established a mercantile business for himself at Merritsville, S. C., where he achieved a high degree of success. He operated the Greenville Railway, Light & Power Co for a number of years, and in 1885 removed to Birmingham, Ala., where he engaged in the contracting and building business. Many of the largest and most imposing structures in Birmingham were erected by him, including the First Methodist Church, Steiner Bank building and Simon block. As president of the Decker Construction Co. his fame extended to other southern cities, and he was given the contract for building the famous storm sewer system of Nashville, Tenn., his associates being T. T. Hillman, Col. J. F. B. Jackson and Nathaniel Baxter, then president of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. Returning to Birmingham he entered the coal mining business at Pocahontas, Ala., and after working this mine out became associated with Maj. James Spence, Maj. Joseph F. Hardie and Sen. John T. Morgan in forming the Union Coal & Coke Co., which later took over the Morris Mining Co., and became the Gilreath Coal & Iron Co., of which Mr. Gilreath was practically the sole owner. He bought the Burnwell mines which he later sold in order to acquire several thousand acres of land in the Warrior coal field. He opened up new mines at Beltona and combined them and his coal lands in other counties in the American Coal Corporation, which owned 15,000 acres of coal lands, and of which he was president and general manager until his death. A man of warm heart and generous impulses, he was associated with Cardinal Gibbons, Michael Jenkins and other prominent Baltimoreans in many worthy charities, to which he was a liberal giver. He was the personal adviser of Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, and served with Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Seth Low on the Jeanes educational board, handling the million dollar gift of Mrs. Jeanes for the education of the southern negro. In general gifts to church and organized charity he was the Rockefeller of Alabama. He was a member of the Boston Peace Society of America (president), and the Lake Mohonk Conference, a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute, the Miss Thorn School for Girls, and of the Athens Female College. He was married Dec. 7, 1882, to Julia Margaret, daughter of Samuel P. Burbage, a manufacturer, merchant and exporter, of Greenville, S. C., and had 15 children, of which nine survived: Julia Louise, wife of John D. Latham; Lollie Lavender, wife of Maj. George A. O'Connell; Margaret Burbage, wife of John Lykes; Martha; William Wesley; Peter Brice; Samuel Burbage; Belton, Jr.; and Elijah Edward Gilreath. He died at Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 1, 1920.

STEINER, Bernard Christian, librarian, was born in Guilford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1867, son of Lewis H. and Sarah S. (Smyth) Steiner, and fifth in descent from Jacob Steiner, who emigrated from Germany in 1729 and settled in Frederick county, Md., the line being traced through Jacob's son John and his wife Catherine Elizabeth Ramsberg; their son Henry and his wife Margaret Brengle; and their son Christian and his wife Rebecca Weltzheimer, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was graduated at Yale College with the salutatory oration in 1888, standing fourth in a class of 120, and in 1890 received the degree of A.M. from Yale. For three years be pursued graduate courses in history, jurisprudence and English at Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1891. In 1891–92 he was in charge of the department of history at Williams College. Upon the death of his father, the first librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore (1892), he succeeded to the position and still holds it. He was appointed instructor in history in Johns Hopkins University in January, 1893, and became associate in 1894, continuing thus until 1911. While conducting the library and teaching, he studied law, and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Maryland in 1894, being soon after admitted to the bar. During 1897–1900 he was dean of the school of law and professor of constitutional law at Baltimore University. From 1900 to 1904 he was professor of public law and dean in the Baltimore Law School. He is author of ''Life of Gov. William Leete of Connecticut'' (1892); ''History of Slavery in Connecticut'' (1893); ''History of Education in Maryland'' (1893); ''History of Education in Connecticut'' (1894); ''Citizenship and Suffrage in Maryland'' (1895); ''Genealogy of the Steiner Family'' (1896); ''History of the Towns of Guilford and Madison, Connecticut'' (1898); ''Life of Sir Robert Eden'' (1899); ''The Institutions and Civil Government of Maryland'' (1899); ''Life and Correspondence of James McHenry (1907); ''Life of Reverdy Johnson'' (1914); ''Life of Henry Winter Davis'' (1916); ''Life of Henry Barnard'' (1919); and ''Life of Roger Brooke Taney'' (1922); and he has written various monographs on Maryland history. In 1916 he became editor of the Archives of Maryland. Dr. Steiner is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married Nov. 7, 1912, to Ethel S., daughter of John Mulligan of Yonkers, N. Y., and has two children: Richard Lewis and Gilbert Simes Steiner.



Betton Grineath



JUDSON L. HAND

LYONS, James, lawyer, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 11, 1857, son of William Henry and Mary Morrison (Hobson) Lyons, grandson of James and Heningham H. (Watkins) Lyons, and a descendant of Peter Lyons, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who emigrated prior to 1750 and settling in Virginia, married Mary, daughter of James Power. His great-great-grandfather, Peter Lyons, was judge of the first court of appeals, in 1779, and his great-grandfather, Dr. James Lyons, was a celebrated practicing physician. James Lyons was graduated at Richmond College in 1875, after which he studied law under his father, a judge, and upon obtaining the degree of LL.B. from his alma mater in 1878, was admitted to the Richmond bar, and built up a large and lucrative practice. He gained a state-wide reputation and clientage, and was regarded as one of the most brilliant figures in the history of the Richmond bar. At the age of twenty-two he was elected to the house of delegates, taking his seat as the youngest member of the house. He was reëlected to the general assembly many times until he eventually became the senior member of the Richmond delegation. He was an eloquent public speaker, and as a lawyer of ability was soon recognized as a leader in legislation. In the first Cleveland administration he was appointed assistant U. S. district-attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, and Gov. O'Ferrall appointed him his chief of staff. Versatile to a degree, he was a graceful writer of verse, and a great lover of music, being instrumental in the organization of the first musical bodies in his native city and was president of the Mozart Association for many years. His literary taste was unfailing, and his reading extensive and refined. He was essentially a gentleman of the old school who believed in humility, courtesy and goodness, and who was altogether averse to ostentation. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He was married on Oct. 9, 1879, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, and died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1913.

HAND, Judson Larrabee, merchant, was born near Perry, Houston co., Ga., Mar. 20, 1850, son of Columbus Washington and Columbia America (Bower) Hand, grandson of Henry Harrison Hand, a captain in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of Henry Hand, who received a grant of land in Georgia for services rendered the government in the revolutionary war. His father, a farmer and slave owner, was a lieutenant in the Confederate army during the civil war. Judson L. Hand was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1871. While at college he was editor and business manager of the "Georgia Collegian," and member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In the following year he built a sawmill at Pelham, Ga., and began to cut the virgin pine timber. Later he became a turpentine operator, and as the land was cleared engaged in farming operations. At one time he was the largest melon grower in the world, and he introduced into his section the culture of sea island cotton, now one of the most important crops of south Georgia. In 1893 he established a general merchandise business in Pelham, which ten years later was incorporated as the Hand Trading Co., with a capital of $100,000. Its capital was subsequently increased to $500,000, and it gave employment to 600 persons. Mr. Hand was a business man of exceptional ability, broad vision and keen insight. He established and at the time of his death was president of Pelham Oil and Fertilizer Co., organized 1902, capital $90,000; Pelham Manufacturing Co., organized 1900, capital $300,000; Farmers Bank, organized 1903, capital $100,000; Pelham Phosphate Co., organized 1911, capital $200,000; Pelham Investment Co., capital $150,000 and the Flint River & Northeastern railroad, taken over from the Baker Lumber Co. in 1905, capital $125,000. He was a member of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Commission from its organization in 1915 until his death. Mr. Hand was mayor and member of the city council of Pelham, a member of the board of education and the finance committee of the county, trustee of the State College of Agriculture and the University of Georgia, and vice-chairman of the second congressional district agricultural school. In 1886 he was elected to the Georgia senate and in 1888 to the house of representatives, and was reëlected to the senate in 1898 and 1904. Mr. Hand was a leader of men and had the faculty of drawing into association with him men of integrity and capacity. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 17, 1877, to Emma Gwendolyn, daughter of William Fletcher Collinsworth, a farmer of Sumter county, Ga., and had three children: Florence, wife of Dr. Thomas P. Hinman of Atlanta; Irene, wife of Capt. John Corrigan, Jr., U. S. A., and Leland Hand. Mrs. Hand died in 1897, and he was married (2) Mar. 1, 1899, to Florence, daughter of Benjamin P. Hollis, of Americus, Ga., by whom he had nine children: Virginia Hollis, Larrabee Davenport, Katherine Bower, Frederick Barrow, Columbus Washington, Hollis, Henry, Alice Hinman and Clara Hand. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14, 1916.

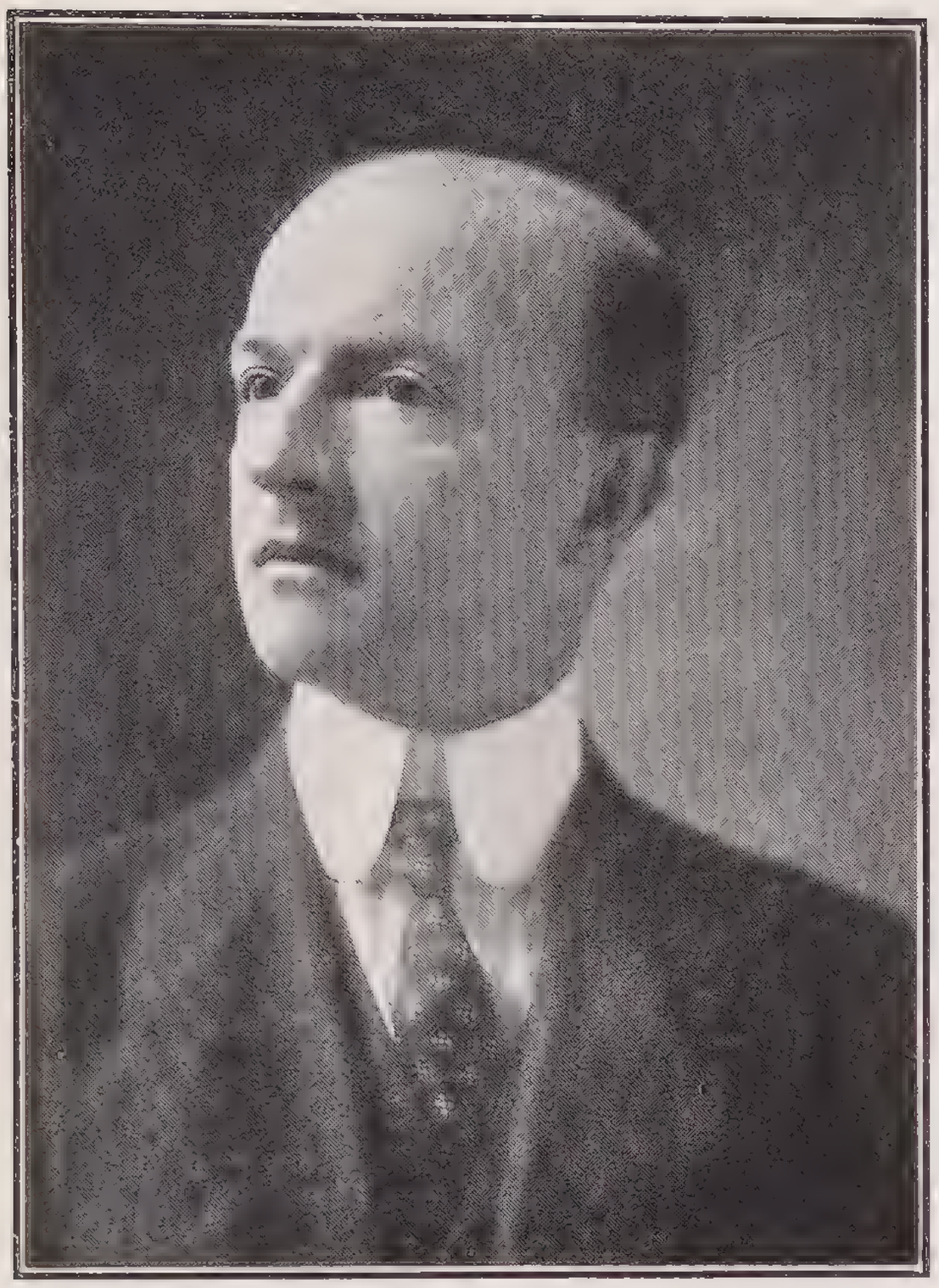
RICHARDSON, William Wightman, editor, was born in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6, 1866, son of Francis Marion and Sarah Elizabeth (Rogers) Richardson; grandson of Allen and Sarah (Olive) Richardson and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Tate) Richardson, the former having come from the north of Ireland in 1750 and settled, first in Henry county, Va., and subsequently in Oglethrope county, Ga., where he had drawn a lot of land for his services during the revolutionary war. The latter's son, Allen, was a Baptist preacher who served in the war of 1812. William W. Richardson was educated in the public schools of Atlanta, in which he began his business life as a bank clerk. Soon thereafter, he became a reporter on the Atlanta "Herald," remaining with that journal during its life. He then served successively on the Atlanta "Commercial," the Atlanta "Constitution" and the Atlanta "Journal," working on the "Constitution" under the preceptorship of Henry W. Grady (q.v.). In 1896, about eight years after his entry into the newspaper field, he went to Washington, D. C., to become a reporter for the "Post," later went to the Washington "Times," for which he was city editor during 1899–1906, serving for the better part of that time also as managing editor; he then joined the staff of the Washington "Star" and was its news editor until his death. As a newspaperman, he showed judgment and discrimination and edited always with an eye to clean journalism and the promotion of the higher human interests. The study of the life and work of Dickens constituted his chief diversion and he was engaged in the preparation of a collection of letters and extracts from his work for publication at the time of his death. He was the organizer and president of

the Dickens Fellowship of Washington and a member of the Dickens Fellowship of England. At Drummond, Md., his residence, he devoted much of his time to matters connected with the community's welfare, serving as a member of the Drummond Citizens' Association and as a delegate from that body to the Federation of Citizens' Associations in Maryland. He was also a member of the Masonic order, a Democrat in politics and a Methodist in religion. Refinement and consideration marked his every act. He was noted for a genial personality which made him numerous friends wherever he went. He was married Nov. 8, 1899, to Lulu Waugh, daughter of John Buddy and Lillie Waugh Clabaugh and had one child: William Wightman Richardson, Jr. He died at Drummond, Md., Dec. 23, 1912.

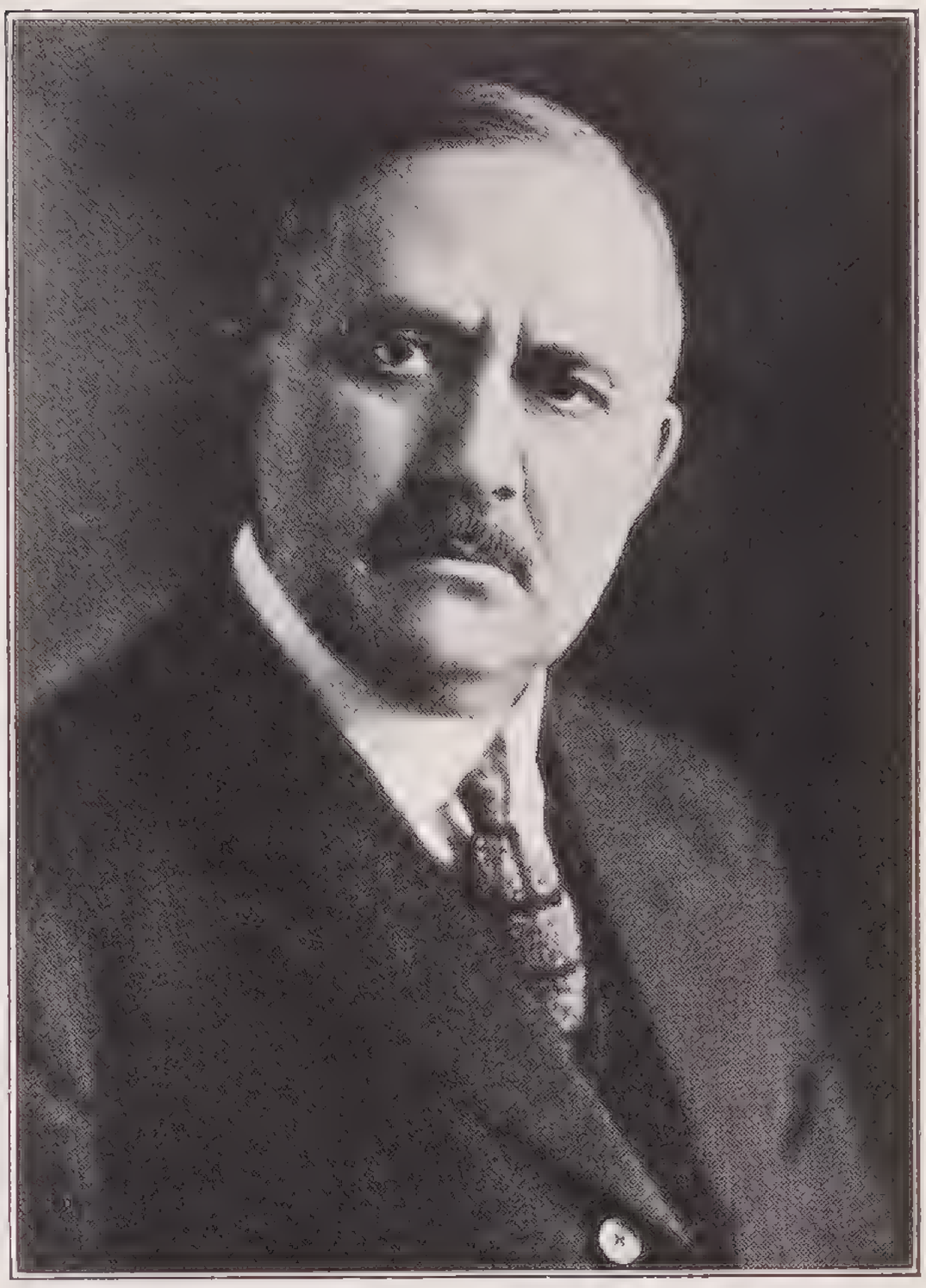
BABIZE, August Charles, financial expert and editor, was born in Paris, France, Feb. 7, 1862, son of Charles Babize, a railroad contractor who brought his family to the United States in 1872 and became a naturalized American citizen in 1874. Young Babize attended Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., and was graduated at Williams College, in 1885. In 1886 he entered the newspaper field as a reporter on the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican," subsequently becoming an editorial writer on the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." He was graduated LL.B. at the Illinois College of Law in 1900, and admitted to the Illinois bar, but never practiced law. In 1900 he was made managing editor of the Topeka "Capital," and returning to Chicago three years later, became secretary of the Alliance Française and group organizer for the French Alliance. He was decorated by the French government in 1902 as a member of the Paris Academy, and in 1904 as an officer of public instruction. In 1914 he became editor of the "Investment News," Chicago, a leading financial magazine in the middle West, devoted to municipal and industrial bonds, railroad and public utilities. Mr. Babize is in constant demand as a speaker on financial subjects by chambers of commerce and business men's organizations. During the world war he was a four-minute man in the Liberty Loan campaigns and addressed many associations of bankers in the middle West. Besides being a member of various commercial and financial organizations, he is president of the Investment Service Co., and a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago and the Glencoe (Ill.) Club. His chief recreations are water-color painting and floriculture. He was married Nov. 17, 1892, to Martha E., daughter of Jacob Hoopes, of Sterling, Kan., and has one son: Auguste Babize, Jr.

WILSON, Percival Clark, educator and merchant, was born at Thornville, Perry co., O., Oct. 20, 1830, son of Henry and Sarah (Joselyn) Wilson. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1855, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution three years later. He took post-graduate studies in Europe, and soon after his return entered the federal army for the civil war as private in the 2d battery, Ohio heavy artillery, reaching the rank of first lieutenant. He opened a general store at Athens, Tenn., after the war, and in 1870 removed to Chattanooga, where he engaged in the glass business. In 1889 he retired from business and returned to Delaware, O. About this time he made an extended tour of the world, having always greatly desired travel and the cultivation of his mind. He was peculiarly at home in Japan and the Orient, where his daughters spent the greater part of their lives as missionaries. However, in 1893 he resumed the glass business in Chattanooga. His educational work had a wide range. He organized the department of modern languages and was professor of French and German at Ohio Wesleyan University. He organized and was the first president of the East Tennessee Wesleyan College and after certain changes of name this institution became the University of Chattanooga. He conducted a course of lectures for the benefit of the Methodist church of Chattanooga, and another course in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. in Chattanooga, of which he was the first president. Possessed of scholarly attainments and a genial and cordial nature, he had a host of friends to whom his companionship was an education. His collection of curios was acquired by the University of Chattanooga. He was twice married, (1) Mar. 9, 1864, to Letitia S. Atlee of Athens, Tenn.; and on May 27, 1889 (2) to Annie M. Kaulback. He had two children by his first marriage, Mary Emma, wife of Walter Buchanan, and Fanny Grey Wilson; and three children by his second marriage: John Joyce, Sarah Josselyn and Le Roy Clark Wilson. He died in Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1920.

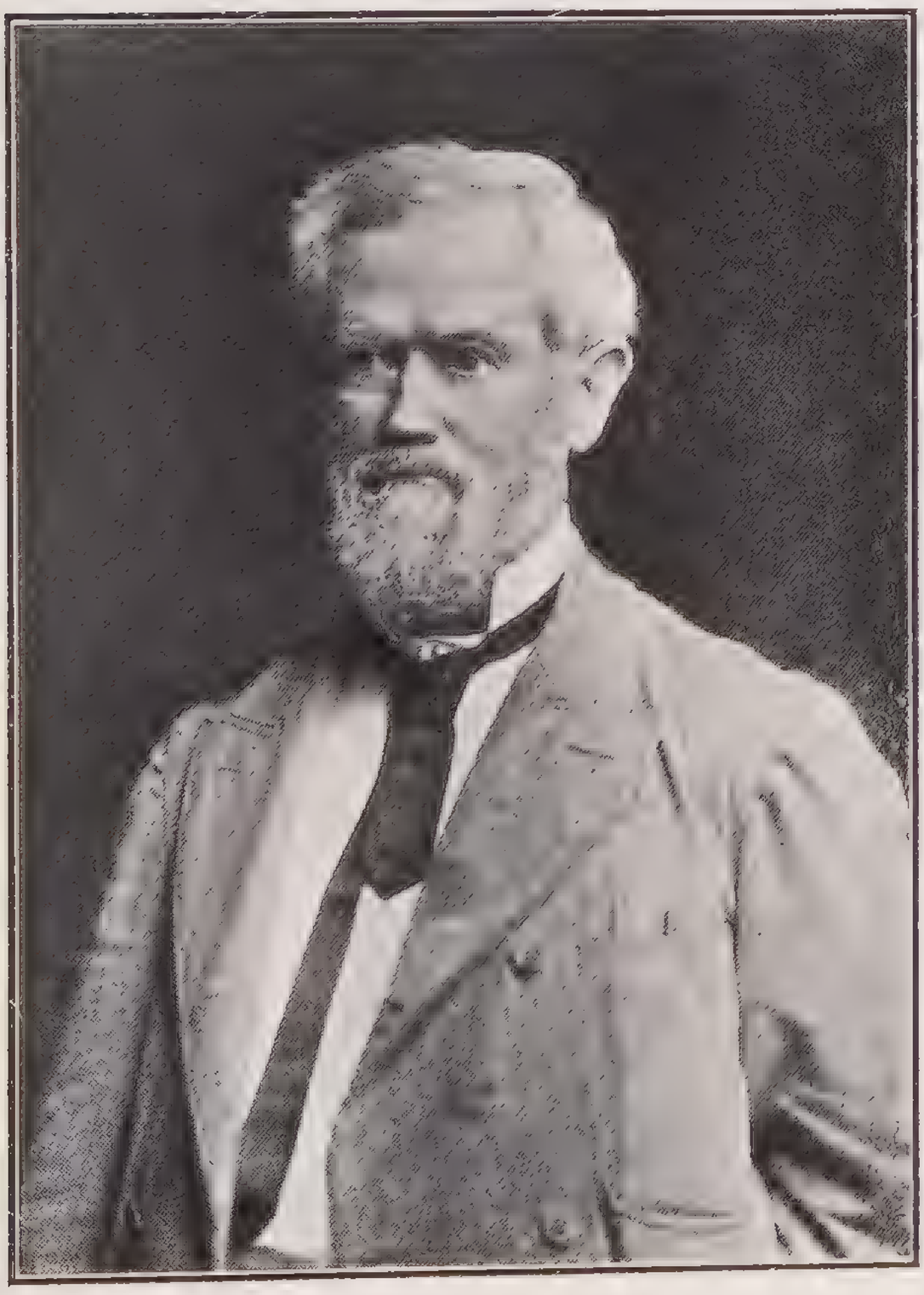
MACKENZIE, Angus Gilvary, photographer and optometrist, was born at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in 1849, son of Alexander and Ann (Grant) MacKenzie. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1872, and six years later became a naturalized citizen. While conducting a photography business, he became interested in the study of the eye and after studying the subject from books and at night school, established an optical business in 1881, with which he was connected for the remainder of his life under the firm name of A. G. MacKenzie Co. He was one of the first to show the inefficacy of surgical operations to correct crossed-eyes (strabismus), proving that properly-fitted lenses would cure that condition. He was an expert in refraction and in fitting artificial eyes and relieved many sufferers. With Dr. Homer A. Huntington he perfected and manufactured the Huntington & MacKenzie Auto-Phoro-Optometer, patented Feb. 12, 1895, for correcting astigmatism, his rights to which he later sold to Dr. Huntington. The instrument was patented in Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany, as well as in the United States. He patented also the MacKenzie trial frame on July 26, 1892. Two years later, with the co-operation of George L. Lloyd and Edward M. Parks, he organized the Massachusetts Optical Society, the first of its kind in the United States, and the precursor of the New England Association of Opticians, formed on July 19, 1894. He was, successively, vice-president and president of the latter organization. Through his efforts members of the society were enabled to attend a medical school and upon passing examinations, to receive a certificate as doctor of optometry. Massachusetts law later placed its sanction upon this method. He was a 32d degree Mason, a Knight Templar of the Boston Commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. He was president of the Boston Curling Club and a member of the Scottish Charitable Society, the Clan MacKenzie No. 2 of the Order of Scottish Clans, the Intercolonial Club and of the Bay State Riding and Driving Club. He possessed a pleasing personality, great strength of will and a faculty of inspiring confidence in others. He was married



WILLIAM W. RICHARDSON
EDITOR



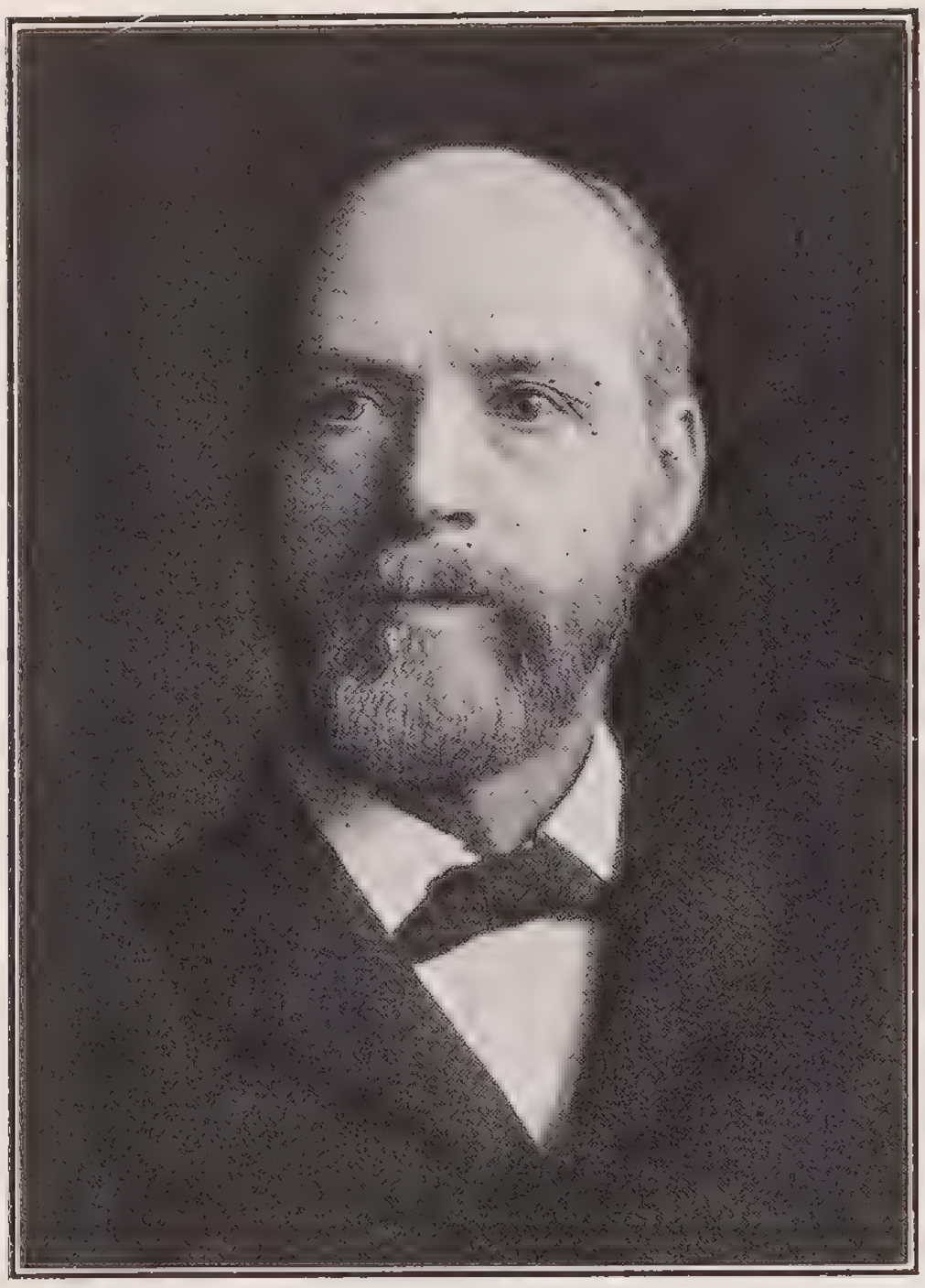
AUGUST C. BABIZE
EDITOR



PERCIVAL C. WILSON
EDUCATOR AND MERCHANT



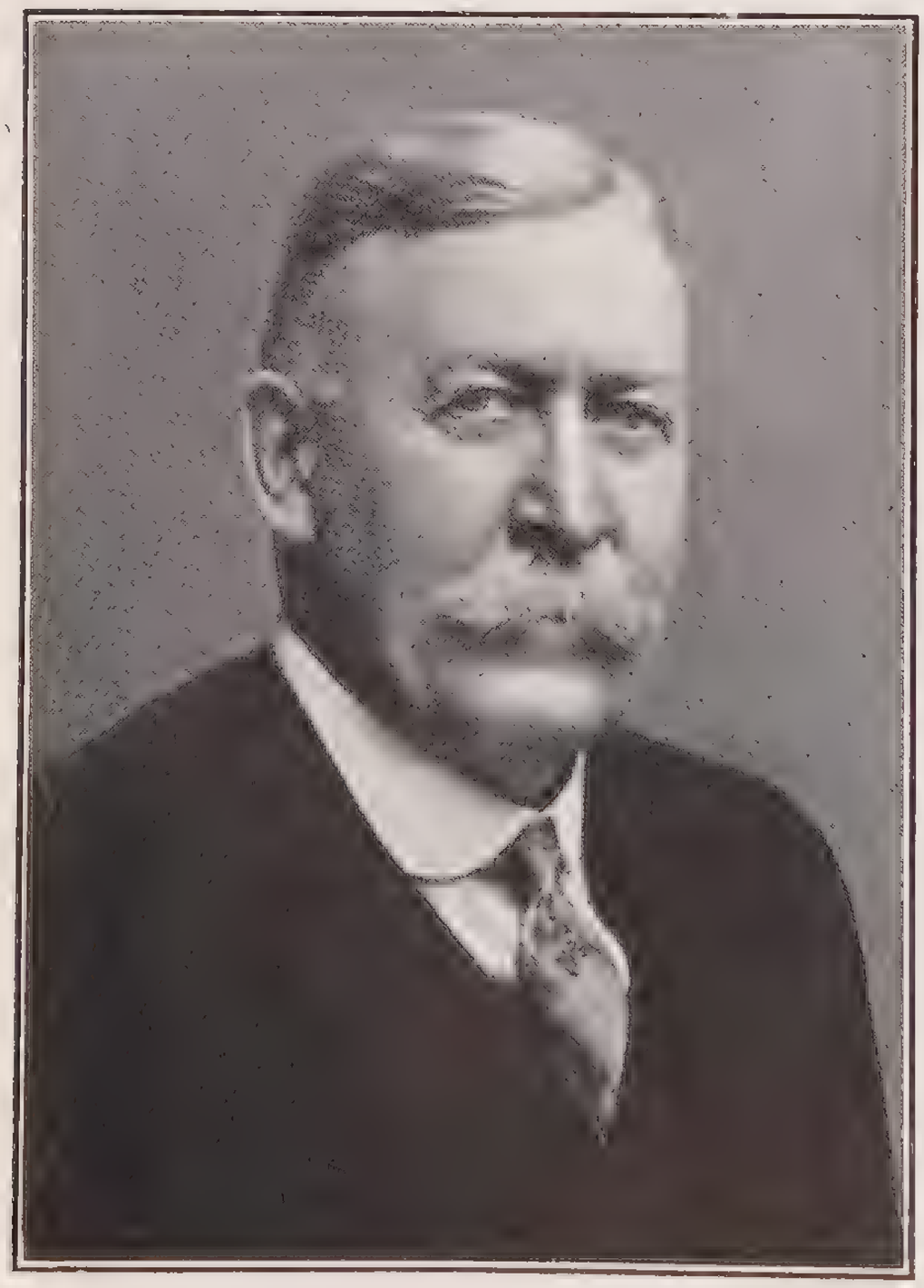
ANGUS G. MACKENZIE
OPTOMETRIST



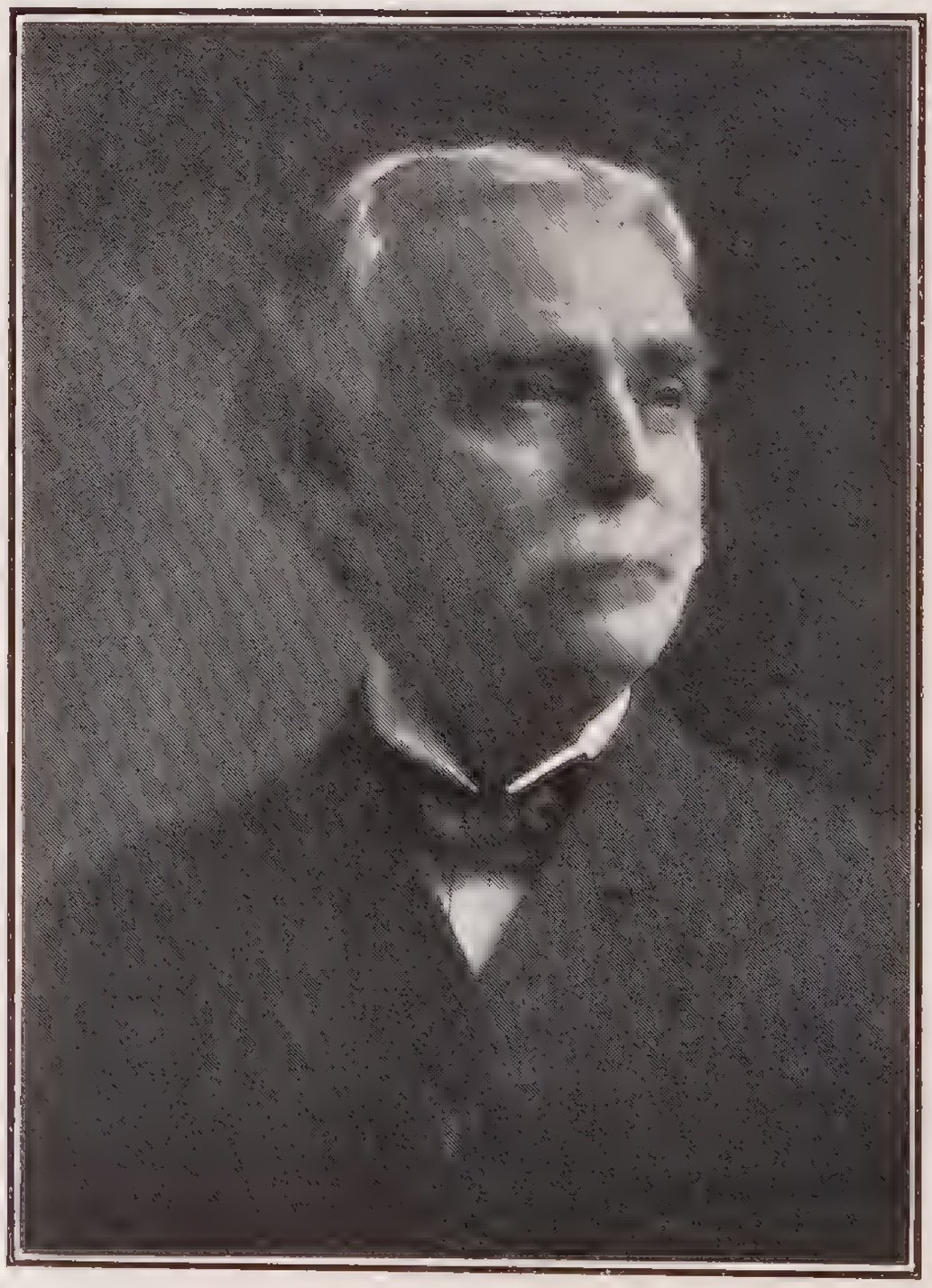
JOHN HARVEY
PHARMACIST



JOHN W. CROCKETT
LAWYER



WILLIAM W. WHEELER
MERCHANT AND AUTHOR



FRANCIS D. BLOODWORTH
BANKER

in October, 1876, to Margaret Jane, daughter of John Holmes, and had eight children, three of whom survive: Anna M., wife of Dr. William Seaman, U.S.N.; Mary Jane; and Irma, wife of Dr. Roger Sherman Palmer. He died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 12, 1917.

HARVEY, John, pharmacist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1840, son of Andrew Thompson and Jessie (Goold) Harvey. He came with his parents to the United States in his youth, residing successively in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., and receiving his education chiefly in public and private schools in the latter city; he studied chemistry and pharmacy under the direction of university professors. He was first employed in Spence's drug store in Detroit, and in 1862 established a drug business of his own which he conducted until his death. He was a deacon and elder in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church and conducted a mission Sunday school for many years. He possessed a Christian character, lofty ideals and a generous heart, and exerted an exceptional power and influence over the young. He was a man of wise judgment, resolute purpose and swift decision. He was married Apr. 2, 1867, to Jessie, daughter of Colin Campbell, of Detroit, who survives him with six children: Caroline Campbell; Jessie Goold; John Goold; Amelia Drummord, wife of David John Law; Alice Garnock, wife of Dr. Neil Bentley; and Campbell Harvey. He died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 6, 1905.

CROCKETT, John Wesley, lawyer, was born at Mount Adams, Arkansas co., Ark., May 24, 1860, son of Robert H. and Mary (Bostick) Crockett; grandson of John W. and Martha (Hamilton) Crockett, and great-grandson of "Davy" Crockett (q.v.), the famous pioneer. He attended the district schools of Arkansas county, and at the age of sixteen secured employment in a drug store at De Witt, Ark., where during spare moments and at night he read law. He was admitted to the Arkansas bar at the age of twenty-two, but did not practice long. He was a special agent of the general land office during 1886–89, serving chiefly in Minnesota and New Mexico. In 1889 he was ordered to Arkansas, but resigned from the Federal service in that year and engaged independently in the drug business at De Witt. In 1894 he was elected county clerk of Arkansas county, serving four years; was elected to the Arkansas house of representatives in 1898 and elected secretary of state in 1900, serving in the latter office four years. He was state railroad commissioner in 1908–11 and state treasurer 1911–14, and for a brief period was clerk of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, of which Sen. James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, was the chairman. Subsequently he was appointed special revenue agent under the federal government, resigning that post after a few months of service. Impaired health compelled his practical retirement from business affairs in 1918. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Methodist church. He was a member of various bar associations and of the Masonic fraternity, Woodmen of the World, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was considered one of the cleanest and purest men in Arkansas politics and no man, probably, was more universally respected and loved by his associates. He placed duty above every other consideration in the administration of his public offices. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 16, 1884, to Sallie, daughter of Col. James A. Gibson, a lawyer of De Witt, Ark.; she died without issue in 1904, and he was married (2) July 23, 1907, to Mrs. Lillian (Sutcliffe) Allen, daughter of Richard Sutcliffe, of Des Arc, Ark., by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth Crockett. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Apr. 8, 1920.

WHEELER, William Webb, merchant and author, was born in Ashtabula county, O., Feb. 15, 1845, son of David and Eliza (Webb) Wheeler, and on the maternal side eighth in descent from Christopher Webb, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Braintree, Mass. Benjamin Webb, great-grandfather of the subject, served two enlistments in the war of the revolution, holding rank as sergeant and ensign in the Connecticut line. David Wheeler, father of the subject and native of New York state, was a farmer. The son received his education in public schools and at Conneaut (O.) Academy. He began his business career in 1873 at St. Joseph, Mo., as bookkeeper with Tootle, Craig & Co., wholesale dry goods. Three years later he became cashier and credit man for Tootle, Hosea & Co., successors of the old firm. In 1888 the firm style changed to Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, and he became general manager. The following year the business was incorporated as the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co., of which he became president and general manager. Since 1909 the title has been the Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co., and he still continues as president and general manager. The business of the house has developed from $700,000 in 1873 to more than $12,000,000 in 1920, and covers all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi river. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is author of the following travel books: "Three Months in Foreign Lands" (1905); "A Glimpse of the Pacific Isles" (1907); "Discoveries in South America and West Indies" (1911); "Encircling the Globe" (1910); "Our Holiday in Africa" (1912), and "The Other Side of the Earth" (1913). He was married Oct. 16, 1879, to Helen, daughter of Dr. Hamilton Smith, a physician, of Savannah, Mo. They have two children: Minnie Steele, wife of Charles B. Farish; and William Webb Wheeler, Jr., department manager of the Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.

BLOODWORTH, Francis Douglas, banker, was born near Griffin, Ga., Oct. 16, 1842, son of Solomon Washington and Lucy (Thornton) Bloodworth. His earliest American ancestor was John Bloodworth, who came from England and settled in Wilmington district, N. C., in 1750. He married Tamsie Axie, and their son Thomas and his wife Tamsie Proctor were the grandparents of our subject. Thomas Bloodworth held the rank of major in the North Carolina troops during the revolutionary war, in 1771 was a member of the North Carolina assembly, and before the revolution was a member of the Committee of Safety in Hanover county, N. C. Francis Douglas Bloodworth attended the preparatory department of Marshall College, Griffin, Ga., and was a student for two and a half years in the collegiate department of the same institution. He studied law in the office of Green & Stewart, leading lawyers of Griffin, and in 1860 was admitted to the Georgia bar. Mr. Bloodworth was a soldier in the Confederate army during 1861–65.

serving with the Georgia troops, and being promoted from fifth to first sergeant in 1862. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness and on one occasion was the first man over the enemy's breastworks. During 1865–67, he taught school in Griffin, held a position with R. M. McPherson & Co., Atlanta, Ga., and was bookkeeper for J. C. King, in Griffin. In 1871 he became the bookkeeper for F. M. Farley & Co., of Savannah, Ga., and in 1876 accepted a position with Tison & Gordon of that city, becoming a member of this firm in 1881. He sold out his interest in 1892; was president for a year and a half of a glass factory in Atlanta, and after a year as confidential clerk with John Flannery & Co. in Savannah, was appointed cashier, in 1896, of the National Bank of Savannah, which position he held until 1913, when he was made second vice-president of that institution. In 1916 he retired from active business, serving, however, during 1919–20 as liquidating agent for the bank with which he had been so long connected. At one time Mr. Bloodworth was treasurer of Griffin; he was former president of the Georgia Bankers' Association, the Savannah Clearing Association and the Cotton Exchange of Savannah; former vice-president of the board of trade and former member of the sanitary board of Savannah; he was director and chairman of finance committee of the Savannah Cotton Exchange; vice-president of the Port Society; director of the Savannah Benevolent Society; president of the Confederate Veterans' Association; trustee of the Confederate Soldiers' Home and of the property of the Y. M. C. A. in Savannah; master of Landrum (Masonic) Lodge, noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for four terms, and member of the Golden Rule lodge. His clubs included: Capital City, Atlanta; Oglethorpe, Hussars', and Savannah Yacht, Savannah. Mr. Bloodworth was closely identified with the growth and development of Savannah, and took an active part in all movements for civic improvement introduced during his residence in the city. He was keenly appreciative of higher education and his private benevolences often took the form of aid to ambitious youths in his community. Just and punctilious in his dealings with every one, he was also kind and restrained in his comments on others. Dependent upon his own efforts for advancement from his early youth, he lost no opportunity to help those about him. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist church. He was married July 4, 1865, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John Allen, a planter of Meriwether county, Ga.; they had four children: Francis Henry (deceased); Littleton (deceased); Lucy, wife of Hugh Percival Inabnett, Birmingham, Ala.; and Effie, wife of Francis Marion Butner, Atlanta, Ga. He died in Savannah, Ga., Aug. 1, 1920.

O'NEILL, Patrick, merchant, was born at Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland, Feb. 11, 1851, son of Anthony and Margaret (Sweeney) O'Neill. At the age of twenty he came to the United States, and organized the firm of Patrick O'Neill & Co., paper stock dealers of Philadelphia, Pa., which became one of the most extensive firms of its kind in that city, and of which he was the head until his death. He was an organizer and until his death a director in the Continental Title & Trust Co., afterwards the Continental Equitable Title & Trust Co., and a director also in the Home Life Insurance Co. of America, Mutual Guarantee Building & Loan Association, and held office in various other building and loan associations. He was active in many Irish societies. He organized one of the first branches of the Land League in Philadelphia, and when the Land League was merged into the National League, in 1883, he was a dominant factor in the convention which met in Philadelphia. He organized and was president of several divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; was county president during 1890–94, state president, 1894–1900, and national director of the order, 1898–1902. He was first president of the Mayo Men's Association; president of the old Free Soil Club, and member also of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Catholic Historical Society, Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, Catholic Knights of America, Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John, Celtic Association of Philadelphia, Men's Association, and the Irish-American Club. Under his modest exterior, there were always smoothly in play cool and deliberate thought, wise judgment, resolute purpose and swift decision, characteristics which made him a leader in the commercial and banking world of Philadelphia. He was married Jan. 10, 1875, to Maria, daughter of Dominick Rodgers, a merchant of Philadelphia, and had two children: Margaret, wife of Bertram J. Martin; and Vincent P. O'Neill, a merchant of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1919.

LETTERMAN, Jonathan, surgeon, was born at Canonsburg, Washington co., Pa., Dec. 11, 1824. His father was an eminent surgeon and practitioner of medicine in Western Pennsylvania and carefully educated his son for his own profession. His studies were directed by a private tutor until he entered Jefferson College in 1842. He was graduated in 1845 and began his medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, received his medical degree in 1849 and in the same year was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. He served in the campaigns against the Seminole Indians in Florida, from his appointment, June 29, 1849, until March, 1853, when he was transferred to Ft. Ripley, Minn. During 1854–59 he was stationed at Ft. Defiance, N. M., and was engaged in Col. Loring's expedition against the Gila Apaches. He was then assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe, Va., and in 1860 was transferred to California, where he was engaged in Maj. Carleton's expedition against the Pah Ute Indians. In November, 1861, he accompanied troops from California to New York city, and was soon after on duty with the army of the Potomac. He was promoted to be medical director of the department of West Virginia in May, 1862, but within a month was assigned to duty as medical director of the army of the Potomac, succeeding Charles S. Tripler, July 2, 1862. The army of the Potomac was at that time at Harrison's Landing on the James river, whither it had retired after the exhausting Peninsula campaign. It was imperative at this juncture that the medical director should be a man of experience in the field, of practical skill in devising expedients, of executive ability, and of discretion and courage. Dr. Letterman fulfilled these requirements, and not only met the needs of the situation but went far toward revolutionizing the methods of army medical departments in the field service. He rehabilitated the treatment of the sick, created a military medical organization, installed an effective hospital service, and set up an ambulance corps under the control of the corps medical director and



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PATRICK O'NEILL



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Stockton Borton

quite divorced from the quartermaster corps; the system of supply (medicines, dressings and medical material) was raised to a high state of efficiency. The dreadful battle of Fredericksburg in the following December was the test of his innovations, and the test did not fail. At the battle of Gettysburg the director of the 12th corps said: "The hospital organization enabled me to remove the wounded from the field, shelter, feed them, and dress their wounds within six hours after the battle ended, and to have every capital operation performed within twenty-four hours after the injury." Dr. Letterman resigned from the army Dec. 22, 1864, to accept a business position in southern California under Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railroad. While there, he published his "Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac" (1866). He was coroner of San Francisco and also surgeon general of the state of California from 1868 until his death. He was married in October, 1863, to Mary Lee of Maryland. He was a man of simplicity of character, directress of speech and manner, able to see clearly, to think and to act. His memory in the army is preserved by the naming of Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco, in which city he died Mar. 15, 1872.

BORTON, Stockton, inventor, was born at Moorestown, Burlington co., N. J., Sept. 5, 1852, son of Elwood and Ann Eliza (Stockton) Borton, and a descendant of John Borton, who came from Northampton county, England, in 1679, and settled at Hillsdown, N. J., entering a tract of land in Evensham township, now Mount Laurel, in Burlington county, where the family had their home for several generations. His mother was a member of the well-known Stockton family, of New Jersey. He attended a school taught by Dr. Haines at Moorestown, N. J., and Pierce's College, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1876 he patented an attachment to the Davis sewing machine which he exhibited for the Davis Sewing Machine Co. at the Centennial exposition of 1876. From 1880 until his death he was associated with the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co., of New York, developing and perfecting high-speed sewing machines for use in various manufacturing lines. His overlock sewing machine, with a normal working speed of 3,000 stitches per minute, was designed for knit goods manufacture and revolutionized the underwear trade both in the United States and abroad, as it made a strong, elastic trimmed seam, hem and overedge, leaving no raw edges. The new method supplanted the old-fashioned one of binding the edges. The overlock machine was adopted by the United States, Belgian and German governments for finishing underwear used by naval and military forces, but it soon proved of even greater service in the upholstery industry, in which it makes a strong, sightly edge on lace curtains. His high-speed lockstitch two-thread machine, the normal working speed of which is 4,000 stitches per minute, is used extensively by makers of white goods, underwear and outer-wear garments throughout the world. Borton's last and most extraordinary invention, the flatlock (nine-thread) machine, was perfected just before his death, and patented Mar. 31, 1908. It was designed chiefly for the knit-goods industry, and makes a unique seam in which the threads are so interlaced as to join the two edges of the fabric, after being accurately trimmed by automatic knives, the cut edges—butted, not lapped —being firmly held in a flat position and securely locked by the stitches, which are made at the remarkable speed of from 40 to 50 per second. No other invention in the industry has added so much to the fit and finish of knit garments. It was patented also in Great Britain, Canada, France and Germany, and was placed on the market in the United States in 1913. During the world war it was used by United States and British government contractors for finishing underwear for men in military and naval service, the flatlock seam being required by the government specifications. Borton's inventive genius was directed toward the perfection of high-class machines which could be operated at great speed, insuring maximum productive power and, consequently, reduced cost of manufacture, and his inventions are marvels of the world's sewing-machine industry. He received, in all, fifty-nine patents in the United States and foreign countries, of which fifty were for the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. He ranks high with other inventors who have made possible the great material progress and prosperity of the United States. His chief enjoyment was yachting, both his winter and summer homes being on the water. He was married Feb. 1, 1886, to Christine Priscilla, daughter of George J. Hickman, of Gloucester, Mass., and died without issue at Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 7, 1907.

WEATHERFORD, William, Indian chief, was born in Alabama in 1765, son of Charles and Sehoy (McGillivray) Weatherford. His father was a Scotch peddler and his mother a Creek Indian. Prospering as trader and planter, the elder Weatherford became a wealthy owner of full-blooded horses and negroes and built a race track. Thrown much in the company of his uncles, Alexander McGillivray and Le Clerc Milfort, William learned of the injustices alleged to have been committed by the whites on his mother's people and his sympathies were with the Indians, and he often led them in forays on the whites. Authorities agree, however, that though greatly influenced by the eloquence of Tecumseh during his plea for war on the whites, young Weatherford, or Red Eagle, as the natives called him, tried to dissuade the war party. Compelled to yield, he took part in the ignominious massacre of the whites in Fort Mims Aug. 30, 1813. He is credited with having attempted to stop the butchery in which more than 500 lost their lives. Later, nevertheless, he was made chief of the war party and participated in the "Thirty Battles" in which some 4,000 Indians were slain. Following the battle of Tohopeka, Red Eagle surrendered to Gen. Jackson, demanding only that protection be given the Indian women and children sheltered in the woods. Although Weatherford expected death as his due, Gen. Jackson was so impressed by his courage that he entertained him for a year and granted him full freedom, with no deprivation of his property rights. Later, he moved to Little River, Baldwin co., where he remained a peaceful farmer until his death. He was twice married, first to May Moniac, daughter of Sam Moniac, a half-breed, and secondly to May Stiggins. He died in Baldwin county, Mar. 4, 1824.

MILLER, Polk, merchant and entertainer, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Aug. 2, 1844, son of Giles A. and Anne (Webster) Miller. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the local schools, and in 1860 entered the employ of a drug concern in Richmond, Va. In 1863 he

enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the civil war, as a member of the Richmond Howitzers. In 1871 he opened a drug store of his own, and was finally the manager and chief proprietor of two large concerns of that nature, which he conducted successfully until 1894. Meanwhile, possessing a fine voice and skill as a lecturer, he developed an original and unique form of entertainment, which became so popular that in 1894 he turned his drug business over to the management of his son and devoted all his time to the lecture platform. His entertainment was originally a lecture on plantation life in the South, accompanied by evangelistic songs. It was so enthusiastically received that he gradually elaborated it into a skit entitled "Old Times Down South," comprising a collection of songs and stories depicting negroes and their masters before the war. He had few equals as a story teller in the negro dialect, and his entertainment, given over 3,000 times and in almost every state in the Union, was immensely popular. He was a member of the United Confederate Veterans, the Masonic fraternity, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a Democrat in politics, and attended the Presbyterian church. He was married Nov. 29, 1871, to Maude Lee, daughter of Dr. William M. Withers, of Richmond, Va., and had three children: Maude; Virginia; and William Withers Miller, the last a graduate in pharmacy at the University of Virginia, who succeeded his father in the active management of the drug business. Polk Miller died in Bon Air, Va., Oct. 20, 1914.

POND, Nathan Patchen, publisher and soldier, was born at Brockport, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1832, son of Levi and Clarissa (Patchen) Pond. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Daniel Pond who settled at Dedham, Mass.; his wife was Abigail Ann Edwards, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim and his wife Deborah Hawes, their son Jacob and his wife Abigail Heath; and their son Benjamin and his wife Hannah Ide, who were the grandparents of Nathan Patchen Pond. Levi Pond, father of our subject, was a pioneer in western New York, and served as a member of the New York legislature. Nathan Patchen Pond began his business career at Brockport, N. Y., in a lumber-sales enterprise. In 1862 he recruited a company for the civil war from among the sons of Brockport's leading families. This unit was mustered into the Federal service as company M, 3d regiment N. Y. volunteer cavalry. He was commissioned captain, was in command of his company, and was squadron commander of companies M and K. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment he reëntered the service, in December, 1863, as major of the 1st United States colored cavalry. His New York cavalry regiment served in the Department of North Carolina with the 18th corps, participating in twenty-seven engagements, chiefly against guerillas. In 1864 he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 2d regiment United States colored cavalry. As major of colored cavalry he served with Kautz's cavalry division, Department of Virginia and North Carolina; also in the 2d cavalry brigade, 18th army corps, and in the Army of the James; in the 25th army corps, and in the districts of Portsmouth and Norfolk. He was wounded in the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. After the war he was appointed a warden of the port of New York and served five years. Resigning in 1870, he began his duties as secretary of the Rochester Printing Co., publishers of the "Democrat and Chronicle." Before this newspaper was established by the consolidation of two newspapers, he was one of the publishers of the "Democrat." He subsequently became both secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Printing Co. and continued in this relation for more than fifty years, until his death. His activities and interests were of varied character. He was a factor in Masonic affairs, the Grand Army of the Republic, community projects, and politics; he was also one of the best known laymen in the Methodist church, a member of the Monroe Avenue Church, and he with his wife founded and for many years supported the Rescue Mission of his home city. He was influential in the councils of the Republican party, and for years was treasurer of the Monroe county Republican committee. He sought nothing for himself, declined the postmastership of Rochester, and refused the distinction of being a candidate for mayor. He had held numerous important offices in the state organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1900 was elected state department commander. He attended many national and state encampments as a delegate from his local post, and was unusually conspicuous and admired because of his expert horsemanship in the great processions of the encampments. At one time he was a trustee of New York State Soldiers' Home, Bath; he was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Society of the Genesee, of Oak Hill Country, Automobile, and Masonic clubs (Rochester); but he found his chief pleasure in his family and church life. He was married in 1888, to Susan, daughter of Mrs. Sarah R. Moore of Rochester, N. Y., and had six children, all of whom survived him: Edwin L., Yonkers, N. Y.; Louise, wife of W. P. Chapin; and Marie B. Pond, both of Cambridge, Mass.; Nellie, wife of Mark P. Andrews, of New York city; Florence A., wife of Stephen Stark, Mt. Hermon, Mass.; and Bessie B., wife of Raymond G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y. Col. Pond died in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1921; funeral services of impressive but simple character were held in the Methodist church of which he had been a devoted member nearly forty years. Bishop F. D. Leete was in charge. Troop H, U. S. cavalry, sent an escort and to the sound of taps by their bugler he was laid to rest in the vault at Mt. Hope cemetery.

WELLCOME, Florado Houser, physician, surgeon and banker, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., Apr. 2, 1858, son of Jacob W. B. and Sarah (Houser) Wellcome. His father, a native of Maine, was a physician. He attended the high school and the normal school in Mankato, Minn., and was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1879, with the degree of M.D. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession at Sleepy Eye, Minn., removing soon afterward to Granite Falls, Minn. There he became interested in banking and after organizing the Yellow Medicine County Bank, of which he was president, he gradually relinquished his medical practice. In 1894 he settled in Minneapolis, where he was a director in the National Bank of Commerce until its consolidation with the Northwestern National Bank in 1908. In 1903, he organized the Union Investment Co., a banking house interested in country banking, farm loans and commercial business, with headquarters in Minneapolis, and in 1916 he organized the F. H.

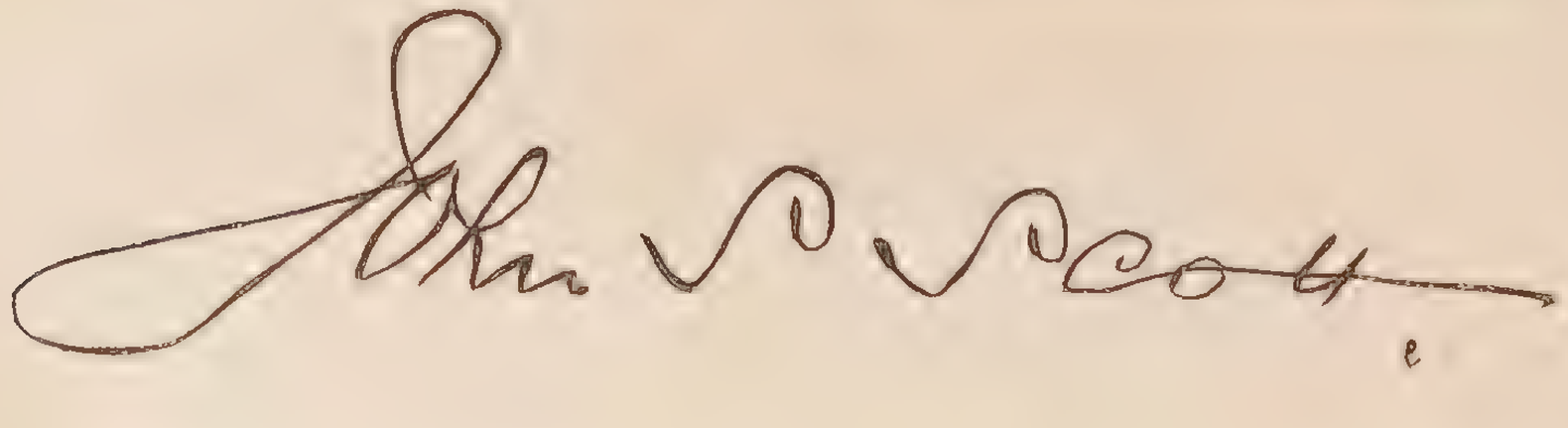


The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

J. H. Wilson



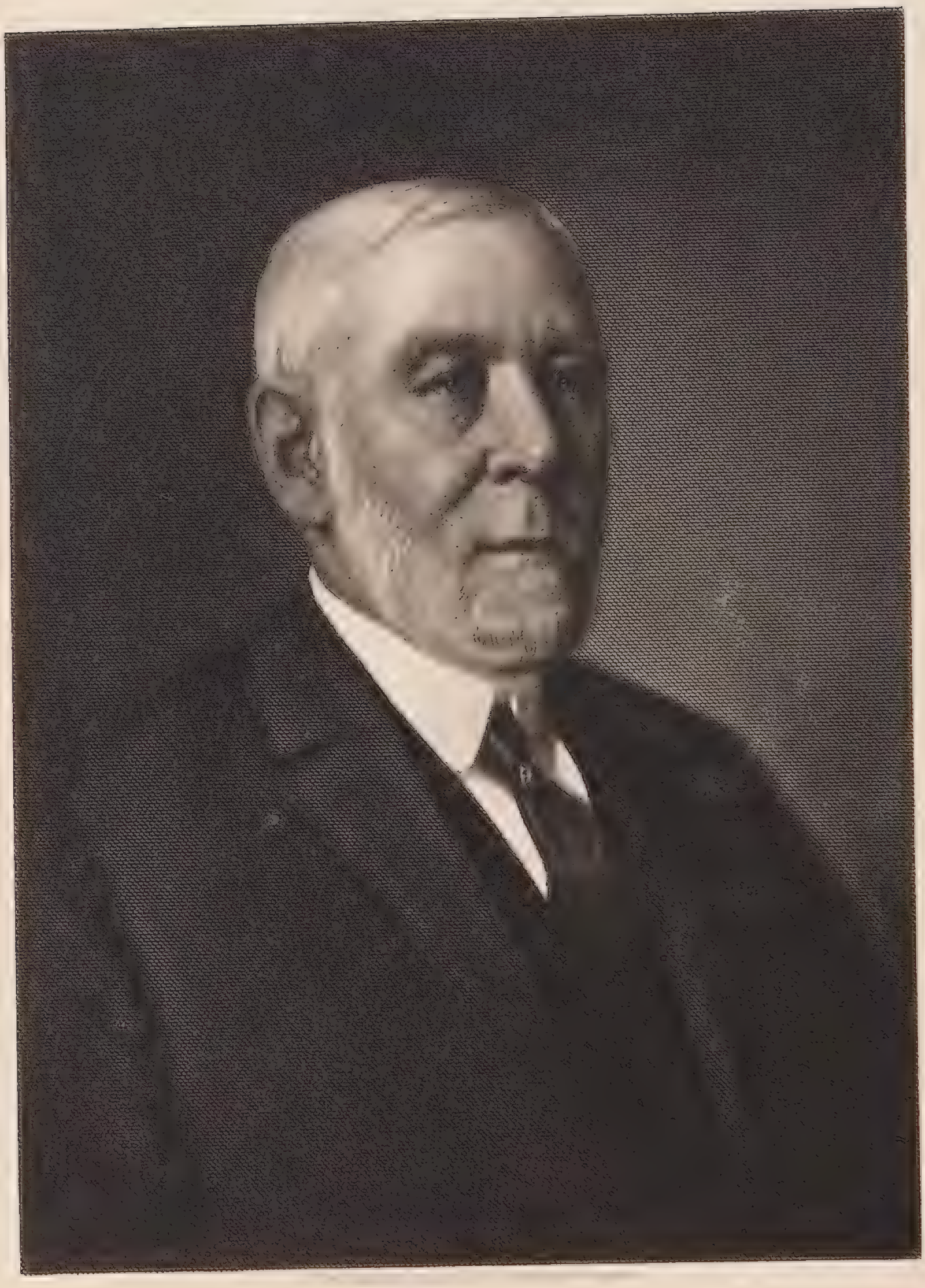
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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A. P. Pond



Jeremiah W Tabor

Wellcome Company for the purpose of purchasing tax securities. He was president of both companies until his death, and was also president of several country banks throughout the Northwest. He was a member of various medical societies and associations and he held membership also in the Automobile Club of America and the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda clubs of Minneapolis. His chief recreation was in golf and travel. Politically he was a Republican. He attended the Presbyterian church. Loyal to his convictions and his friends, and full of sympathy for the afflicted, he was a valued public-spirited citizen, who worked whole-heartedly for good. He took a great interest in young men and was the directing hand in shaping the successful business careers of a great number of now prominent business men. He was married, at Verona, Wis., Feb. 27, 1879, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Taylor, one of the pioneers in the flour mill industry of that state. Dr. Wellcome died in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 21, 1920.

SCOTT, John Scanlin, explosives manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1871, son of William J. and Mary J. (Scanlin) Scott. His father, a native of Pennsylvania and a member of the Pennsylvania state senate from Luzerne county, was for thirty years in the service of the du Pont Powder Co., as superintendent of its Wyoming Valley plant. The son was educated at Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy and for two years member of class of '94 Lehigh University. In 1892 he left college to enter the employ of the du Pont Powder Co., beginning as assistant superintendent at Keokuk, Ia., under the management of Eugene du Pont. In 1896 he was transferred to the Wapwallopen mills in Pennsylvania as assistant to his father, and in 1905 he was detailed to the construction department, Wilmington, Del., and later to the main office in that city. In the following year he was placed in charge of the du Pont mills at Santa Cruz, Calif. When the United States government dissolved the so-called powder trust in 1913, Mr. Scott became director and assistant general manager of the Atlas Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., and retained that position until his death. Beginning at the very bottom of the commercial ladder and climbing steadily to the top, unaided in his ascent by any but his own efforts, Mr. Scott's ultimate success furnished striking evidence of the industry and character of the man. Possessed of singular personal charm, as well as of unusual judgment in matters of business, he won the respect and affection not only of the company which he directed, but of the community in which he lived. Politically he was a Republican and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He also was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He was married Apr. 25, 1900, to Kate Emerson, daughter of Emerson Hummell, a merchant of New Philadelphia, O. She survives him. John Scanlin Scott died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1919.

CHURCHILL, William Worcester, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1858, son of William Worcester and Caroline (Woodman) Churchill, and a descendant of John Churchill, who came from England in 1640 and settled at Plymouth, Mass. William W. Churchill was educated in private schools in Boston, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After a year in the latter, he went to Paris to study painting, and until 1884 was a pupil of Léon Bonnât, and has since followed a career of painting, especially of portraits, with a studio in Boston. He has painted portraits, which are now in the State House at Boston, of two Massachusetts governors, Winthrop M. Crane and John L. Bates. He also painted a portrait which now hangs in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Francis A. Walker, former president of the college. He has done some landscapes and compositions, and has had his work in all of the important exhibitions in this country and at the Paris Salon. He has also taught painting for several years. He is a member of the Metropolitan Improvement League, Boston, of which he was one of the organizers. He was the originator, treasurer, and one of the managers of the Guild of Boston Artists; has served on numerous committees and art juries, and is keenly interested in all public questions, national, state and civic. He was one of the Massachusetts commissioners of the Firemen's Relief Fund. During 1887–98 he was a member of the 1st corps cadets, Massachusetts militia, and he is a member of the veteran corps of that organization. He is a member of the St. Botolph Club, the Bunker Hill Monument Association and the Bostonian Society (Boston). Politically he is a Republican, and he is a Unitarian in his religious belief. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He is unmarried.

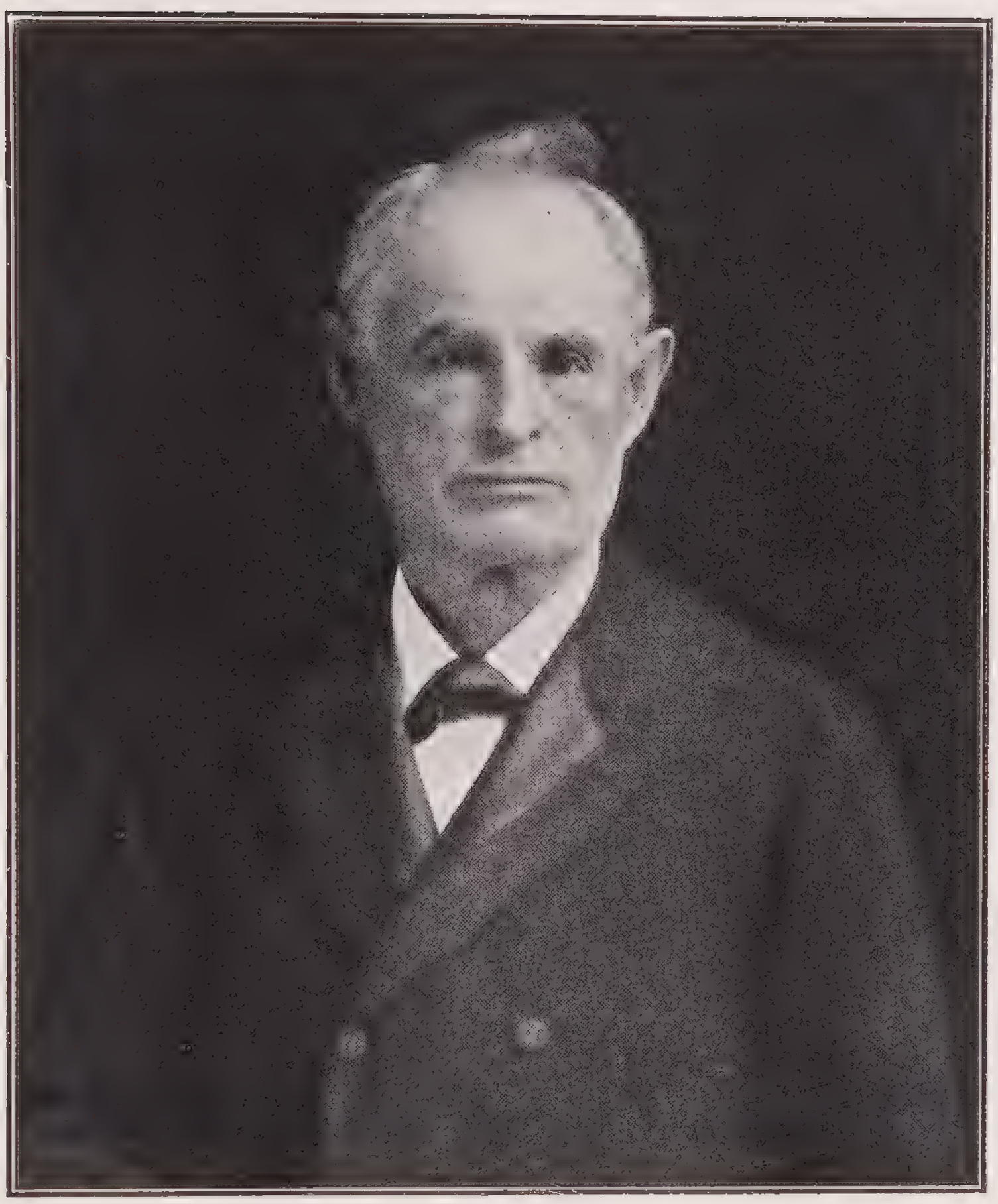
TABOR, Jeremiah Wilson, merchant and banker, was born at Pittsburg, N. H., June 4, 1839, son of Parker and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Tabor. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Philip Tabor, who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled at Watertown, Mass. His wife was Lydia Masters, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Esther Cook; their son Jacob and his wife Sarah West; their son Stephen and his wife Rebecca; their son Stephen and his wife Comfort Parker; their son Jeremiah and his wife Dorothy Drew, who were the grandparents of Jeremiah Wilson Tabor. Stephen (V) changed the spelling of his name from Taber to Tabor to conform with that of the Biblical mountain height of Galilee. He received his education at Colebrook (N. H.) Academy and engaged in the grain business at Portland, Me., in 1863, as a partner of Dexter W. Kensell, in the firm of Kensell & Tabor, a connection which continued until 1915. Mr. Tabor was president of the Maine Savings Bank during 1914–20, and a director in the Canal National Bank, a member of the American Historical Society, the Masonic fraternity and the Portland, Portland Art, and Cumberland clubs (Portland, Me.). Politically he was a Republican and was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was a devotee of fine horses. He was determined, dpendable, positive in his convictions, but generous and open minded. He was married Oct. 8, 1872, to Ella A., daughter of Henry Lovell, of Stanstead, P. Q., a member of the Canadian parliament. He died at Portland, Me., Sept. 5, 1920.

WILLS, George Stockton, educator, was born in Halifax county, N. C., Apr. 3, 1866, son of Richard Henry and Ann Louisa (Norman) Wills, grandson of William Henry and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Wills, and great-grandson of Richard Stark and Elizabeth (Biggs) Wills. His grandfather was a pioneer in the establishment of the Methodist protestant church (about 1830), the result of a revolt in the Methodist Episcopal church against a church polity that virtually ex-

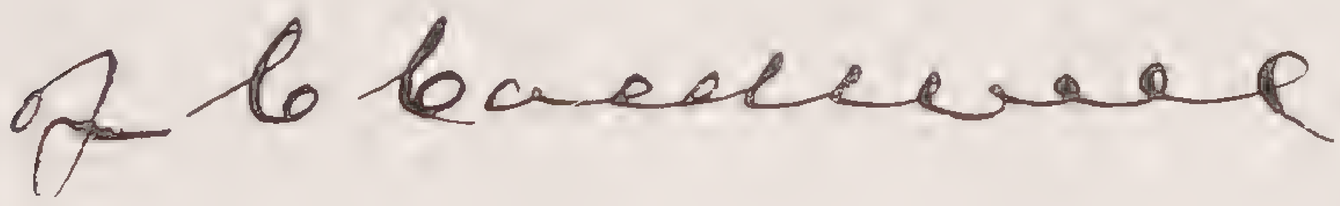
cluded laymen from any voice in the control of the church. He was active in the councils of this new sect, serving on numerous committees which shaped its policy. He was once president of the general conference and several times president of the North Carolina conference. He served in the ministry for fifty-eight years. Richard H. Wills, father of the subject, was a Methodist Protestant clergyman for thirty-six years, for seven years president of the North Carolina conference, and several times secretary of the general conference. The son was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1889 with the degree Ph.B., receiving the degree Ph.M. from that institution in 1896, and the degree of M.A. from Harvard in 1898. During 1889–94, he was on the faculty of Oak Ridge Institute, Guilford county, N. C., as teacher of English and Mathematics, and during 1900–01 taught English in the Mooney School, Franklin, Tenn. He was instructor in English in the University of North Carolina in 1894–96 and for the summer term of 1900. He was professor of English in the Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., from 1898 to 1900 and from 1901 to 1904. For the ensuing three years he filled a similar chair in the Greensboro (N. C.) Woman's College and, until 1912, served as instructor in English in the Baltimore (Md.) Polytechnic Institute. He was acting head of the department of English and German there, 1911–12, retiring from school work in the latter year, but returning, in September, 1914, as head of the English department in the Polytechnic Institute, a position he now holds. During 1918–20, he was a special instructor in English in the University of Maryland. He was an associate editor of the "Atlantic Educational Journal," of Baltimore, 1908–11, and the author of a sketch of the life of Sidney Lanier, in the Proceedings of the Southern Historical Association (1899), of numerous papers on Southern history and literature in the same journal, and of biographical sketches contributed to Ashe and Van Noppen's "Biographical History of North Carolina." He wrote, in 1898, a "History of Poetry in the Southern United States Between the Revolution and 1861," and, although this work was never published, Barrett Wendell made use of it in writing his "Literary History of the United States." He is a member of the Educational Society of Baltimore, the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Sons of the American Revolution. Politically, he is an independent Democrat and, in church affiliation, an Episcopalian. He finds his chief recreation in gardening and farming. He is regarded as reflective, of studious temperament, great loyalty with a high sense of honor and consideration for others. He was married June 24, 1903, to Georgia Merillat, daughter of Holdridge Chidester, an educator of Romney, W. Va., and has two children: Richard Norman and Merillat Chidester Wills.

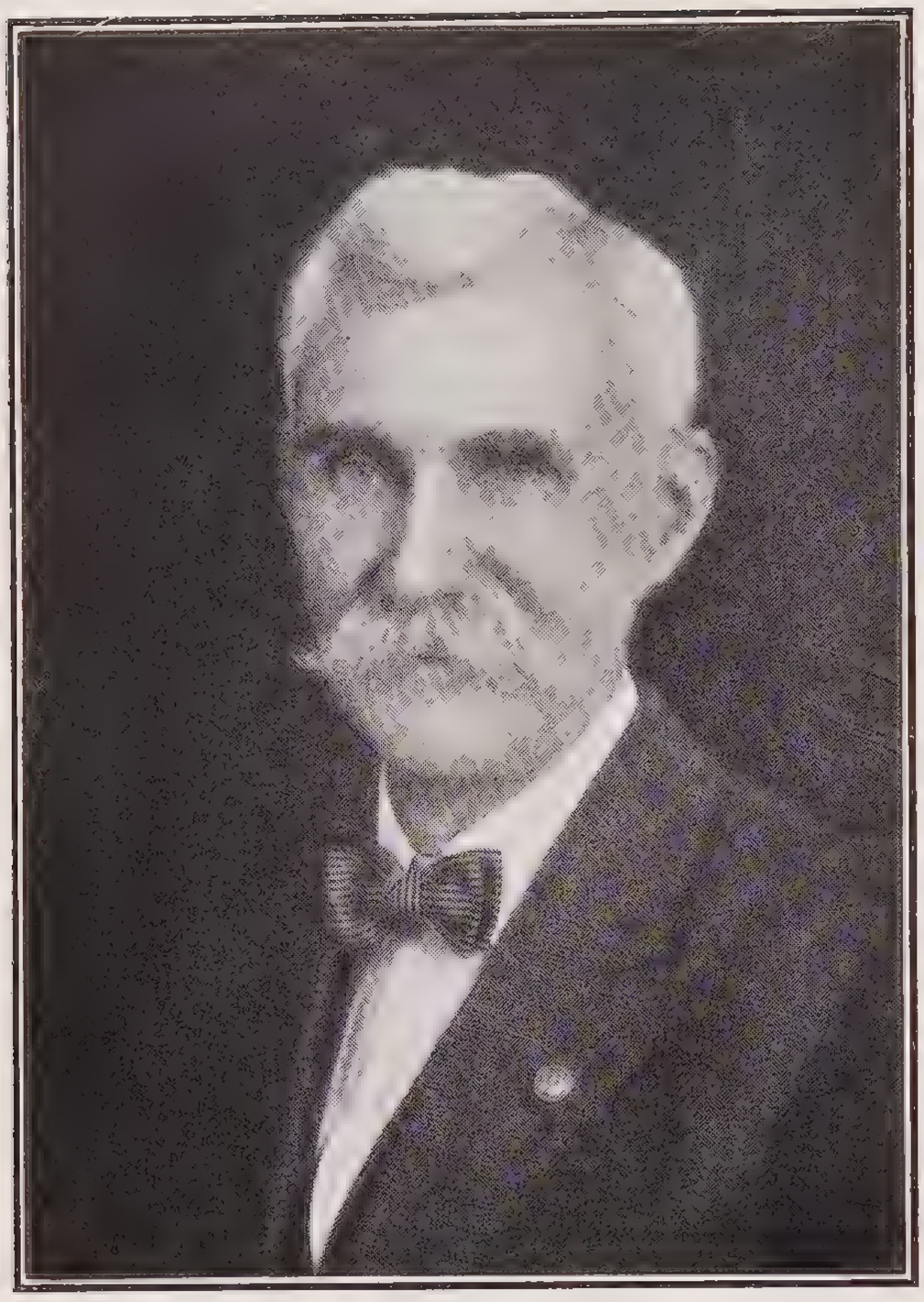
COLEMAN, John Crisp, financier, was born in Walton, Suffolk, England, Aug. 9, 1823, son of William and Sarah Ann (Wright) Coleman. In 1846 the family sailed for Canada, and two years later young Coleman removed to the United States. Attracted to California by the discovery of gold, he and four companions went to the gold fields in 1850, and struck gold at Canon Creek, El Dorado co., where he remained until February, 1853. He returned to the East to buy cattle. His brother Edward joined him, and he resumed mining operations in Canon Creek for four years. Having decided to reside in California permanently, he became a naturalized citizen. In 1854 he took charge of the Hazel Greene mine at Iowa Hill. With his brother he was also interested in the North Star mine at Grass Valley, and the Idaho mine, which was opened in 1867. For nearly thirty years they were identified with the development of Nevada county, Mr. John C. Coleman being organizer and first president of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge railroad. Having sold their interest in the Idaho mine in 1893, the brothers removed to San Francisco, where the proceeds of their mining ventures had been invested. They were original stockholders in the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and the North Pacific Coast railroad, John C. Coleman being vice-president of the last for several years. He was also vice-president of the California Street Cable Railway Co. He was elected to the state senate in 1877, and was chairman of the committee on mines. He was an active member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. As a citizen he was highly esteemed for his simplicity and sincerity, and for his keen sympathy with and support of many religious and charitable activities. He was married in 1856 to Mary Lucretia Bush, who died in 1868, and he was again married in 1870 to Persis H. Sibley of Vermont. He had ten children: Mary, wife of Hennen Jennings of Washington, D. C.; Florence, wife of Charles Noble of Berkeley, Cal.; George; Harriet, wife of Franklin Zane of Woodside, Cal.; Frances, wife of Arthur Holden of Bennington, Vt.; John C.; Persis; Waldo; Sara, wife of John J. Miller, of San Jose; and Janet Coleman. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 23, 1919.

HOLTZCLAW, James Thadeus, lawyer and soldier, was born in Henry county, Ga., Dec. 17, 1832, son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Bledsoe) Holtzclaw, grandson of Timothy and Rhoda (Graham) Holtzclaw, and great-great-grandson of Jacob Holtzclaw, who came to America from Müsen, Bavaria, in 1714, at the suggestion of Gov. Alexander Spottswood, of Virginia. His father was a volunteer in the Mexican war. The son was educated at the high school at Lafayette, Ala., and at the East Alabama Institute. In 1853 he won an appointment to West Point but did not avail himself of it, preferring instead to follow the legal profession. He studied law privately and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He enlisted as lieutenant in the Montgomery "True Blues" for the civil war, was appointed major of the 18th Ala. infantry regiment in August, 1861, became a lieutenant colonel in December of that year, and colonel in 1862. He received serious wounds at the battle of Shiloh, commanded a brigade at Mobile, and at Lookout Mountain and was appointed brigadier general July 8, 1864. He took an active part in the politics of the reconstruction period. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention, in 1876 an elector for Tilden and Hendricks and a Democratic elector-at-large for Alabama in 1888. Gov. Thomas G. Jones appointed Gen. Holtzclaw associate member of the Alabama railroad commission. He was married Apr. 10, 1856, to Mary Billingslea, daughter of Dr. John A. and Lucy (White) Cowles of Montgomery, Ala., and had two children: Carrie Whiting, wife of John A. Kirkpatrick; and James T. Holtzclaw, Jr. He died in Montgomery, Ala., July 18, 1893.



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY





FRANK C. GARBUTT
MINING ENGINEER



CHARLES LIGHT
LAWYER



ANTHONY K. WARNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



THOMAS C. McLEAN
NAVAL OFFICER

GARBUTT, Frank Clarkson, mining engineer and realty operator, was born near Toronto, Ont., Canada, June 28, 1837, son of George and Jane (Clarkson) Garbutt. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States, learned harness-making and worked his way through Harvard University, being graduated A.B. in 1867. During the civil war he served in the infantry of the Federal army. For several years he was engaged in manufacturing pottery at Whitehall, Ill., and then in 1871 entered upon his career as mining engineer in Colorado, where he built the reduction works at Salina; the Wyndham Smelter, the first smelter in the Ouray country; the Elgin Smelter at Leadville and the Redcliff Smelter at Battle Mountain. Mr. Garbutt constructed the toll road into the San Juan country, a remarkable engineering feat. On two occasions it was partly destroyed by a landslide, but undaunted, he rebuilt it. In 1882 Mr. Garbutt went to California, where his attention was divided between real estate and mining. He was interested in subdivisions and improvements in the vicinity of Los Angeles, his home, and was among the first to promote the subdivision of Hollywood as a residential section. He encouraged the construction of a steam railroad through Hollywood to Santa Monica, and built the first carriage road to Mount Lookout. Among his other interests were Centinella, Inglewood, Redondo Beach, the Santa Monica Land & Water Co. and the Lankershim Ranch Land & Water Co. At the same time he gave his attention to mining projects in all parts of the world, and even at the age of eighty examined mining properties for his clients and for himself. Mr. Garbutt was a member of several realty and engineering societies and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Politically he had a strong leaning toward socialism. Progressive and enterprising, he kept abreast of the times in all matters of mining and metallurgy. He was a man of ability, and was highly successful in working out his own solutions to the puzzling perplexities of the mine. He was genial, open-hearted and brave. Mr. Garbutt was married at Jacksonville, Ill., May 22, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of James H. Alderman, and had one son, Frank Alderman Garbutt. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., June 14, 1920.

LIGHT, Charles, lawyer, was born at La Grange, Stanislaus co., Cal., in 1860. His parents were full-blooded Indians, and during his boyhood he lived with a wealthy rancher who owned a palatial residence in Stockton, Cal. Hearing a campaign oration in the public square, his ambition for an education was aroused, and with the assistance of his employer he attended the grammar school and the Stockton Business College. He was a brilliant scholar, and possessed the red man's fine native gift of oratory. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, and entering upon the practice of his profession with no means and little influence, he acquired a successful practice by sheer force of industry, integrity and personality. He was elected city attorney of Stockton in 1897, and district attorney of San Joaquin county in 1918 on the prohibition issue. In the latter position he waged a rigorous warfare against illegal traffic in liquor and drugs. He was grand prelate of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at his death was rated among the leaders of the California bar. He was married May 23, 1894, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Rev. William C. Curry, of Stockton, and died in that city, July 4, 1919.

WARNER, Anthony Kimmel, physician and surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30, 1863, son of John Edward and Elizabeth (Wilks) Warner. His first American ancestor was William Warner, who came from Draycutt parish, Worcestershire, England, in 1658, and settled on the site of Philadelphia, Pa., becoming a member of the first assembly of Pennsylvania and a justice of the first organized court. The line of descent is traced through William's son John and his wife Ann Crompton; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Croasdale; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Dawes; their son John and his wife Phoebe Smith, and their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah Brinton, who were the grandparents of Anthony Kimmel Warner. Dr. Warner's father was also a physician and served as surgeon in both the federal army and navy during the civil war. The son was graduated at Baltimore City College in 1883 and obtained his medical degree from the University of Maryland school of medicine, 1885, and took a special course at the Johns Hopkins University. He practiced his profession in Baltimore until 1890, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., and was professor of materia medica in National University during 1900–03. He is surgeon for the Chicago Elevated Railroad Co., and the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York; member surgical staff American Hospital, Chicago; was vice-president of Lake View Hospital, Chicago, in 1909–10 and is medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum, Columbian Knights, and the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Royal Arcanum, Columbian Knights, and Masonic fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in travel, automobiling, writing and literary studies, particularly history and theology. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He was married, Oct. 1, 1890, to Mary Esther, daughter of Richard Ogle, of Baltimore, Md.

McLEAN, Thomas Chalmers, naval officer, was born at New Hartford, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1847, son of Charles and Anne (Waters) McLean. His father was a native of Scotland and came to the United States in 1824. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1868, taking the prize-flag for the best drilled company in the battalion. He was promoted ensign in the following year, served on the "Benicia" and "Idaho" of the Asiatic fleet for three years and was promoted master in 1870. He was in command of the sailor infantry of the "Benicia" in the Korean expedition, being commended for gallant conduct in the assault on Port du Conde. During 1873–74 he was engaged in experimental battery work at Annapolis. He was on the flagship "Tennessee" of the Asiatic squadron in 1875, was assigned to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., was at Washington navy yard in 1878, and the following year was inspector of ordnance in charge of experimental battery work. During 1879–81 he served on the flagship "Trenton," of the European squadron, was a member of the United States government delegation to the International Electrical Congress, also of the commission to the Electrical Exhibition, Paris, 1881, and was elected secretary to a section of the congress. Later he was on special duty in Germany, France, Russia and

England, was naval attaché at Vienna in 1883, and United States government representative at the Vienna Electrical Exposition. After another year at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, he was successively on the "Brooklyn," the "Dolphin," again at the torpedo station, and executive officer of the "Detroit" and then the "San Francisco," having been promoted lieutenant commander in 1893. For two years he was inspector of ordnance in charge of the Naval Torpedo Station, and also inspector of equipment at the plant of the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I. Promoted commander in 1899, he was on duty with the "Don Juan de Austria" and the "Castine," in the Philippines and China. In 1902, while in command of the "Cincinnati" he took part in the official reception to Prince Henry, New York city. He was at Martinique after the Mount Pelée disaster, and later protected American interests during revolutions in Haiti, San Domingo, Venezuela and Panama, receiving the thanks of the British government for effecting the release of a British subject held in military service by insurgents in Venezuela. In 1902 he landed sailors and marines at Panama, and removing obstructions from the tracks of the Panama Railroad and preventing fighting on the line of transit, safeguarded the world's traffic across the Isthmus. He was promoted captain in 1903, and rear admiral in 1908, and made chief of the bureau of inspection and survey (president). He volunteered for active duty soon after his country entered the European war, and served as an instructor in the training of civilians as officers in the enlarged navy. Rear Adm. McLean was a member of the New York Yacht Club, New York; the Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia; the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs, Washington, and the Fort Schuyler Club, Utica. His dominating traits of character were his keen sense of justice, fearlessness, patriotism, integrity and diplomacy. In the discharge of his duties he visited nearly every country in the world, but his most notable service was in connection with the building of the Panama canal, when he followed the lead of Pres. Roosevelt and accomplished quick results. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 29, 1875, to Emily, daughter of Alexander Gordon, of Baltimore; she died in 1901, leaving three children: Elizabeth Harrison; Emily Gordon; and Anne McLean, wife of Dr. Nathaniel N. Griffin, of Princeton, N. J.; (2) Sept. 23, 1909, to Harriet, daughter of Isaac Maynard, of Utica, N. Y. He died in Utica, Aug. 29, 1919.

APPEL, Joseph Herbert, advertising and publicity manager and author, was born at Lancaster, Pa., July 19, 1873, son of Thomas Gilmore (q.v.) and Emma Amelia (Miller) Appel, grandson of Andreas and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Appel, great-grandson of Andrew and Catherine Appel and great-great-grandson of John Peter Appel, who emigrated from Germany in 1733 and settled in what is now Lehigh county, Pa. He was graduated at the Franklin and Marshall College in 1892, studied law at Lancaster under the preceptorship of his brother, John W. Appel, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1895, beginning practice immediately. In 1896 he engaged in newspaper work on the Philadelphia "Times," and three years later he became advertsing and publicity manager for John Wanamaker's Philadelphia store. In 1912 he was transferred to the New York store in a similar position and is also general assistant to Rodman Wanamaker, who is in complete charge of the New York store. Mr. Appel brought the news note into advertising, coördinatting it with merchandising. He regards the large department store as a little world, of which it is the business of the advertiser to tell the news. He is the author of "My Own Story" (1913), "Seeing America" (1916), "Living the Creative Life" (1918), and "The Making of a Man" (1921), consisting of a series of practical letters from a father to a son on the fundamentals of life. Mr. Appel derives his chief recreation from literature and golfing. During 1918 he was executive chairman of the New York city loyalty committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and, since 1916, he has been secretary of the Mayor's Committee on a Permanent War Memorial for New York city. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the Sphinx and Advertising clubs of New York, the Union League and the Poor Richard clubs of Philadelphia, the Wykagyl Golf Club of New Rochelle, N. Y., and the Seaview Golf Club of Atlantic City, N. J. He was married June 27, 1900, to Venie Elizabeth, daughter of James J. Wood, electrical inventor, and has one child, Joseph Herbert Appel, Jr.

HART, Mary Ward (Mrs. William Henry Hart), was born at Coulterville, Ill., July 17, 1865, daughter of Solomon Maxwell and Sarah Jemimah (Miller) East, and of Scotch and Irish ancestry. Her father, a native of Randolph county, Ill., was a druggist. She was educated at a private academy and at the Southern Illinois Normal School, Carbondale, and taught school for eight years in primary departments at Coulterville and Benton, Ill. She early became interested in public affairs and organized a number of clubs and societies for bettering conditions in church and civic life. She served as district president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, as its state chairman of civics, state vice-president, and in 1919 became president of the federation. An advocate of woman suffrage and prohibition she has held official positions in all the local and county Women's Christian Temperance Union organizations and served six years as president of the Franklin county (Ill.) society. She was also president of the Benton Woman's Club. During the European war she was secretary of the Franklin county chapter of the American Red Cross and state chairman of the Liberty Loan woman's committee, 8th Federal Reserve district. She was married at Coulterville, Ill., Aug. 27, 1890, to William Henry Hart, lawyer, of Benton, Ill., and had four children: William Ward; Marion Murphy; Mary Miller; and Mabel Elizabeth Hart.

BEADLE, John Hanson, journalist and author, was born in Liberty township, Parke co., Ind., Mar. 14, 1840, son of James Ward and Elizabeth (Bright) Beadle, and grandson of James and Nancy (Hess) Beadle. As a youth of twenty-one he enlisted in the 31st Ind. infantry for the civil war, serving as a private until 1862, when he was discharged for disability. He then entered the State University of Michigan, where he studied law in addition to his regular subjects, and was graduated in 1867. He was admitted to the bar, but after practicing in Evansville, Ind., for one year, abandoned that profession for the career of a journalist. His first newspaper work was done for the Cincinnati "Commercial" following

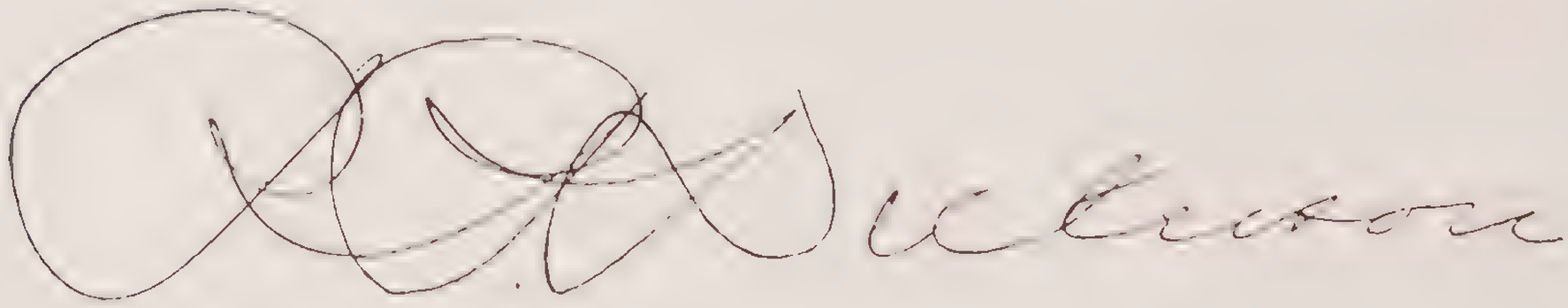


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Joseph H. Appel



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



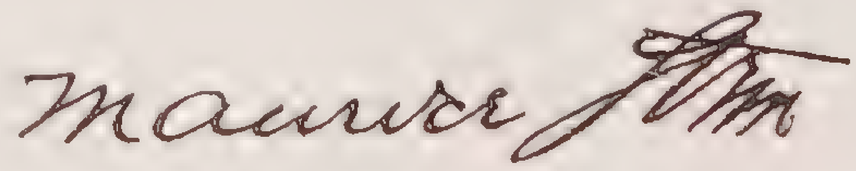


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Mary Ward Hart



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which he spent eight years in the far West, the first year as editor of the Salt Lake "Reporter." His "Life in Utah," "Western Wilds," "The Undeveloped West" and "Men Who Redeem Them," are the results of his experiences in the western states. In the latter years of his life he wrote editorials and historical and political articles for the American Press Association. Subsequently he made an extended tour of Canada and Nova Scotia and in 1890, through Europe. Out of this latter experience came "A Hoosier Abroad." He was married Dec. 25, 1872, to Jennie, daughter of James Cole, of Evansville, Ind., and had five children: Helen Marjorie; James Ward; Bessie Cole; Mary Eliza; and John Bookwalter Beadle. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1897.

DICKERSON, Rollin Peter, ranchman and soldier, was born at Sand Lake, Kent co., Mich., Sept. 16, 1869, son of Jerome (q.v.) and Susan (Geary) Dickerson. He was educated at public schools and began his wage-earning career as a newsboy at the age of fourteen. Since 1899 he has been owner of the Five-Bar mule ranch, near Conway, Mo., one of the noted mule-breeding ranches of the Ozarks, especially celebrated for its snow-white mules, and also for white oxen. During the Spanish-American war he served with the 5th light artillery in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, attaining the rank of colonel. Two days before congress declared war on Germany, he applied to the war department for permission to raise a brigade of cavalry for service abroad and permission being granted he established fifty-two recruiting stations in various parts of the country and enrolled 32,000 men, fully equipped and ready for the front. In 1918, he organized and had incorporated under the laws of Missouri the National Loyalty League, whose motto was "One flag, one country, one language, one hundred per cent. American," and has since been its commander in chief. Early in the war he organized a "Loyalty Special" to carry members to Washington to participate in a patriotic demonstration and the response to this plan necessitated the operation of trains throughout the country. Col. Dickerson is fond of dogs and horses and one of his chief diversions is boxing. He is preëminently a man of action and has demonstrated on more than one occasion his ability to meet an emergency when he thought his country was in danger. He was married (1) June 11, 1892, to Grace Balcona, and (2) Dec. 2, 1917, to Gertrude, daughter of Samuel Compton. He had one son by his first marriage: Harold; and by his second, Rollin Dickerson.

STERN, Maurice, merchant and capitalist, was born at Ermershaus, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 6, 1855, son of Salomon and Babette (Friedlander) Stern. He received his education in the public schools of his native village, and at thirteen years was apprenticed to a merchant of Seoul, Bavaria. At sixteen he came alone to the United States to join a relative, Benjamin Newgass, of New Orleans, who in 1865 had established the firm of Lehman, Newgass & Co., cotton factors, and the subject was employed by that firm. Newgass subsequently returned to England and the firm became Lehman, Abraham & Co., to which, after a few years of active service, Mr. Stern was admitted as a partner, and in 1883 the business was reorganized as Lehman, Stern & Co., Ltd., cotton factors and commission merchants. Of this firm he was the head until his death, and he meanwhile became connected with various other commercial, as well as industrial and financial undertakings. He was president of the Southern States Land & Timber Co. and the Sagua de Tanamo Land Co.; vice-president of the Lane Cotton Mills; treasurer of the New Orleans Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., and director of the New Orleans Railway & Light Co., American Cities Co., the Whitney Bank, and subsequently of the Whitney Central National Bank. For years he was director and treasurer of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; was a member of the Louisiana state board of education; member of the executive committee of the association formed in 1913 to secure for New Orleans the exposition in commemoration of the opening of the Panama canal, and he was a member of the business men's committee which secured the passage of the bill providing for national control of quarantine. He served actively in the campaign which successfully opposed the granting of a new charter to the Louisiana State Lottery, and was one of the organizers of the "New Orleans Delta," a newspaper which was published primarily to serve as a journalistic voice of this opposition. He was active in many charitable and philanthropic institutions, having served as director of the Touro Infirmary; treasurer of the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home; member of American Jewish Committee. He was a member of the executive committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and he was past president of Temple Sinai, New Orleans. He held membership in the Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans Country Club, Oakland Country Club, Harmony Club, and B'nai B'rith. Mr. Stern was the kindly, modest, generous friend of all who came within his influence, and his passing was a solemn occasion in the life of an entire community. His great heart responded to every worthy appeal made to his sympathetic nature, and responded in wholehearted devotion to ideals that were never dimmed nor tarnished. He was one of the most progressive and liberal citizens of the Louisiana metropolis, and few did more to foster the development and upbuilding of the fine city in which he long lived and labored to goodly ends. He was married in New Orleans, La., May 23, 1883, to Hanna, daughter of Isaac Bloom, a native of New Orleans; she survives him with three children: S. Walter and Edgar B., who are members of Lehman, Stern & Co., Ltd.; and Sara, now Mrs. Walter B. Keiffer. He died in New Orleans, Apr. 14, 1919.

HOWARD, James Raley, farmer and stockman, was born at Liberty township, Marshall county, Ia., Mar. 24, 1873, son of Henry C. and Jane (Adams) Howard and a descendant of Henry Howard, who came to America from England in 1661 and settled at Beaufort, N. C. He was prepared for college at the New Providence (Iowa) Friends Academy and was graduated at Penn College, Iowa, in 1894, receiving the A.M. degree from that institution in 1897. After five years spent in teaching Mr. Howard rented an Iowa farm for three years and then became cashier of the New Providence state bank at New Providence, Ia., for four years. In 1908 he forsook the banking business to become a farmer and stockman, a vocation which he has followed ever since. By heritage and instinct a lover of the soil and all that pertains to it, his industry and up-to-date methods and his efforts to promote the welfare of the farmer soon made him a leader in agricultural matters in his county.

When the organization of county farm bureaus to support the agricultural extension work of the U. S. government was undertaken, he was instrumental in forming such a bureau in Marshall county and became its first president. Under his direction it was one of the most successful in the state. His ability was not long in receiving recognition away from home; he was made president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation upon its organization in 1918, and when the American Farm Bureau Federation was formed at Chicago Nov. 12, 1919, he was made president. This federation, which is strictly non-political, is a league of 1,600 county farm bureaus united for economic, educational and social advancement of the agriculture of the United States. It seeks to develop a completely unified national organization to represent and act as spokesman for the farmer on all occasions where his interests are involved. The federation keeps the farmer fully informed on all questions affecting his welfare. When the federation was formed twenty-eight states were affiliated with it. There are now 44 virile state organizations, all coöperating for the improvement of the conditions of farm life, with a membership of more than 1,250,000. It functions through the following departments: Organization, coöperative marketing, transportation, economics and statistics, finance, education and publicity. Mr. Howard was married Dec. 27, 1900, to Anna, daughter of Isaiah Pickrell, a farmer, of Earlham, Ia., and has four children: Henry C.; Robert; John; and Janet Howard.

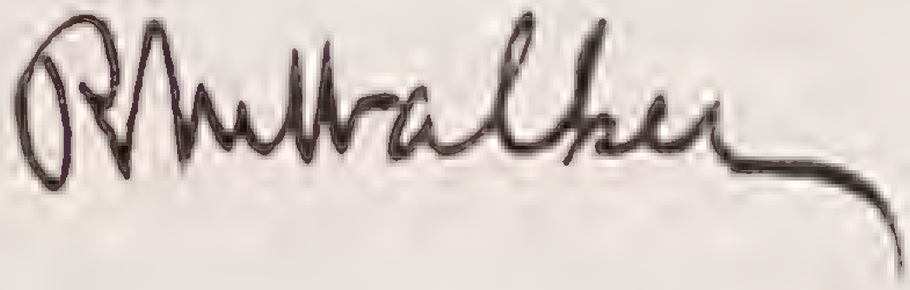
WALKER, Robert Murdoch, civil engineer, was born at Columbia, S. C., June 2, 1864, son of William Henry and Mary Catherine (Poyas) Walker, and grandson of Robert Walker, who came from Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, to Charleston, S. C., about 1812. He attended the Charleston High School, and with a view to becoming a civil engineer, entered the "Citadel," the military college of South Carolina, where he was graduated B.S., ranking in the class of 1886, later receiving the degree of C.E. from his alma mater. In 1886–87 he was engineer of the Phoenix Bridge Co., of Phoenixville, Pa., and in 1888–89 he served as bridge inspector, first for the Santa Fe railroad and later for the Alabama Midland. During 1890–92 he was secretary and manager of the Atlanta Bridge & Axle Company, after which he started a general contracting business, at first as a partner of Mr. A. V. Gude, but when their firm—Gude & Walker—dissolved, by mutual consent, he continued in that business independently. His ability as an engineer and his high integrity as a man brought to his concern many important and profitable contracts and some of the largest and most imposing buildings in Atlanta and the state of Georgia were completed under his direction, among them the Atlanta Terminal, Atlanta National Bank building, the Majestic Hotel, Healy building, Atlanta Auditorium, Southeastern Fair buildings, Howard Theatre, Capitol City Club, Journal building, and others. For many years Mr. Walker was one of the leading citizens of Atlanta. He was a member of the Tau chapter, Sigma Nu fraternity, and one of the earliest presidents of the Atlanta section of the Engineering Association of the South. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Civil Engineers, president of the Atlanta Builders' Exchange and a member of the Master Builders' Association. He belonged to the Capital City and Piedmont Driving clubs. A devout Episcopalian, he was for many years vestryman of St. Luke's Church and superintendent of its Sunday School and later was for seven years superintendent of All Saints' Sunday School. He was married Feb. 18, 1890, to Emily Chardon, daughter of William Chardon Ravenel, a prominent physician and surgeon of Charleston, S. C., and had four children, three daughters, Catherine Poyas; Emily Ravenel; and Murdoch; and one son, Ravenel Walker, the latter a civil engineer and contractor. Mr. Walker died Feb. 7, 1920.

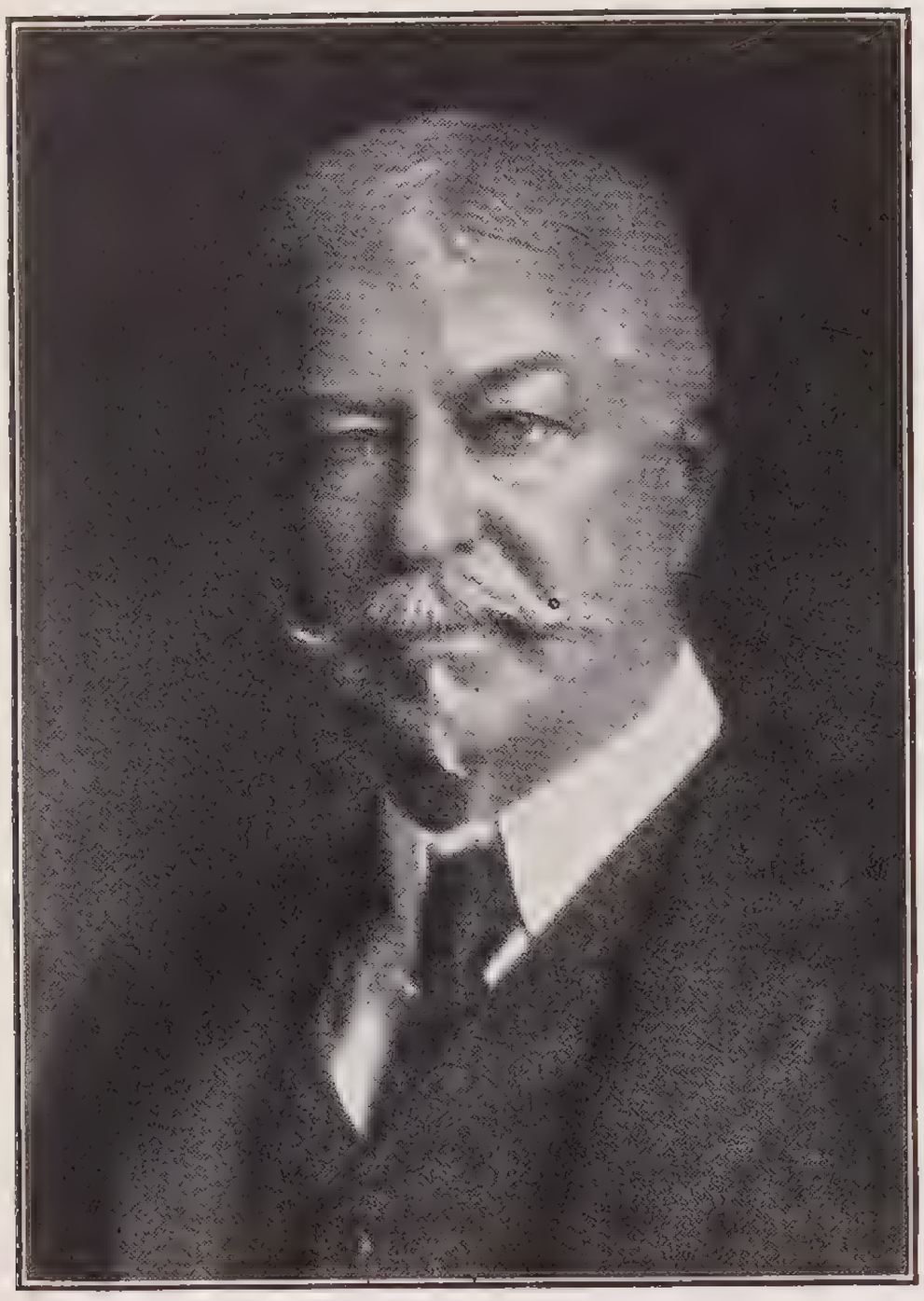
DOWSE, Edmund, clergyman, was born at Sherborn, Mass., Sept. 17, 1813, son of Benjamin and Thankful (Chamberlain) Dowse. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Lawrence Dowse, a native of Legbourne, Lincolnshire, England, who came to this country in 1639, and settled at Charlestown, Boston, Mass. His wife was Margery Rand, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Eleazer and his wife Mary Edmunds; their son Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth Upham; their son Eleazer and his wife Eunice Dana; and their son Joseph and his wife Deborah Perry, who were the grandparents of our subject. The home of Lawrence Dowse was burned by the British in 1775 in the battle of Bunker Hill, where three of the family fought with the men of Prescott and Stark, and the family removed that year to Sherborn, Mass. Edmund Dowse was graduated at Amherst College in 1836 with the degree of A.B. and subsequently studied theology with Rev. Dr. Jacob Ide, of West Medway, Mass., and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons. In 1838 he became minister of the Pilgrim Church (Congregational) of Sherborn, and retained that post for sixty-seven years thereafter, an unbroken single charge without a parallel in the ecclesiastical annals of New England. He more than merely filled the pulpit for he was a philanthropist and a patriot, alert to the interests of government, civic and municipal life. He served in the Massachusetts state senate during 1869–70 and in 1879 was elected senate chaplain, retaining that post for twenty-five years. For sixty-five years he was chairman of the schools committee of Sherborn. In 1886 Amherst College gave him the honorary degree of D.D. From the birth of the Republican party Dr. Dowse was an earnest believer in its principles. During the civil war he rendered useful service in the work of the United States sanitary commission in the South, and for a time was chaplain in the Christian commission, connected with the Army of the Cumberland. He was an interesting, earnest and convincing preacher, a faithful pastor, benignant, sympathetic and devoted to the welfare of his fellow men to an extraordinary degree. He was thrice married: (1) Oct. 2, 1838, to Elizabeth Reeves, daughter of Daniel Leland, of Sherborn, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth Reeves Leland Dowse; (2) Oct. 10, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Galen Bowditch, who was the mother of four children: Sarah; Priscilla; Deborah Perry, wife of Lowell Coolidge; and William Bradford Homer Dowse (see below); and (3) Sept. 28, 1865, to Caroline Delia, daughter of Elbridge Davis. He died at Sherborn, Mass., Apr. 26, 1905.

DOWSE, William Bradford Homer, lawyer and manufacturer, was born at Sherborn, Mass., Feb. 29, 1852, son of Rev. Edmund and Elizabeth (Bowditch) Dowse, and a descendant of Lawrence Dowse, a native of Legbourne, Lincoln-



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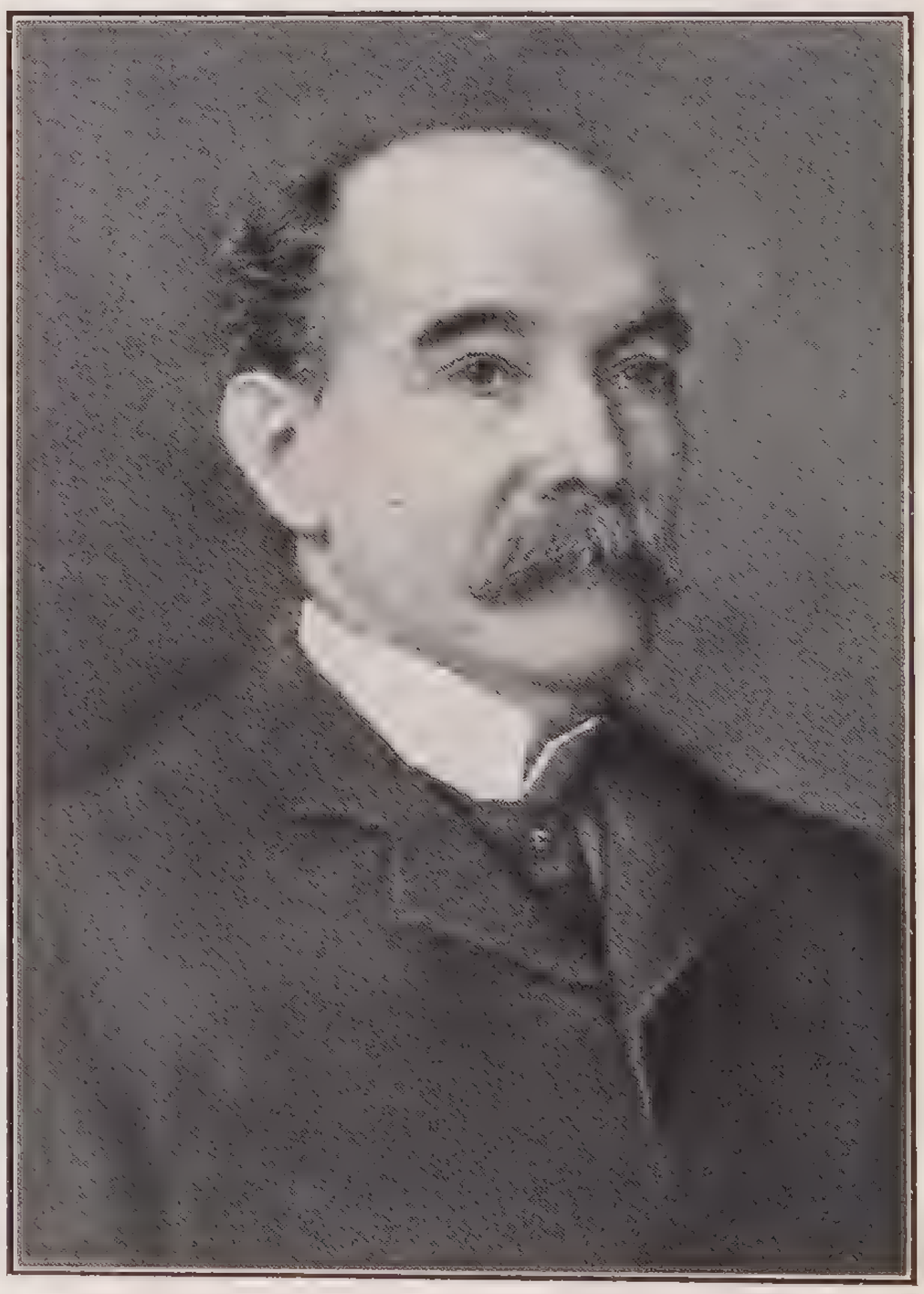
WILLIAM B. H. DOWSE
LAWYER AND MANUFACTURER



JOHN G. McMURTRY
MANUFACTURER



GUSTON T. FITZHUGH
LAWYER



WILLIAM S. CURRELL
EDUCATOR

shire, England, who came to America in 1639 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. (For the ancestral line see the biography of his father, above, who was one of the most noted divines of the Congregational church in New England.) He was graduated at Harvard College in 1873, and having decided to follow the legal profession entered the Harvard University law school, where he obtained his LL.B. degree in 1875, and then took a post-graduate course of one year. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1875, to the United States circuit court in 1877, and to the United States supreme court in 1878. His strong taste for the mechanical sciences, developed in early boyhood, drew him into the patent field, and he quickly attained distinction as a successful patent lawyer, with offices in both Boston and New York, being engaged in a wide variety of cases in many sections of the United States. Meanwhile he had become interested in manufacturing enterprises, particularly the development of the snap fastener on the ball and socket principle, to be used in place of the button and buttonhole, and in 1880 became treasurer of the Consolidated Fastener Co. of Boston. His first patent on an improved fastener was obtained in 1884, and was followed by a hundred or more others, many of them of much originality and merit. In 1902 he organized the United States Fastener Co. of Boston, of which he is president. Under his management of these enterprises the snap fastener has been perfected in over 1,000 different varieties for use on wearing apparel, automobiles, umbrellas, leather articles, army and navy supplies, household goods, and in almost every trade all over the world. Because of his business interests he withdrew from active law practice in 1900, and in that year became president and treasurer of the Reed & Barton Co. of Taunton, Mass., one of the oldest silver manufacturing industries in New England. Mr. Dowse is also president and treasurer of Theodore B. Starr, Inc., of New York city, president of the Mercantile Fastener Co. of Chemnitz, Germany, and a director of the Dauphinoise Co. of Grenoble, France, and the Waltham Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass. He is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Boston Bar Association, the Society of Mayflower Desecendants (governor), the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Old Colony Historical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Colonial Society, the Beacon Society, the Boston Atheneum, the Home Market Club of Boston (president 1911–20), the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Brae Burn Golf and Country Club of West Newton, the Wianno Club of Cape Cod, the Pilgrims' Club of Plymouth, Mass., the University, Algonquin clubs of Boston, and the Twenty-Four Carat, Harvard and University clubs of New York. Retaining in full his boyhood love of outdoor sports, he is an enthusiastic devotee of golf, riding, fishing and automobiling. He maintains country residences at Sherborn, West Newton, Wianno (Cape Cod), and Rehoboth, Mass. He makes historical research his special hobby. He belongs to the Masonic order, and is an attendant of the Unitarian church. Mr. Dowse is a man of rugged, genial character, simple tastes and retiring nature, whose broad human sympathies and quiet democracy have won for him a host of friends and a high place in the esteem of his fellow men. He was married June 20, 1883, to Fanny, daughter of Henry G. Reed of Taunton, Mass., and has three children: Dorothy P., wife of Franklin D. Putnam; Margaret; and Beatrice, wife of Charles Sinclair Weeks.

McMURTRY, John Gibson, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1870, son of John Gibson and Mary (Mulvey) McMurtry. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago. He began his business career in the same city, with De Voe & Co., manufacturers of paint and artists' supplies. During 1898–1906 he was manager for the Hallack Paint, Oil & Glass Co., Denver, Colo., in the latter year becoming sole proprietor of the business, which he reorganized and incorporated as the McMurtry Manufacturing Co., and of which he was president until his death. Under his direction the business was developed from a small local concern to one of the largest in the trade in the West, and at the time of his death had capital stock of $500,000. He was a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, afterward the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, and the Denver and Denver Country clubs. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in golf and shooting. Mr. McMurtry was a public spirited citizen, lending his influence to all efforts for the improvement of his community. His keen sense of humor, his sympathetic and kindly nature, his sincerity and loyalty, won for him the warm affection of many friends. Although always considerate of others and modest in his estimate of his own ability, he was not lacking in courage to express convincingly his own judgments. He was married on Apr. 19, 1911, to Caro, daughter of Aaron Gove, an educator of Denver, Colo.; they had two children: Caro and John C. McMurtry, Jr. Mr. McMurtry died in Denver, Colo., June 27, 1919.

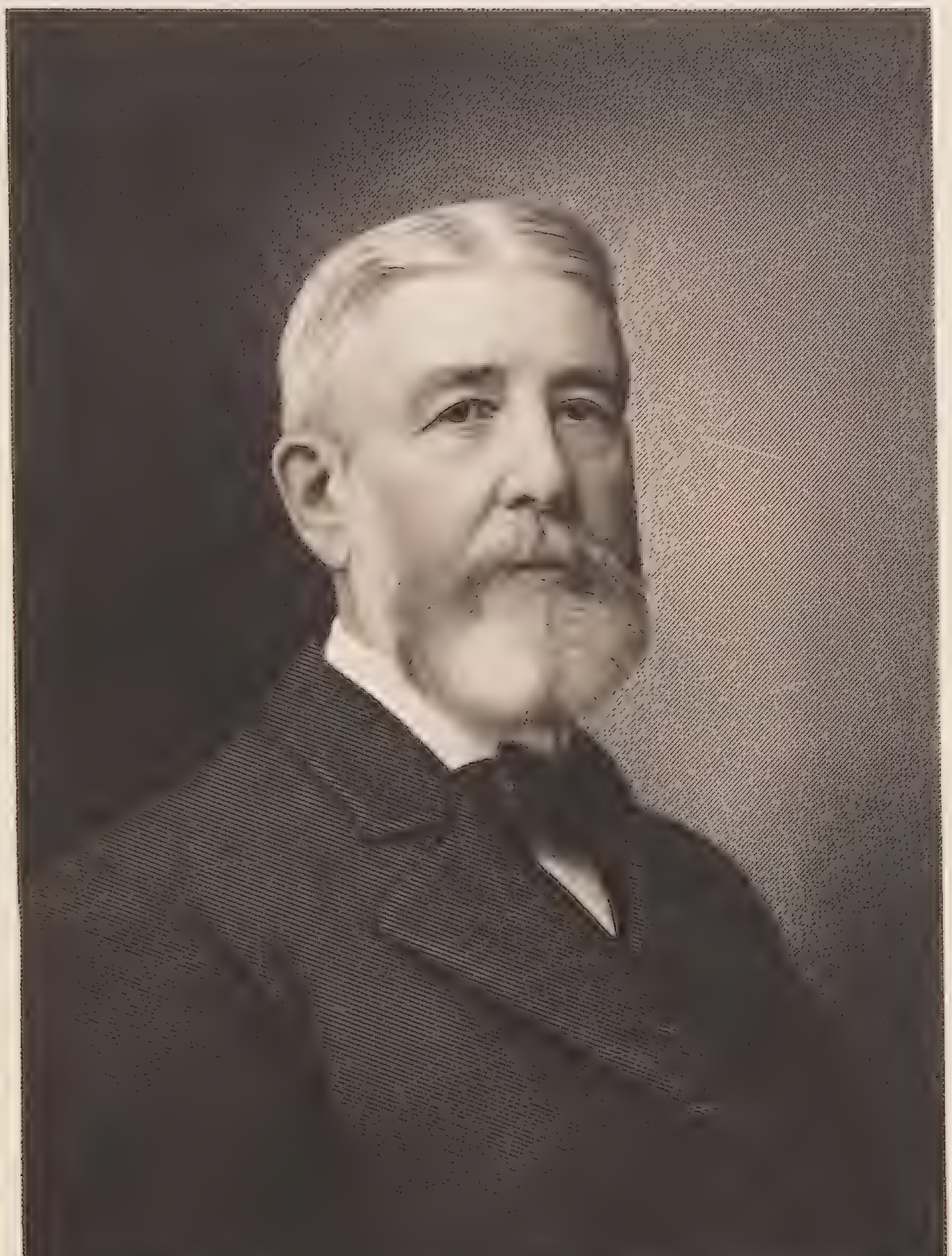
FITZHUGH, Guston Thomas, lawyer, was born in Smith county, Miss., Aug. 31, 1866, son of Lewis Thomas and Juliette (Delony) Fitzhugh. His father, a native of Mississippi, was a distinguished educator. He was for many years professor in the University of Mississippi and afterwards president of Whitworth College at Brookhaven, Miss., and later established Belhaven College at Jackson, Miss., of which he was president up to the time of his death in 1904. The son received his preliminary education in private schools. He was graduated with first honors at the University of Mississippi in 1886 with the degree A.B., after which he taught school for two years. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Mississippi in 1889 with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted also to the Tennessee bar and began the practice of his profession in Memphis. From the outset he took a high stand at the bar. Both a student and an orator, he was equally at home in any of the courts, but he steadily appeared less in criminal courts and more in chancery. He was a member of the firm of Watson & Fitzhugh until 1901, his partner being Jas. H. Watson, and he was then a member of the firm of Fitzhugh & Biggs, with Albert W. Biggs, until 1913. He has since been of the firm of Fitzhugh, Murrah & Fitzhugh, in which his partners are his nephew, William F. Murrah, and his brother, Lewis T. Fitzhugh, with Frank M. Gilliland as associate. Aside from his professional activities he is a director in the Union & Planters' Bank & Trust Co., Memphis. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national con-

vention of 1908, but he has never been a candidate for office, although often urged by leaders to accept a nomination for governor or senator. The climax of his efforts at criminal law was the successful prosecution of the Coopers, father and son, for the murder of Sen. Carmack, regarded as the most brilliant and exceptional trial in the history of Tennessee, considering the personality of the victim, the defendants, the counsel and the witnesses. Carmack had been the close personal and political friend of the subject, and Capt. Fitzhugh's oratory and judgment had been of great value to the success of Sen. Carmack's plans. Possibly Capt. Fitzhugh's greatest success in his profession grew out of his masterly handling of the ouster and impeachment cases—in the former removing numerous officials and blazing a trail through virgin forests in which the supreme court followed against the fight of brilliant opposing counsel, and in the latter maintaining the integrity and lofty ideals of the judiciary and thus earning the laurel wreath before Tennesee's high court of impeachment. In these impeachment trials, in which a judge and a district attorney-general were convicted by the state senate as the high court of impeachment, he acted as special counsel for Tennessee. In the Spanish-American war he served as captain of company L, 4th regiment Tennessee volunteer infantry, and during the entire period of the world war he gave a large part of his time to war work activities. As a member of the educational commission of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, he assisted in establishing Emory University, of whose board of trustees he is a member, and he is also a trustee of the great Methodist hospital, Memphis. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Tennessee State Bar Association, Memphis Bar Association, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and the Tennessee, Chickasaw, Business Men's, Tri-state, Memphis Country clubs and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. He was married Apr. 17, 1901, to Josie, daughter of Maj. R. W. Millsaps, founder of Millsaps College, at Jackson, Miss., and has three children: Millsaps; Guston Thomas, Jr.; and Mary Fitzhugh.

CURRELL, William Spenser, educator, was born at Charleston, S. C., May 13, 1858, son of William and Agnes Todd (Wilkie) Currell. His father was a lawyer and an educator. The son received his early education at the private school of Col. Asbury Coward at King's Mountain Military School, and was graduated at Washington and Lee University in 1878 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1879, and that of Ph.D. in 1882. He began his professional career in 1879 as instructor in French and history at Washington and Lee University. During 1882–86 he was professor of English at Hampden-Sidney (Va.) College, and during the ensuing nine years held a similar position at Davidson College, N. C. He then returned to Washington and Lee University as professor of English and modern languages, and during 1899–1915 continued there as professor of English. Since 1915 he has been president of the University of South Carolina, Columbia. He has served as lecturer at various Chautauquas, and before many teachers' institutes. In 1915, Davidson College and the University of Alabama conferred upon him the degree LL.D., which the University of Florida also gave him the year after. He was married June 28, 1888, to Sarah Scott, daughter of Maj. Charles Carrington, of Halifax county, Va., and has seven children: Susan McDowell; Sarah Carrington; Mary Spenser; Lily McDowell, wife of F. M. Simrill; Elise Hay; Helen, wife of W. H. Burruss; and Isabel Wilkie Currell. (Portrait opposite page 347.)

WALKER, John Marshall, merchant, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 27, 1838, son of Samuel and Mary Bliss (Burt) Walker. From his first paternal American ancestor, Augustine Walker, who came from England in 1640 and settled at Charlestown, Mass., the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel; his son John; his son Nathaniel and his wife Submit Brewer; their son James and his wife Esther Shumway, and their son Silas Walker and his wife Dimmis Sexton, who were the grandparents of John Marshall Walker. His great-grandfather, Capt. James Walker, served in the revolutionary war and suffered extreme hardships during the first northern winter campaign. John M. Walker was educated at the Springfield English and Classical Institute. He served during the civil war in company F, 2d Conn. volunteer infantry, and as U.S. inspector of contract arms, under the war department. He began business life in 1865 with the Milton Bradley Co., publishers, of Springfield, with whom he remained until 1874. In 1875 he established at Albany, N. Y., the Hudson Valley Paper Co., dealing in wholesale paper and printing supplies, and the next year admitted Andrew B. Jones as partner. In 1908 the firm was incorporated and Mr. Walker directed the business as president until his death. His undeviating integrity, enterprise and sound judgment contributed materially to the success of the great business. His philanthropic and kindly spirit found expression in many gifts to charitable organizations, and, although interested in local, state and national affairs, he confined his activities to civic duties. He was a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1879, to Lucy Paterson, daughter of Maj. Charles E. Russ. Mr. Walker died in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1919.

BERTHOLF, Ellsworth Price, naval officer, was born in New York city, Apr. 7, 1866, son of John Jay and Annie Francis (Price) Bertholf. His father served in the civil war with the rank of lieutenant. The son spent one year as a student at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, and then entered the school of instruction of the U. S. revenue cutter service, where he was graduated in 1887. He was made third lieutenant in the U. S. coast guard in 1889, and was promoted second lieutenant in 1892. In 1897–98 he made a record that upheld the best traditions of the navy for the highest type of efficiency and heroism, by leading an expedition to the relief of 200 American whalers who were frozen in at Pt. Barrow, the northermost point of the American continent. The whaling vessels had been crushed in the ice, and the men were in danger of starving. Lieut. Bertholf at once proceeded to Alaska, picking up supplies and equipment at Seattle, and with native guides and dog teams started on a 1,700-mile trip over the frozen north to Pt. Barrow, returning to Unalaska on the coast with the rescued whalers without the loss of a man. It was so remarkable an achievement that congress voted him the congressional medal of honor. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1900. In the winter of 1901 he was sent by the government to Siberia to purchase reindeer for



The National Cyclopedia of American Biograp.

John M Walker



R. J. Reynolds

the use of the natives in northern Alaska. Traveling from Petrograd to Irkutsk and from there across northern Siberia by sledge, he secured a goodly herd of reindeer and brought them by ship to Alaska. He was inspector of life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast during 1902–05. Being promoted captain in 1907, he commanded the "Bear" in Arctic waters during 1908–10, and the "Morrill" at Detroit, Mich., in 1911. In 1911 Pres. Taft appointed him commandant of the U. S. revenue cutter service. He was given the rank of commodore in 1918. It was largely due to his efforts that the coast guard was created in 1915 by combining the life-saving service and the revenue cutter service. He retired June 30, 1919, and became first vice-president of the American Bureau of Shipping in New York. He was a member of the Order of the Midnight Sun, the Lotos Club and Explorers' Club of New York, the Press Club of Washington, and the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco. He was one of the members of the U. S. commission to the International Conference on Safety at Sea held in London in 1913, and during the war with Germany he was a member of the board of directors of the U. S. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Com. Bertholf was married Dec. 6, 1902, to Mrs. Emilie W. Sublett, daughter of Dr. George Inness of New York city, and died without issue Nov. 11, 1921.

REYNOLDS, Richard Joshua, manufacturer, was born in Patrick county, Va., July 20, 1850, son of Hardin W. and Nancy (Cox) Reynolds and grandson of Abram David Reynolds. His father, a merchant, trader and tobacco manufacturer, was one of the largest slave-holders and planters in the Old Dominion. His son was educated at Emory and Henry College, and the Bryant and Stratton Business College, of Baltimore, Md. As a youth he worked on the homestead farm and in his father's tobacco factory. There being no tobacco jobbers and few railroads then, he sold the family product from a wagon throughout the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Returning from the Baltimore business college, he took charge of the factory, superintended the manufacture of the product and introduced new and improved methods. With commendable foresight he saw the strategic advantages of locating his plant at Winston, N. C., the center of the Piedmont region. In 1875 he purchased property there, erected a factory 36 by 60 feet, and started with a working capital of $5,000, his first year's output being 150,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. The business increased steadily until at his death the company employed 15,000 hands in a plant consisting of forty-three modern buildings, one for each year of the concern at Winston, many of them of concrete, and the whole covering hundreds of thousands of square feet of floor space, equipped with every modern facility. In 1890 he incorporated the business as the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., with a capital stock of $190,000, associating with him his brother, William N. Reynolds, the heads of various departments, and later another brother, Walter R. Reynolds. From time to time the authorized capital was increased until at the time of his death it was $40,000,000, and the annual sales, which were world-wide, amounted to more than $100,000,000. In 1908 the company began to manufacture its now famous brand of smoking tobacco, "Prince Albert." Shipments of the brand for the first year amounted to only 232,862 pounds, but by the end of 1917 over 500,000 two-ounce tins of this brand were being shipped daily, and the "Prince Albert" special, a train consisting of an average of 35 cars, was leaving Winston-Salem every night to distribute the company's products throughout the commercial world. In 1913 the company began the manufacture of cigarettes, introducing the famous "Camel" brand, the output of which represents one-third of the cigarettes manufactured in the United States. As the originator and builder of this tremendous business, knowing and overlooking each department, Mr. Reynolds gave close attention to all the details of the manufacture and sale as president. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church and a friend of all religious work. The endowment of the first Winston-Salem hospital was made possible through his liberal donations and he was founder of the Slater hospital of Winston-Salem, the first hospital for negroes founded in the South by a Southerner. He was a liberal contributor to colleges, orphan asylums, industrial and normal schools, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, and to the great war-work movements. No man of his wealth was more accessible, and none was more democratic in his dealings with his employees. The product of a strong ancestry, reared in the lofty regions of the Appalachian range and having endured all the hardships of the country lad of the reconstruction period, he was a fine specimen physically and mentally, possessing great powers of endurance and unusual capacity for labor. He was simple, unaffected and hospitable, made many friends, and had a marvelous faculty for retaining them. He was a man of extraordinary acumen, of keen and quick perception, of indomitable and dominating will, of tireless energy, and irreproachable honesty; his counsel was courted and his advice sought by many business and financial institutions. He was married Feb. 27, 1905, to Mary Katharine, daughter of Zachary Taylor Smith, of Mount Airy, N. C., and had four children: Richard Joshua, Jr.; Mary Katharine; Nancy Susan; and Zachary Smith Reynolds. He died at his home, "Reynalda," near Winston-Salem, N. C., July 29, 1918.

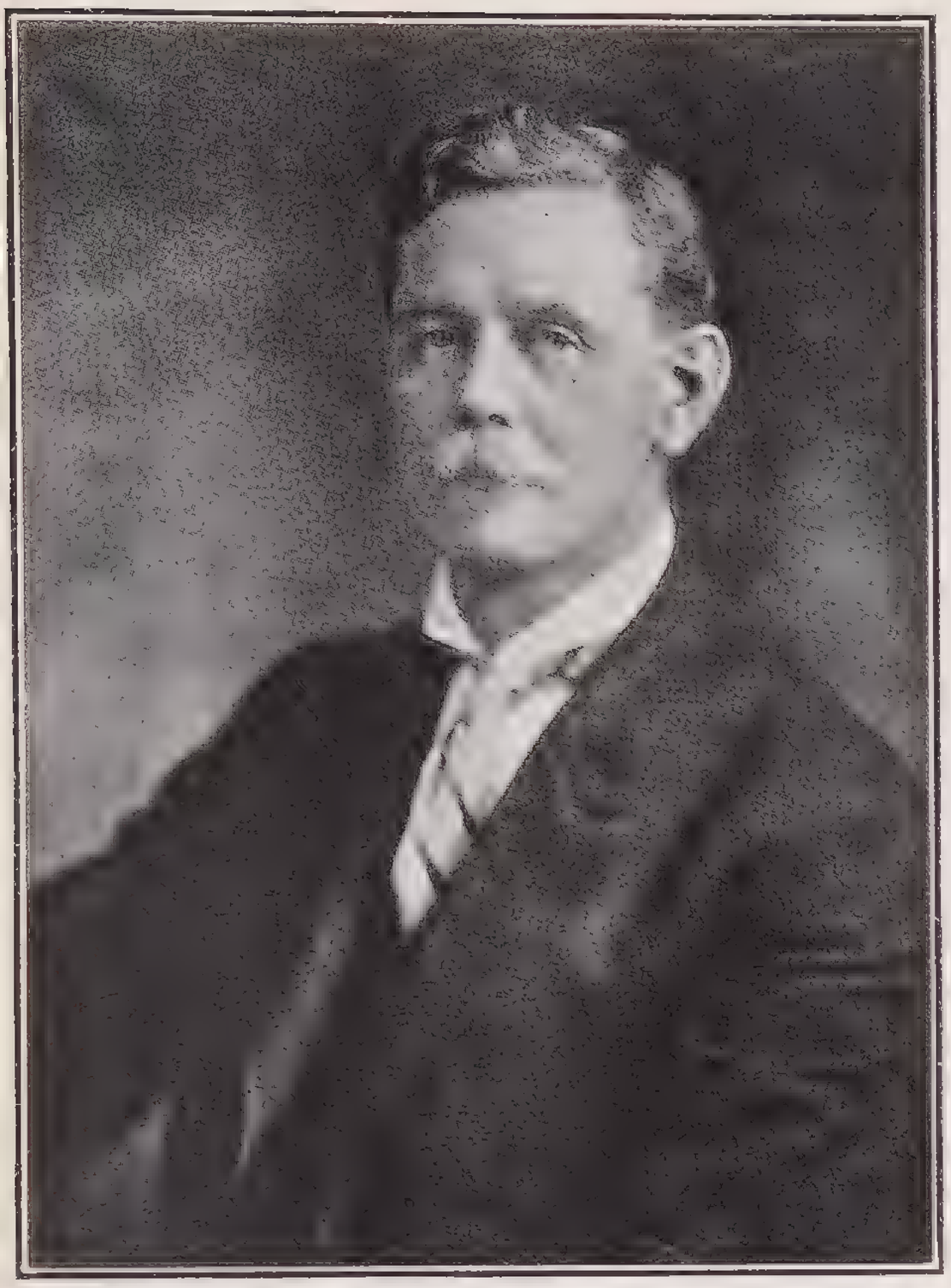
POND, Irving Kane, civil engineer and architect, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., May 1, 1857, son of Elihu Bartlit and Mary Barlow (Allen) Pond, and a descendant of Samuel Pond who came from England in the first half of the seventeenth century, and settled at Windsor, Conn. From Samuel the settler, and his wife Sarah ————, the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, a deputy to the general court, who married Miriam Blakely; their son Samuel, who married Abigail Goodrich; their son Philip, who married Thankful Frisbie; their son Dan, who married Mabel Munson; their son Benjamin, who was a judge of the New York court, a representative in the New York legislature, and a member of congress in 1812, and who married Abigail Ashley; and their son Jared, who married Statira Bartlit, and was the grandfather of Irving K. Pond. Mr. Pond's father was a journalist, publishing first the Coldwater "Sentinel" and subsequently the Ann Arbor "Argus"; he was the first president of the Michigan Press Association, and played an important part in building up the public school system in Michigan. Irving K. Pond was educated in the public schools at Ann Arbor, and was graduated (C.E.) at the University of Michigan, in 1879. He re-

moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1879, and for four years was engaged as an architectural draughtsman. After a year abroad devoted to travel and study, in 1886 he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, opening an office with his brother, Allen B. Pond, under the name of Pond & Pond. He has been closely identified with the work of civic development as shown in the superior designs of many settlement houses, particularly Hull House and the Chicago Commons. Among the important buildings designed by his firm are the Michigan Union at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; the U. S. government building (a post-office) at Kankakee, Ill.; the Women's Baptist Training School, Chicago (for which the firm received the gold medal of the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1909); the building for the American School of Correspondence; the Rockford (Ill.) College group; the City Club building at Chicago; numerous school and institutional buildings, residences and offices. Mr. Pond's firm was selected to design the Chicago Woman's Club building. Mr. Pond is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, of which he was president in 1910–11; member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; a founder and honorary member of the Chicago Architectural Club; an honorary member of the South Bend, San Francisco and Los Angeles Architectural clubs, and member of the Chicago Literary, University, City, Cliff Dwellers, and Little Room clubs, and of the Society of Midland Authors. He has contributed to various technical magazines, numerous essays, articles and reports on architectural and kindred subjects; author of "The Meaning of Architecture," a book listed by the A. L. A. and placed in the army libraries and used in the army art school abroad. (Marshall Jones, Boston, 1918.) In political faith he is an independent Democrat; and is interested in measures and organizations for civic and social improvement and for the advancement of the fine arts. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Architects in Rome and Venice in 1911, in which year his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He is unmarried.

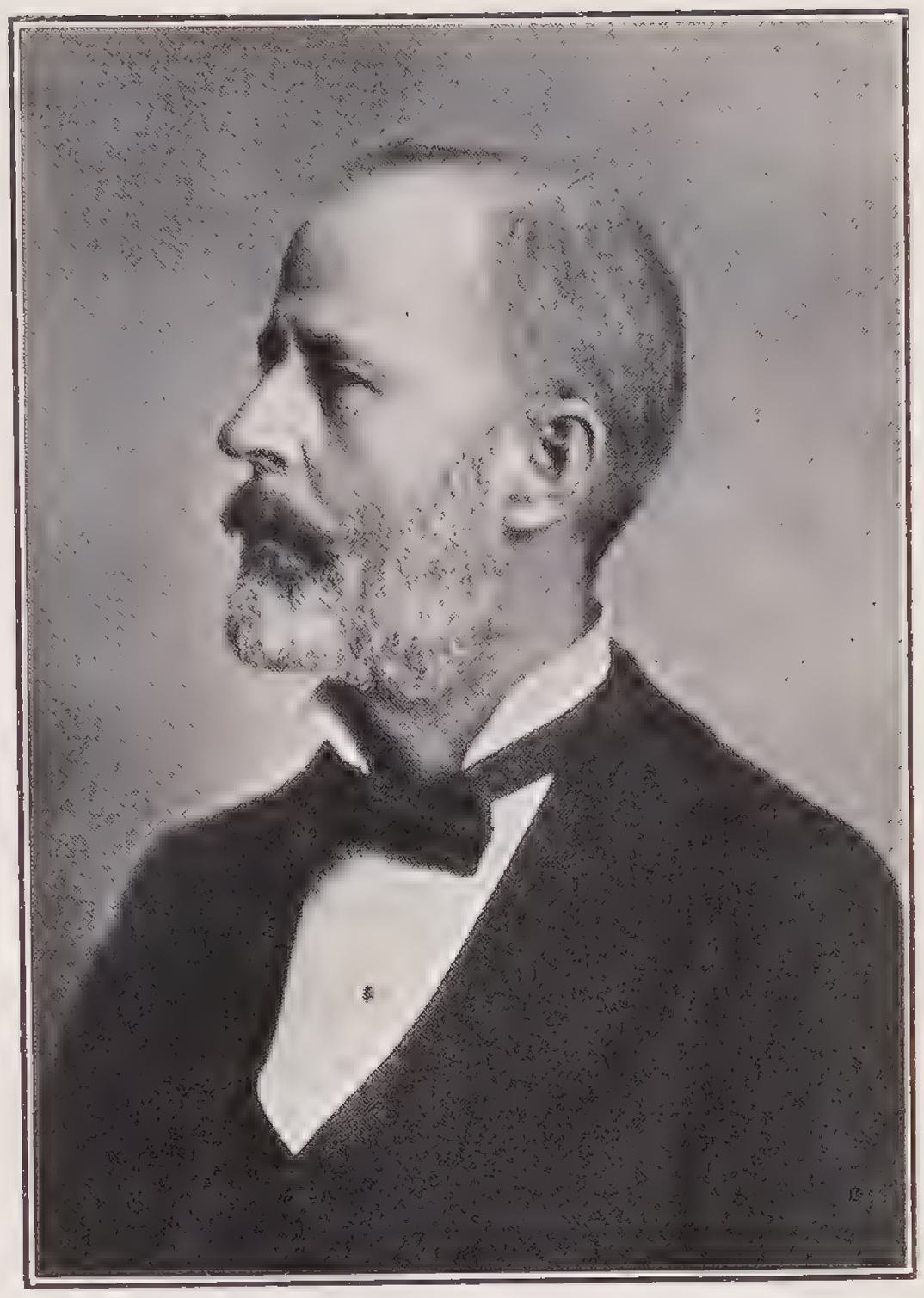
McHATTON, Henry, physician and surgeon, was born in Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 29, 1856, son of James Alexander and Eliza (Chinn) McHatton. His mother was the daughter of Judge Richard Chinn, a celebrated New Orleans lawyer, and was the author of several historical works dealing with the times of the Southern Confederacy. His father was an extensive cotton planter and manufacturer, and upon his death in 1874 the son assumed the management of the 4,000-acre plantation, developing remarkable executive ability. He was educated at Russell's celebrated military academy, New Haven, Conn., and the Yale Preparatory School, Norwich, Conn., and was graduated M.D. at the Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1881. He was a private personal student of Dr. Lusk of New York, under whose guidance he went through Bellevue, and was destined for a brilliant career in medicine in New York when ill health compelled him to go South. He established a practice in Macon, Ga., where he was largely instrumental in founding the Macon Hospital, and was the second medical director of that institution. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the leading diagnosticians of Georgia. He performed a series of nearly 100 amputations under poor surroundings with no fatal results, and in his obstetric practice he was equally successful. Ill health compelled him to relinquish surgery in 1900, and in 1913 he practically retired from all active work except consultations. He wrote valuable articles on various medical subjects, especially tuberculosis and diseases of children, which were largely circulated and widely quoted, and was among the first, if not the first, to pronounce leprosy noncontagious. He was a man of wide culture and reading, an excellent Spanish and French scholar, and a learned naturalist. He was president of the Macon Medical Society and the Medical Association of Georgia, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Kings County Medical Society of Brooklyn, the Audubon Society of America, and the National Geographic Society. He was married Oct. 5, 1880, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Hubbard of Norwich, Conn., and had one son, Thomas Hubbard McHatton. He died in Macon, Ga., Apr. 22, 1917.

HARTY, Russell Alzue, clergyman, was born at Halletsville, Tex., Oct. 18, 1877, son of Patrick and Sarah Jane (Russell) Harty. His father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, came from Birmingham, England, in 1864. After attending high school and a normal school, Mr. Harty taught for four terms, and in 1902 entered Baylor University, Waco, Tex., but left before graduating because of impaired health. During 1906–07 he was a student at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., supporting himself meanwhile by preaching in nearby churches. He was ordained to the ministry in 1902, and filled pastorates in Texas for six years. He was graduated at Baptist Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., in 1909, after which he held pastorates at Hannibal, Mo., three years; Bartlett, Tex., during 1912–13; Houston, Tex., during 1913–14; and Houston Heights, 1914–18. He was secretary in the Southwest for the committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, a short while before his death. Mr. Harty was a valiant champion for civic righteousness and a pioneer in political and religious freedom, possessing a sympathetic understanding of human nature, and a passion for serving his fellow men. He was married, June 14, 1910, to Mary Tweette, daughter of William H. Kimbrough, a lawyer of Amarillo, Tex., and had two children: Russell Kimbrough and Mary Janalice Harty. He died at Amarillo, Tex., Oct. 18, 1918.

FERRIL, William Columbus, lawyer and editor, was born near Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 28, 1855, son of Rev. Thomas Johnson and Minerva (Hornsby) Ferril, grandson of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Clemens) Ferril, great-grandson of John and Keziah (Cook) Ferril, and great-great-grandson of John (or Jonathan) and Margaret (Baughman) Ferril. His grandfather, Rev. William Ferril, was a Methodist minister who settled at Independence, Mo., when it was the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe trail, and was chaplain of the 33d Mo. militia. His son, Rev. Thomas J. Ferril, the subject's father, was a Methodist preacher during the border ruffian days, a founder of Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., and a chaplain of the 16th Kan. cavalry during the civil war. Will C. Ferril was a student at Lewis College, Glasgow, Mo., during 1871–75, and later attended the North Missouri State Normal at Kirksville, where he was also a



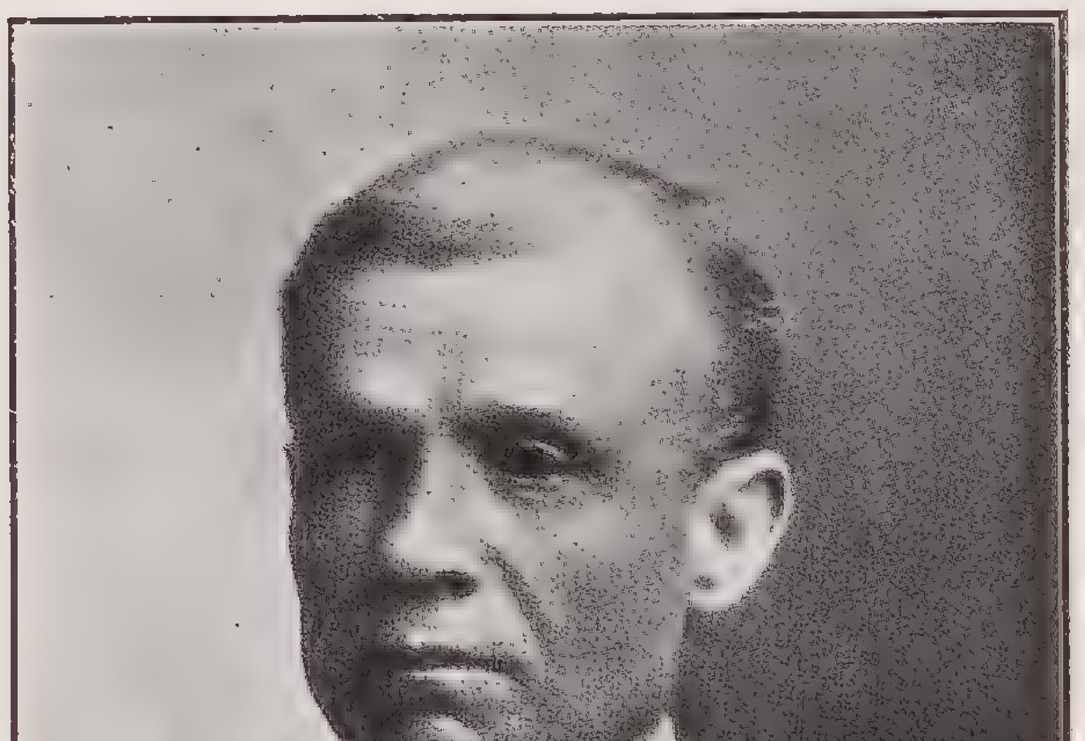
IRVING K. POND
ARCHITECT



HENRY McHATTON
SURGEON



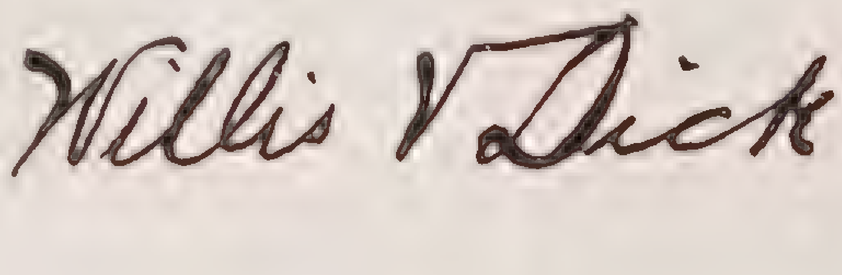
RUSSELL A. HARTY
CLERGYMAN



WILLIAM C. FERRIL
LAWYER AND EDITOR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



tutor in Greek and Latin, graduating at that institution with the degree of B.S.D. in 1876. While serving as principal of the public schools at Bentonville, Ark., during 1876–77, he studied law, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1877 and to the Missouri bar in 1878. He began the practice of law in Kansas City, Mo., as an associate in the offices of Peak & Yeager. He was assistant prosecuting attorney for Jackson county, but reserved sufficient time from his professional duties to return to Lewis College for final examinations, where he was graduated A.B. in 1878. Subsequently he practiced independently in Kansas City until 1879, when because of ill health he removed to Colorado, settling in the booming town of Silver Cliff. There he began his journalistic career, first on the Silver Cliff "Miner," then on the "Prospect" and the "Republican," and in 1882 he became editor and part-owner of the Silver Cliff "Daily Herald." Removing to Denver, Colo., in 1883, he was city editor successively of the Denver "Republican," the "Rocky Mountain News," the Denver "Times," the "Colorado Sun," the "Sun-Times" and the "Times," serving at the same time as Denver correspondent for the New York "World," the Cincinnati "Enquirer," the Chicago "Times," the Chicago "Tribune," the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" and the Kansas City "Journal," also contributing western sketches to a New York press syndicate. He was among the first in the movement to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. From 1896 to 1910 he was curator of the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society, and from 1898 to 1909 secretary of the Colorado Academy of Sciences, inaugurated a system of educational work in the museum of the society. During his curatorship of nearly fourteen years, in addition to historical labors, he was engaged in field work in biology for the society's museum. He was a recognized authority on the history, flora and fauna of the Rocky mountain country, and several of his reports as curator were published as state documents. In 1912 he returned to the field of journalism, purchasing the "Rocky Mountain Herald," a pioneer weekly newspaper of Denver, which had been established in 1860, and of which he is still the owner and editor. He edited "Sketches of Colorado" (1911), an analytical summary and biographical history. In 1900 the University of Denver conferred upon him the degree of A.M. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a member of the State Historical and Natural History Society, and an associate member of the Missouri Historical Society. He was married Dec. 12, 1888, to Alice Lawton, daughter of John Brainerd MacHarg of Rome, N. Y., and has three children: Lucy Brainerd, wife of Wendell Dennett Ela, Grand Junction, Colo.; Harriet Peckham, wife of George Leonard Potter, Lafayette, Ind.; and Thomas Hornsby Ferril, dramatic critic and writer of verse.

DICK, Willis Virgil, clergyman, inventor and manufacturer, was born near Rushville, Fairfield co., O., May 25, 1857, son of Jackson and Emmaline Dick. His schooling was restricted to a common school training, and after that, he was entirely self-educated. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1881, and during the ensuing twenty-seven years was successively pastor at Plymouth Circuit, Athens county; Neil Avenue Church, Columbus, O.; First M. E. Church, Middleport, O.; Special Chapel, Ironton, O.; Bigelow M. E. Church, Portsmouth, O.; and First M. E. Church, Marietta, O. During the final decade of his service he was district superintendent of both the London and Marietta districts, and he had been delegate to the three General Conferences of his church. Before entering the ministry he had taught school for several years. As a result of indexing his own papers and correspondence he devised a filing system after which many others have since been patterned, and eventually invented a fire-resisting cabinet for which he obtained a patent in 1906, known as The Safe-Cabinet. This was a fire-resisting safe, combining the element of safety with the light weight and convenience of a filing cabinet. This safe was made in forty different sizes, and with its adjustable interior equipment, was adaptable to any business or professional use for filing purposes. In 1905 he organized the Safe-Cabinet Co., at Marietta, O., and began the manufacture of his cabinet and other metal furniture. The business grew to remarkable proportions and at the time of his death the company, of which he was president, was employing 1,200 hands, producing 35,000 safes per year, and doing a business aggregating $8,000,000. He was president of the Dick Office Supply Co., Columbus, which he organized in 1910, to handle office and bank supplies and equipment, and of the Marietta (O.) Hotel Co. He was a member of the Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Marietta Country Club. He was married at Lancaster, O., Jan. 28, 1878, to Medora, daughter of Edward Turner, of Rushville, O., and had three children: Ralph H., president of the Safe-Cabinet Co.; Edward J.; and Villa A., wife of William A. Keys, of Columbus, O. He died at Marietta, O., Oct. 18, 1919.

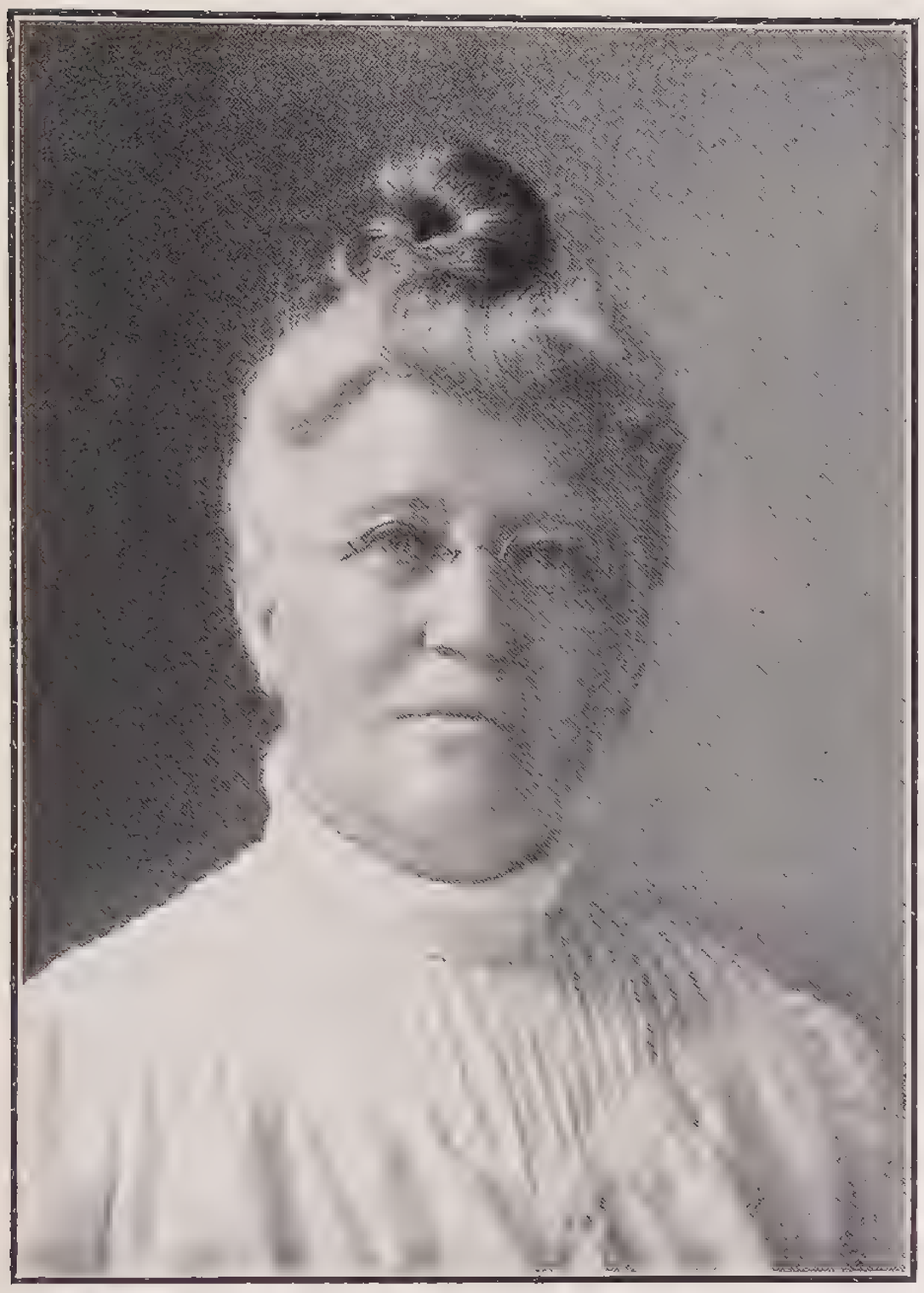
ATHERTON, Mary Alderson Chandler (Mrs. Frederick Atherton), educator and writer, was born near LeRaysville, Pa., Apr. 16, 1849, daughter of John and Margaret (Wilson) Alderson. Both parents were natives of Sedbergh, England. The daughter began teaching school when sixteen years old, and in 1868 was graduated with first honors at the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Mansfield, later resuming her teaching at Venango (now merged with Oil City), and at Franklin, Pa. In 1871 she removed to California and taught at Galt, near Sacramento, was vice-principal of the Empire school in San Jose, and later taught one year in Oakland. Returning to the East in 1880, she attended the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia, and was graduated from there in 1881. Subsequently she taught shorthand in Boston, and since then has devoted her time chiefly to the development of that subject. She foresaw that shorthand would become a part of the public school education, and wrote a textbook, "The Chandler Practical Shorthand," a particularly clear presentation. The system which she developed is not one of position nor of light lines, but employs both joined and disjoined vowels. As a rule each outline stands for one word only, and is exceedingly legible as a consequence. Because of its exactness, uniformity and interchangeability, the notes of one Chandler writer may be easily read by any one knowing the system. She wished to establish a uniform shorthand in the public schools, and constantly working toward this goal, she established in Boston in 1883 "The Home School of Shorthand and Typewriting," taught her system in the "Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute" during the summer

season of 1889–91, and introduced shorthand for the first time in any public day school of New England in the Gloucester (Mass.) high school in 1891. In that year she organized the Chandler Shorthand Teachers' Association, and in 1893 founded the Chandler Normal Shorthand School in Boston for the training of teachers, the first school of its kind in America. She directed it until 1917, when she gave up her connection with it, and it became the Chandler School for Women, with a wider field for women's education and training. She called a public school shorthand convention in 1895, the first in the history of shorthand education, and these have been held annually in Boston since 1904. In 1914 she first published the "Chandler Shorthand Quarterly" in the interest of a rational uniform system. In 1895 she organized the Chandler Thinking Club, for the encouragement of individual growth, laying special emphasis on independent thinking, and in 1898, began the publication of "The Thinker." She is a member of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Free Religious Association of America. With cheerfulness, enthusiasm and persistency, she is a natural leader, and an inspiration to all who know her. She was twice married: (1) at Philadelphia to Willard M. Chandler, of Boston, who died in 1889, and (2) May 25, 1903, to Frederick Atherton, a lawyer, of Boston.

GIEBEL, Frank Joseph, banker, was born at Fremont, O., Mar. 14, 1861, son of Frank Joseph Giebel, a manufacturer who came from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1840, settling at Fremont. The son was educated in public and parochial schools at Fremont, and began business life there as clerk in the office of the treasurer of Sandusky county. He served two terms as county auditor (1874–82), and subsequently he was appointed county treasurer to fill out an unexpired term. He had also held the office of county clerk, was a member of the city council for two terms, and during 1885–91 was a member of the Fremont board of education. At the time of his death he was a member of the jury commission of Sandusky county, where he served many years, and was a member of the sinking board of Fremont from 1903, handling the city's surplus moneys, and rendering able assistance and excellent advice. He was a trustee of Memorial Hospital from its organization in 1915. He was successively assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank, the First National Bank and the Fremont Savings Bank, becoming cashier of the last in 1894 and vice-president in 1904. During the European war he gave his service in the Liberty Loan and other drives, and as a member of the American Red Cross. He was married Jan. 27, 1874, to Clara, daughter of Ambrose Ochs, a merchant of Fremont, and left one daughter: Haidie Giebel. He died at Fremont, O., Nov. 22, 1919.

TITUS, Harry L., lawyer, was born at Vevay, Switzerland co., Ind., Dec. 3, 1858, son of Harvey J. and Isabel A. (Vevay) Titus. Titusville, Pa., was named for his paternal ancestors, and the town and county of his birth were named for Vevay, Switzerland, the home of his maternal ancestors. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a lawyer, and the son followed the same profession, studying law in the office of Works & Works, with whom he was first associated in practice after his admission to the bar in 1881. In 1883 he removed to San Diego, Cal., with John D. Works, afterwards U. S. senator, and established a law practice under the name of Works & Titus. In 1889 Judge James A. Gibson was added to the firm, and during 1890–96 his partner was Victor E. Shaw. He succeeded his partner as city attorney in 1885, serving four years. While city attorney he formed the opinion that Coronado Beach was a part of the city of San Diego, although the superior court had held to the contrary in a case tried some time before. Appealing to the California supreme court, he secured a reversal of the decision and a declaration that Coronado Beach was subject to city taxes. After his term as city attorney the owners of Coronado Beach employed him to represent them in having that property separated from the city, and through his efforts the legislature passed a bill providing for such separation and for a special election, at which Coronado was voted out of the city limits of San Diego. During 1889–93 Mr. Titus was attorney for the state harbor commission. He was general counsel and adviser of the Spreckles interests, and was secretary of most of the Spreckles corporations. As vice-president and manager of the San Diego & Arizona Railway Co. he took a deep interest in the promotion of this project for the development of the city. He was a conspicuous figure in the perfecting of the Southern California Mountain Water Co., which gave the city the great Morena dam, and was counsel for the corporation. He was a director of the San Diego chamber of commerce, and of both San Diego expositions (1915–16), a member of the state and county law associations and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a 32d degree Mason. He was married in San Diego, Cal., May 3, 1887, to May, daughter of Nelson B. Horton of Wisconsin, and niece of Alonzo E. Horton, the "father of San Diego," and had four children: Horton L., Jean, Harry L. and Marie Titus. He died at Coronado, Cal., July 11, 1917.

WITHERS, Robert Edwin, manufacturer, was born at Danville, Va., Mar. 13, 1865, son of Robert Enoch (q.v.) and Mary Virginia (Royall) Withers. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Withers, who came from Lancashire, England, about the middle of the 17th century and settled in Stafford county, Va. From him the line of descent is traced through his son William; his son Thomas; his son Enoch Keane and his wife Jeannette Chinn, to their son Robert Walter Withers and his wife Susan Dabney Alexander, who were the grandparents of Robert E. Withers. He was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in 1885. During the ensuing five years he was U. S. vice-consul at Hong Kong, China. On his return to the United States in 1890 he became a manufacturer of farming implements at Wytheville, Va., and for two years was a bookkeeper in the Keystone Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1895 he entered the service of the Pittsburgh Reduction Co. (now Aluminum Co. of America) as chief clerk, became its treasurer in 1898, and still holds that position as well as that of vice-president, having been elected to the latter position in 1919. He is a member of the Rivers and Harbors committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and the Duquesne, University, and Oakmont Country clubs (Pittsburgh). He finds his chief recreation in fishing, hunting and golf. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married at Wytheville, Va., June 2, 1892, to Mary Cloyd, daughter of Robert C. Kent, lawyer, farmer and lieutenant-governor of Virginia, Wytheville; they have two children: Rob-



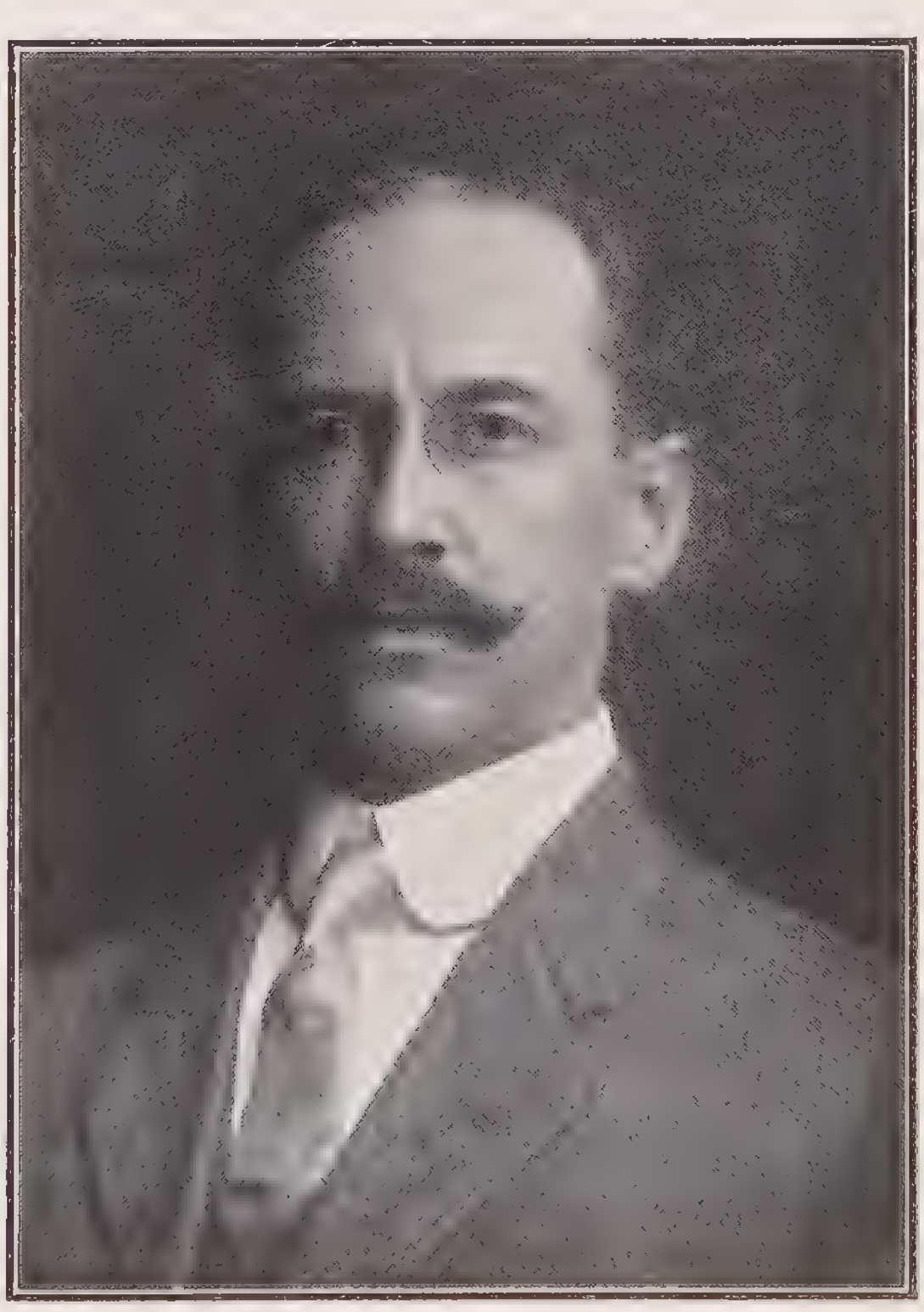
MARY A. C. ATHERTON
EDUCATOR



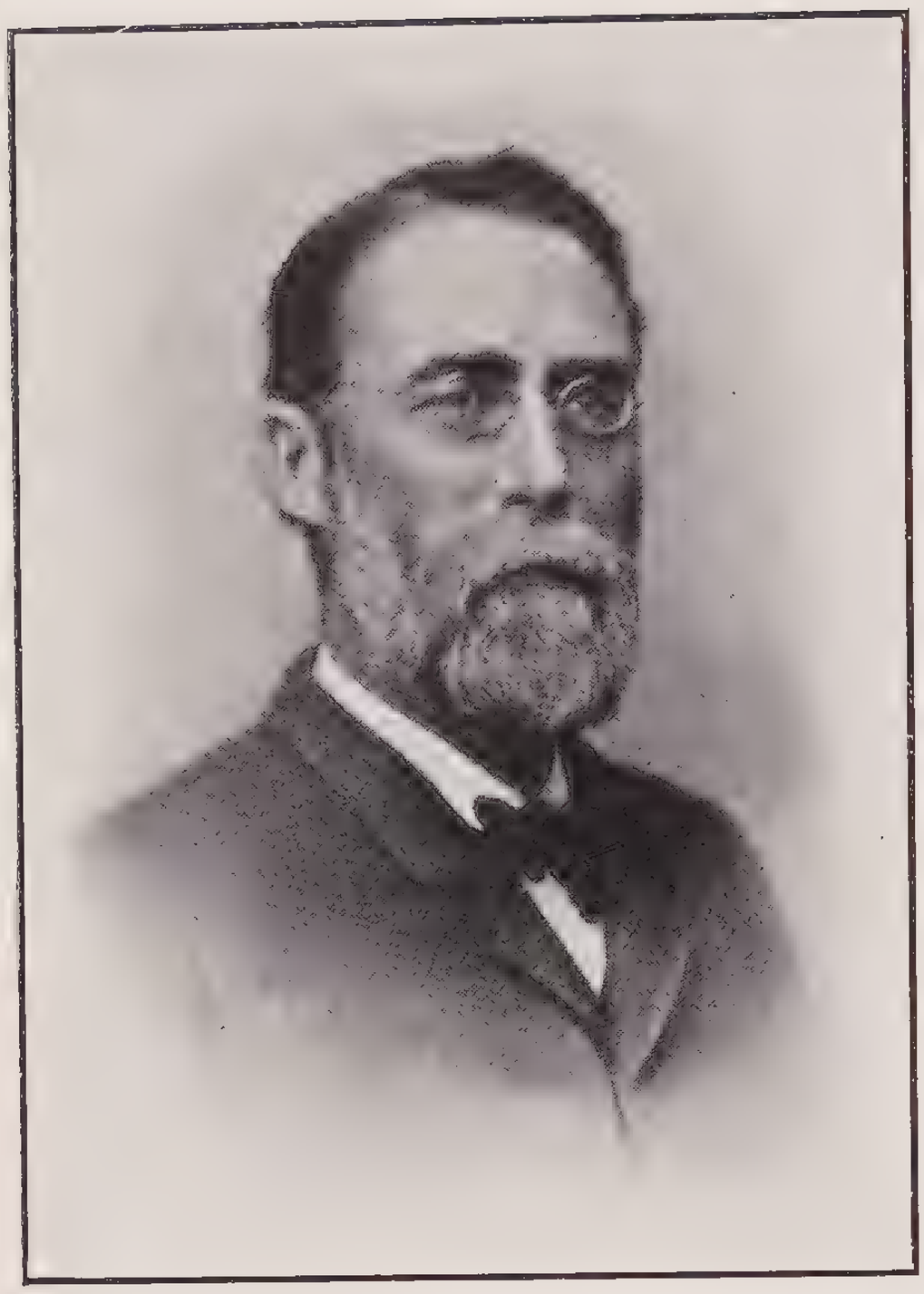
FRANK J. GIEBEL
BANKER



HARRY L. TITUS
LAWYER



ROBERT E. WITHERS
MANUFACTURER



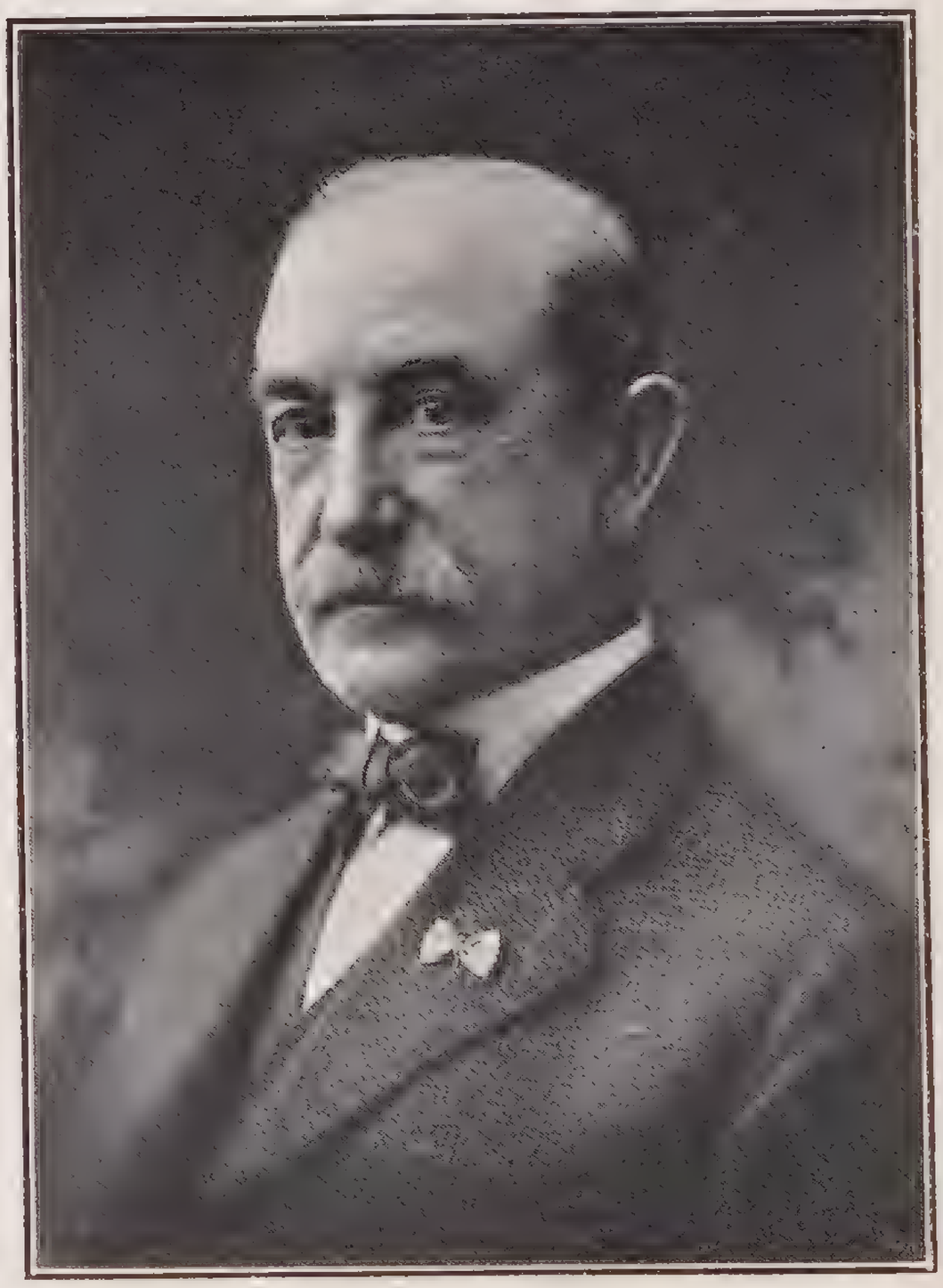
JOHN D. ESTABROOK
CIVIL ENGINEER



EMMA S. MacK. APPEL
PHYSICIAN



WILLIAM A. ROACH
LAWYER



WILLIAM F. R. MILLS
BANKER

ert Edwin, University of Pittsburgh, '23; and Kent Cloyd Withers, at Winchester School.

ESTABROOK, John Davis, civil engineer, was born at Holden, Mass., May 30, 1837, son of John and Amanda (Davis) Estabrook. His first American ancestor was Joseph Estabrook, who came from Enfield, Middlesex, England, in 1660, settling first at Cambridge, and subsequently Concord, Mass., and from him and his wife Mary Mason the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Melicent Woods Leavitt; their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Bowman; their son Ebenezer and his wife Ruth Reed, and their son Jonathan and his wife Eunice Goodale, who were the grandparents of John D. Estabrook. He was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1856 with the degree of C.E. For the four subsequent years he was engaged in railway construction work with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., in Kentucky and Iowa. Returning east in 1860 he entered the offices of the city engineer of Boston, where he remained until 1863, when he was selected to superintend the erection of seacoast defences along the Massachusetts coast. While thus employed he built the Eastern Point fort at Gloucester, Mass. Following the civil war he was engineer with the Little Schuylkill Navigation & Coal Co. in Pennsylvania and in 1868 was appointed engineer of public parks for Philadelphia. In the latter position, which he held for ten years, he was a dominant factor in the construction of Fairmount Park. In 1879 he went to St. Paul, Minn., as engineer and secretary of the Union Depot Co., and the following year was in charge of construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad. After a period of three years as chief commissioner of highways in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., he became superintendent of city parks in St. Paul. Five years later he was made secretary and engineer in the flour mills of the C. C. Washburn Co., Minneapolis, and held that position until he retired from professional work in 1899. He was a contributor to engineering publications and other magazines and newspapers, was interested in local genealogy and published "Three Generations of Northboro Davis's." He found his chief recreations in gardening, literary studies and driving, being exceptionally fond of horses. He was president of the Civil Engineers' Club of St. Paul, was a member of the Unitarian church and politically a Republican. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and was intensely fond of his home and family. He was twice married, (1) May 30, 1865, to Frances Hildreth, daughter of James Mansfield of Gloucester, Mass., and after her death in 1870, (2) Sept. 1, 1873, to Eliza Odiorne, his first wife's sister, by whom he had two children: Mansfield and Frances Hildreth Estabrook. He died at "Braewood," West Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 26, 1918.

APPEL, Emma Scribner MacKay, physician, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1876, daughter of Dallas Dwight and Jennie (Harris) MacKay. She was educated at the Morgan Park Academy and University of Chicago, and was graduated M.D. at the Women's Medical College of Northwestern University in 1901. She began the practice of medicine at Berkeley, Calif., but removed to Chicago, Ill. She has been medical examiner for the Chicago Board of Education, in the vocational guidance and certificate department. She is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois Medical Society, Medical Women's Club of Chicago and the Volunteer Medical Corps of the U. S. Army; she is also a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Alpha Epsilon Iota college fraternity. She was married in April, 1909, to Col. David Mitchell Appel, of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and has one son, Robert Godfrey Appel.

ROACH, William Allen, lawyer and state official, was born at Delphi, Ind., Dec. 24, 1874, son of William and Anna (Morgan) Roach. He was graduated at Indiana Law School in 1896 with the degree LL.B., in that year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Delphi, as an associate of Michael A. Ryan. In addition to his law practice he was a director of the Delphi State Bank, and secretary and treasurer of the Ockley Lumber & Coal Co., Delphi. Becoming interested in Republican politics, he served five years as city attorney, Delphi; was secretary of the Carroll county Republican central committee during 1902–04; chairman of that committee in the campaigns of 1910 and 1912, and chairman of the Republican state committee during 1912–17. In the latter year Gov. Goodrich appointed him secretary of state to fill out an unexpired term, and he was regularly elected to that post in 1918, filling the office at the time of his death. He was president of the Methodist Brotherhood of Delphi, held a high place in Masonry and the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the national, state and county bar associations, and the Columbia and Marion clubs of Indianapolis. He was one of the Indianapolis delegation to the first convention of the American Legion which obtained for Indianapolis the national headquarters. Gov. Goodrich said of him: "Deacon, as we all called him, was a man of sterling integrity and one of the most efficient officers who ever served the state of Indiana. Personally he was a prince of good fellows. He spread sunshine and good cheer wherever he went, and always had a kind word for every man, woman and child with whom he came in contact." He was married Oct. 6, 1897, to Georgia, daughter of Henry M. Newell, of Chicago, Ill. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17, 1920.

MILLS, William Fitz Randolph, banker, was born in New York city, Sept. 8, 1856, son of James Bishop and Sarah Martin (Crowell) Mills. At the age of eleven he became a telegraph messenger at Cheyenne, Wyo., where he learnd telegraphy and for a time worked as an operator in Wyoming and at Muskegon, Mich. He was secretary of the Irving Fire Insurance Co. during 1883–87, and of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in 1888. He then became vice-president and general manager of the Hamilton Loan & Trust Co. of Omaha, Neb., and was its receiver during 1893–94. For eight years he engaged independently in the brokerage business in Denver, Colo., representing eastern capital. In 1901 he purchased the "Mining Reporter," and for seven years was president of the Mining Reporter Publishing Co. He was vice-president and director of the Denver Chamber of Commerce during 1906–07 and its secretary in 1908. He organized the Denver Convention League in 1904, was its manager and director until 1909, and was manager of the department of improvement and parks of the city of Denver during 1916–18. It was the efficiency of his public service through these years that led a Democratic mayor to select

him for this post, albeit he is a Republican. Upon the death of Mayor Speer, Mr. Mills, by virtue of his office in the mayor's cabinet, succeeded to the position of chief executive, and for a year was mayor of Denver. For some years he was secretary and manager of the Semper Land Co., Denver, and during 1913–16 he was secretary and treasurer of the Mosida Fruit Lands Co. He was an official of the Associated Charities of Denver for a score of years and since 1907 he has been a factor in the work of the Rocky Mountain Highway Association. In August, 1919, Mr. Mills was made manager of the Denver municipal water works system. He was president of the Colorado Scientific Society, a director of the Denver Commercial Association, and the American Mining Congress and the Western Association of Technical Chemists and Metallurgists, and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Academy of Science, National Geographic Society, National Forestry Association, Colorado Forestry Association, the Rotary Club, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32d degree. Mr. Mills was married in New York city, Jan. 25, 1881, to Corwina, daughter of John Rouse, of Saratoga, N. Y., and had eight children: Edith R.; Florence; William Fitz Randolph; Jessie E., wife of George R. Painter; Corwina; Kenneth; Harold G.; and Donald Mills.

ROSS, William Octavius, realty operator, was born in Quebec, Canada, Mar. 6, 1853, son of David Alexander Ross and Caroline (Blaiklock) Ross. He received his education at Phillips Academy, Ottawa, and at Toronto University, where he was much interested in amateur athletics, particularly rowing and lacrosse. He was captain of the crack four-oared crew of the Toronto Rowing Club at the time it won the championship of all Canada, and was a member of a picked Canadian lacrosse team which demonstrated the American Indian game before Queen Victoria at Windsor castle. Through his athletic prowess he became widely known as "Royal Bill." In 1878 Mr. Ross entered the employ of Hartley & Graham, now the Remington Arms Company, of New York city, and subsequently became an American citizen. He rapidly rose in their esteem and in 1886 was sent to England to look after their interests pending the outcome of the trouble between Afghanistan and Russia. Becoming interested in real estate development, he formed a partnership with James W. Hughes, a fellow Canadian, in 1887, under the firm name of Hughes & Ross. The new firm was successful in developing New Dorp, Oakwood and Giffords, on Staten Island, New York city, and was responsible for establishing Midland Beach, a popular amusement resort. In 1900 Mr. Ross settled in Edgewater, N. J., where he developed the upland and waterfront on a large scale, and incidentally became vice-president of the First National Bank of Edgewater. After 1910 he resided at South Nyack, N. Y. In 1905 he entered into partnership with Sir John Beverley Robinson, also a Canadian, to import a slag paving block from England, and conducted a successful business in New York city until the world war put a stop to it. A communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, he was a devoted member of the Grace Church Parish at Nyack, and was president of the Rockland Country Club. Mr. Ross was a man of sound judgment, and fundamental integrity, a born solver of problems and an untangler of difficulties. His alertness and gayety were unfailing, and his frankness, courtesy and good nature were such that all who knew him loved him. Over six feet in height, he was a "big man" physically as well as in attainments, and in appearance he resembled Theodore Roosevelt. He was married Jan. 3, 1883, to Adelaide Eliza, daughter of George Hilliard, of Peterborough, Ontario, and had three children: George Hilliard; Caroline B.; and Adelaide H. Ross. He died at South Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1920.

HEMINGWAY, Wilson Edwin, lawyer, was born at Carrollton, Miss., Jan. 4, 1854, son of William and Sarah Wesley (Jenkins) Hemingway, and grandson of William and Margaret (Wilson) Hemingway. His grandfather was a native of England who settled in South Carolina about 1790. Wilson E. Hemingway spent two years at the University of Mississippi and two years at the University of Georgia. While teaching school during 1872–73, he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began legal practice in January, 1874. He resided in Potosi, Mo., from 1875 to 1881, serving as prosecuting attorney of Washington county during 1878–81. Two years later he removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., acting as city attorney during 1885–89. In May of the latter year, he removed to Little Rock, Ark., upon election to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in which he served for four years. He resigned from the bench, after just having been reëlected for a term of eight years, to form a partnership with U. M. and George B. Rose at Little Rock, and that relation has continued without change since 1893, except that U. M. Rose died in 1913 and three new partners were added to the firm of Rose, Hemingway & Rose, which, in 1914, became Rose, Hemingway, Cantrell, Loughborough & Miles and, subsequently, Rose, Hemingway, Cantrell & Loughborough. His practice has been general and has involved the trial of some interesting cases, notably that of the Hammond Packing Co. vs. State of Arkansas, 212 U. S. 322, in which was settled the right of a court to strike out the pleading of a corporation for failure to produce its officers as witnesses when called to testify for the state; and McConnell vs. Arkansas Brick & Manufacturing Co., 70 Ark., 568, in which the right to enforce a state contract against a commission was upheld and an act of the legislature attempting to cancel it and forbidding the commission to perform it was held invalid. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married July 15, 1879, to Mary Helen, daughter of Robert Dunbar Girault of Grenada, Miss., who was killed in the civil war. Of this union one child survives: Wilson Linn Hemingway, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo.

BROCK, Charles Robert, lawyer, was born near London, Ky., May 9, 1865, son of Daniel R. and Mary (Lucas) Brock, and a descendant of John Brock, a lieutenant in the 10th regiment of Virginia during the revolutionary war. During his early years his activities alternated between attendance at the public school and labor on his father's farm. In 1882 he studied at Laurel Seminary, London, Ky., and in the following year taught school in his native county. During the next few years he continued to teach and at the same time prepared himself for college, at Barbourville and London, Ky., and in 1887 entered the State College, now Kentucky Univer-



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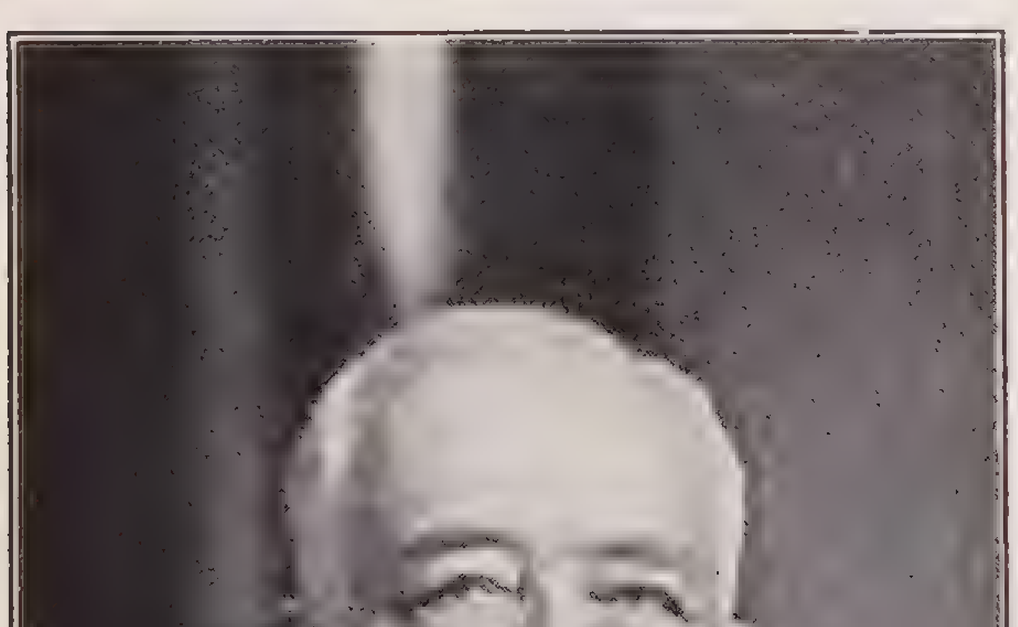




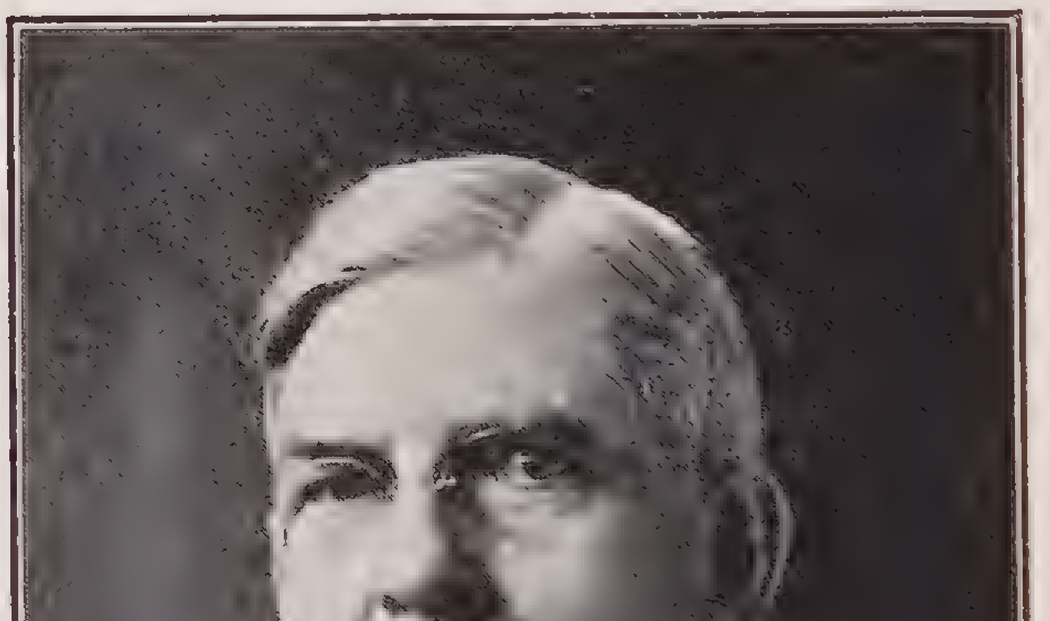
CHARLES R. BROCK
LAWYER



GEORGE B. GILBERT
PHYSICIAN



JOHAN-BERNT HOLST
MERCHANT



JAMES CAVANAGH
LAWYER

sity, from which he was graduated B.S. in 1890. At the golden jubilee of his alma mater in 1916, Mr. Brock was awarded the degree of LL.D. After his graduation he was associate principal of the Laurel Seminary for one year and taught mathematics for another year in Williamsburg Institute, now Cumberland College. Meanwhile he studied law privately and upon being admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1892 opened a law office at London. In 1901 he removed to Denver, Colo., where in the following year he became an assistant in the office of the city attorney. He held that position for one year and a half, taking charge of important litigation, including what was known as the "wine room cases," which he argued in the supreme court of the United States. The basis of the writ of error from that tribunal was the contention that a charter provision of the city of Denver forbidding the service of wines or liquors to women in saloons or rooms adjacent thereto constituted a denial of the privileges and immunities of women, in violation of the constitution of the United States—a contention resisted by him and repudiated by the supreme court. He resigned his office in 1904 to become associated with Milton Smith, the senior member of his present law firm, Smith, Brock & Ferguson, Mr. Ferguson entering the firm in 1912. Mr. Brock was professor of public service companies in the law school of Denver University from 1912 to 1920, and has been professor of equity pleading since 1904. During 1907–11 he was a member of Colorado's first civil srvice commission. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Colorado Bar Association and the Denver Bar Association (president, 1921–22), the American Baptist Home Mission Society (president, 1919–22), the Northern Baptist Convention, and the Board of Education of Denver. His clubs are: Denver, Denver Motor, University, and Cherry Hills, of Denver; and he is an honorary member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. In politics he is an independent Democrat. Golf and travel are his chief means of recreation. He was married June 1, 1893, to Katherine P., daughter of Judge W. L. Brown of London, Ky.

GILBERT, George Burton, physician and surgeon, was born at Thomaston, Conn., Sept. 28, 1881, son of George Colton and Eliza Woodward (Judd) Gilbert; grandson of George William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Gilbert, and great-grandson of John and Millicent (Goodrich) Gilbert. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1903 and M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1907. He served as interne in Hartford (Conn.) Hospital in 1908 and was resident physician in Cragmore Sanatorium, Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1909. Since then he has engaged in private practice at Colorado Springs in association with Dr. Gerald B. Webb, making a specialty of tuberculosis. During 1912–15 he was director of the Webb Tuberculosis Research Laboratory, Colorado Springs. He is consulting physician to Cragmore Sanatorium and Sunnyrest Sanatoria, secretary of the Colorado School of Tuberculosis, president of the Solly Tuberculosis Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, National Tuberculosis Association, American Association of Immunologists, Colorado State Medical Society, Colorado Springs Clinical Society, and of the El Paso and Cheyenne Mountain Country clubs (Colorado Springs). He has contributed to medical journals articles on the care and treatment of tuberculosis. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married at Westernport, Md., Apr. 6, 1915, to Mrs. Elinor (Drane) Lillard, daughter of Robert H. Drane, of Piedmont, W. Va. She died in 1919, leaving one son: George Robert Gilbert.

HOLST, Johan-Bernt, merchant, was born on the Island of Moen, Denmark, Apr. 18, 1842, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen to join an older brother, Christen Moeller Holst, living in Savannah, Ga. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving first with the infantry and later with Hampton's cavalry. After the war, he entered the business firm of his brother, Holst, Fullerton & Co., in Savannah, and in 1876 was sent by his company to Columbus, Ga., to establish the cotton firm of J. B. Holst & Co. In 1882 he opened a branch office in Savannah, dividing his time between the two places. He retired from active business in 1900, making Savannah his home, where he was appointed Danish consul. He was twice married, (1) in 1871, to Sarah L. Backus, and (2) in 1910 to May von Gundell, both of Savannah, Ga. In 1913 he moved to Asheville, N. C., and died there Aug. 28, 1919.

CAVANAGH, James, lawyer, was born at Kenosha, Wis., Jan 23, 1853, son of James and Catherine (Cox) Cavanagh. His father, a native of Ireland, was a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin. After graduating at the Wisconsin State Normal School, in 1870, he taught school for six years. He studied law in the office of Quarles & Quarles, at Kenosha, was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1876 and began the practice of his profession first at Stevens Point, Wis., and a year later at Kenosha. He developed rapidly as a leader in his profession and became one of the leading lawyers of his state. He was first associated with Peter Fisher, under the firm name of Cavanagh & Fisher, and subsequently was head of Cavanagh, Barnes & Cavanagh, his partners being Chester D. Barnes and Richard P. Cavanagh, his son. Civic affairs occupied much of his spare time and for many years he was a power in the city and state as one of the counsellors of the Republican party. He served one term as district attorney of Kenosha county, and for eight years was superintendent of the Kenosha schools. He was active in the management of the Northwestern Loan & Trust Co., and was president of the Kenosha Home Telephone Co. He was a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Kenosha Country Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Cavanagh was not only a leader in his chosen profession but in many movements for civic uplift of his city, and his political and business activities made him one of the most widely known men in the state. He was an ardent student of the law, an expert in corporation law, and a successful solver of corporation problems. One of the happy attributes of his character was the interest which he always took in young people. He was married Apr. 25, 1877, to Nellie Pratt, daughter of Reuben Parkinson, of Oshkosh, Wis., and had three children: Walter; James; and Richard P. Cavanagh. He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 18, 1920.

MELLEN, Seth Smith, educator, was born at Pelham, Hampshire co., Mass., Feb. 7, 1821, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Hastings) Mellen, and

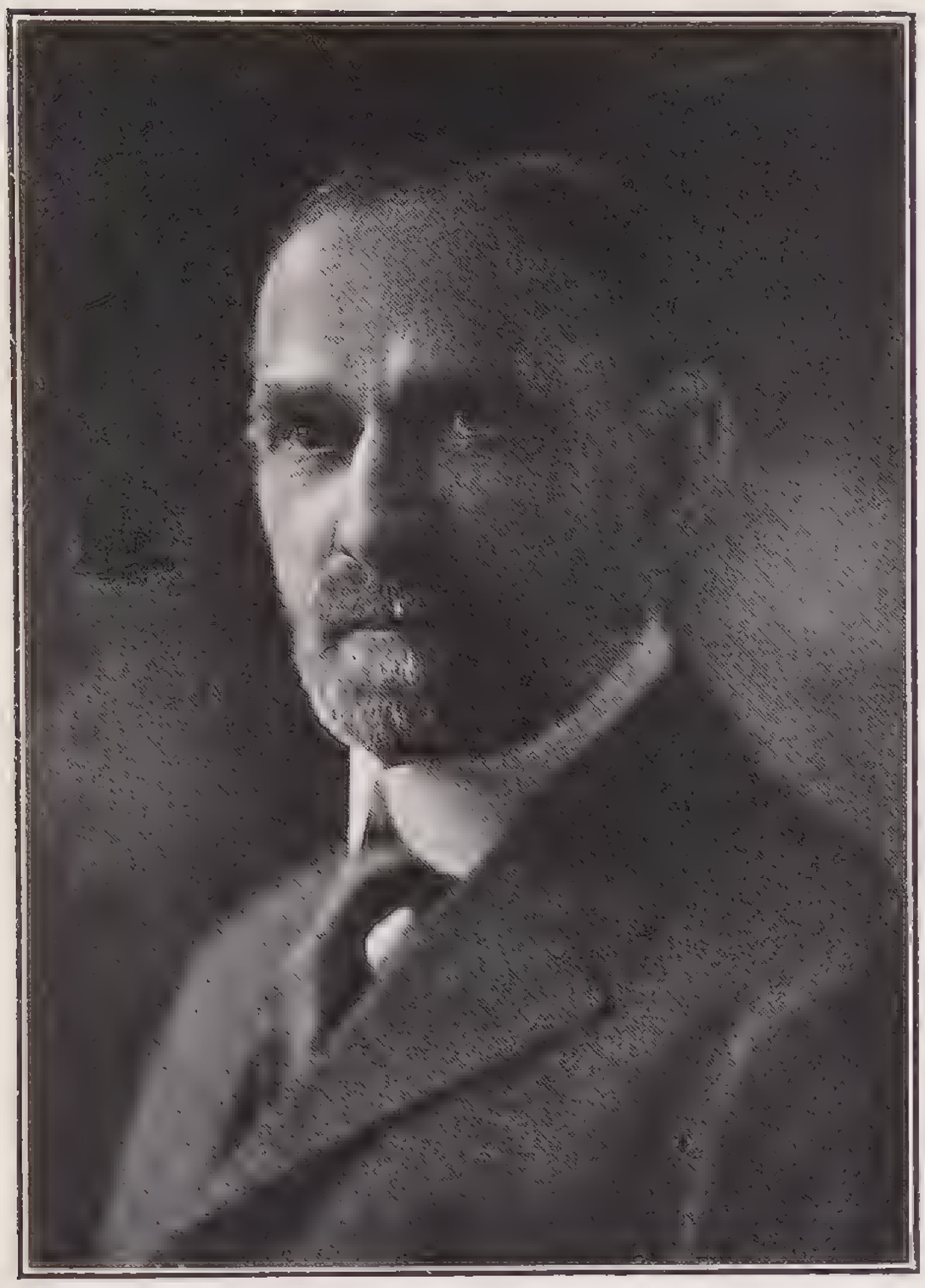
grandson of William and Hannah (Smith) Mellen. He received his preliminary education at Wilbraham Academy, Mass., and was graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1843, third man in his class and the philosophical orator. Regarding the South as a more fallow field for his pedagogical endeavors, he went to Georgia, teaching at the Longstreet Academy, Twigg co., Ga., from 1843 to 1855. He then taught at Goodman Institute in Clarke county, Miss., from 1855 to 1869, from which date until 1880 the Mount Sterling high school in Choctaw county, Ala., engaged his services. The radius of his influence continued to widen. For eight years (1872–80) he was superintendent of education in Choctaw county; for the next three years, co-president of the Tuscaloosa Female College, Ala.; from 1883–88, co-principal of the boys' academy at Livingston, Ala., and superintendent of the Sumter county, Ala., schools to 1892. In 1883 the University of Alabama conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. Although a Whig, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the former party; he was also a Mason and a Methodist. He was married Aug. 24, 1848, to Susan Huntington, daughter of Levi and Anna (Ayers) Bush at Westfield, Mass., and had five children: George Frederick; Charles Howard; William Bush; Henry Levi; and Sarah Hastings Mellen, who died in infancy. He died at Livingston, Ala., May 30, 1893.

JONES, William Benjamin, physician and surgeon, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1862, son of John and Jane (Elizabeth) Jones. His father, a nurseryman, settled in Rochester, N. Y., in 1866. The son was a student at the University of Michigan during 1880–82 and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) in 1884 with the degree M.D. After serving for a year as interne at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, he began the practice of his profession in Rochester, where, until his death, he was prominently identified with all medical and surgical activities. For years he was a member of the surgical staff of St. Mary's Hospital. When his country entered the world war he volunteered his services, and was commissioned captain in the medical officers' reserve corps, being mustered out but a few days prior to his death. His chief work was the examination of surgeons volunteering from the Rochester section. He was the first president, and at his death a director, of the Rochester Medical Association, and was a member also of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, Monroe County Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Rochester Hospital Medical Society, and Rochester Pathological Society. He was an elder in the Brick Presbyterian Church and politically was a Republican. Few men had the gift of winning confidence as easily as had Dr. Jones. He gave in unstinted degree the full measure of devotion to the arduous labors of his chosen profession, and even when handicapped by the results of serious illness was unwilling to curtail his work. He frequently visited Albany in behalf of legislative matters for the chamber of commerce or for his profession. He was married Sept. 9, 1885, to Catherine, daughter of James Begg, of Mitchell, Ontario, and had four children: M. Elizabeth, wife of Harold Sabey; Winifred, wife of Irving Beale, who was engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work in France during the European war; Gladys, wife of Benjamin Forsyth, Rochester; and Elsie Janet, wife of Herbert Ward, Bushnells Basin, N. Y. William Benjamin Jones died in Rochester, Mar. 1, 1919.

HILB, Emanuel, agriculturist and banker, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Apr. 29, 1834. He came to America alone, and began his business career at Rochelle, Ill., in 1859, as a clothing merchant. He retired from the clothing business in 1886 and thereafter devoted his time and attention to banking and farming. He was president of the Rochelle National Bank for twenty-three years. He was treasurer of Horicon (Masonic) lodge of Rochelle, for over fifty years, and a member of Freeport Consistory S. P. R. S. of Freeport, Ill. Politically he was a Republican. Quiet, unostentatious, but keenly intelligent, sympathetic, generous and true, Mr. Hilb was ever ready to extend a helping hand. He was at once a builder, an organizer and a conservator; a man who loved work for what it could accomplish, and the end of whose accomplishment was the common welfare. He was married in New York, in 1880, to Pauline, daughter of Liebman Klein. He died in Rochelle, Ill., Jan. 3, 1919.

GLEASON, Joseph Thomas, lawyer, was born at Lunenburg, Essex co., Vt., June 18, 1844, son of George and Sabrina (Thomas) Gleason, and grandson of Joseph Gleason, a pioneer who settled in Lunenburg in 1802. His mother was a cousin of Brig. Gen. Stephen Thomas of Vermont, of civil war fame. At the age of seventeen, he tried to enlist in the civil war, but, owing to his youth, was not accepted until the following year. He served in the 15th Vt. volunteers until its discharge; was at Gettysburg. He was then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he began to study law, was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1876, and two years later started the first law office in Lyndonville, Vt., where he soon built up a successful gneral practice, including the settlement of many estates. When he went there, Lyndonville had not been incorporated; he drew up the charter and was a prominent factor in the development and progress of the new town, in which he was in turn clerk, moderator and agent. He served as chairman of the Republican town committee for twelve years, of the county Republican committee for four years. In 1888 he was elected assistant judge of the county court, and during 1908–10 was state senator from Caledonia county. Aside from his professional and public activities, he has been vice-president of the Lyndon National Bank and the Masonic Building Association, and treasurer of the Lyndon Building Co. He was at one time president of the Caledonia Bar Association. Mr. Gleason is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and served two terms as grand patron of the grand chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, of Vermont. He is commander of the Farnsworth post, Grand Army of the Republic, besides being adjutant of the reunion association, of which he has been colonel. He is a deacon of the Congregational Church. Mr. Gleason is public-spirited and works for the educational, religious, social and political welfare of his community. He is largely responsible for the prosperity of Lyndonville. He was married Sept. 9, 1884, to Mary S., daughter of Roswell Aldrich, a farmer and merchant of Concord, Vt., and has one daughter, Louise G., wife of Wallace Humphrey, of Pasadena, Calif.

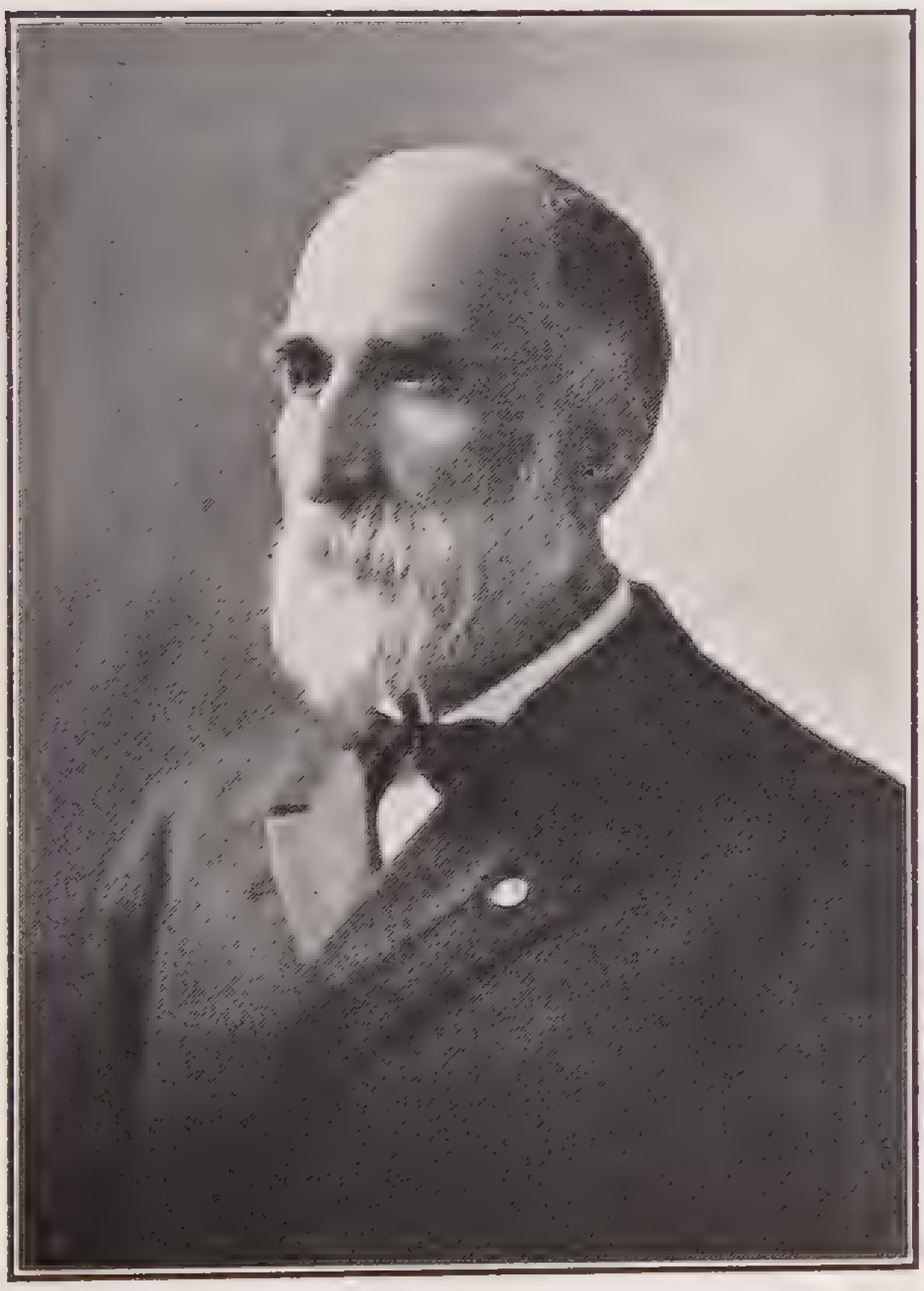
DORSEY, Hugh Manson, governor of Georgia, 1917–21, was born in Fayetteville, Ga., July 10,



WILLIAM B. JONES
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



EMANUEL HILB
BANKER



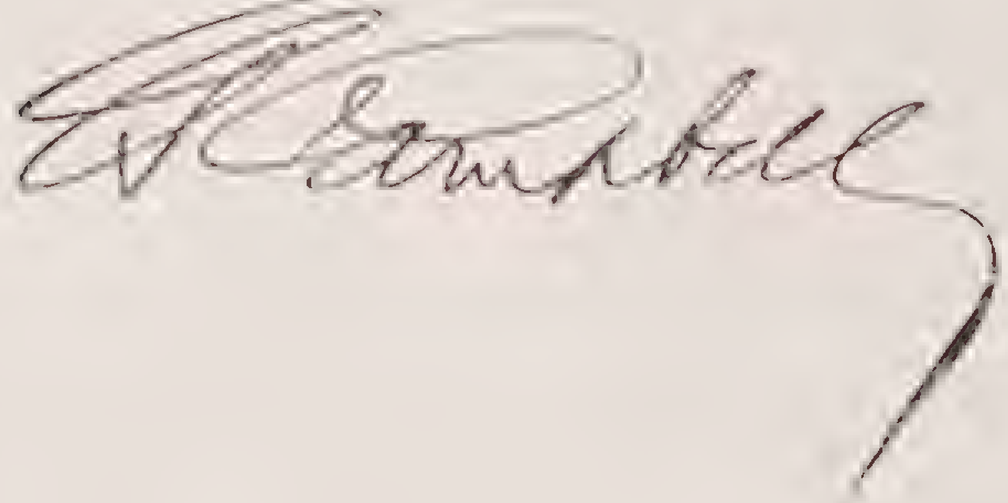
JOSEPH T. GLEASON
LAWYER



HUGH M. DORSEY
GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

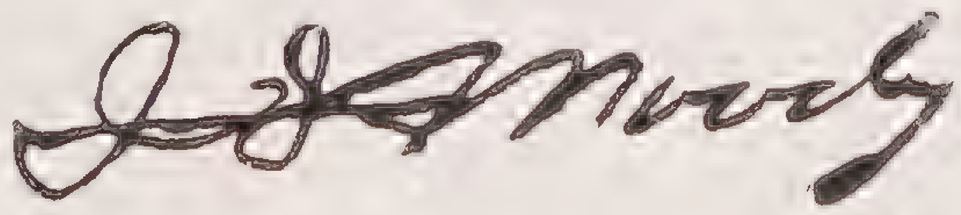


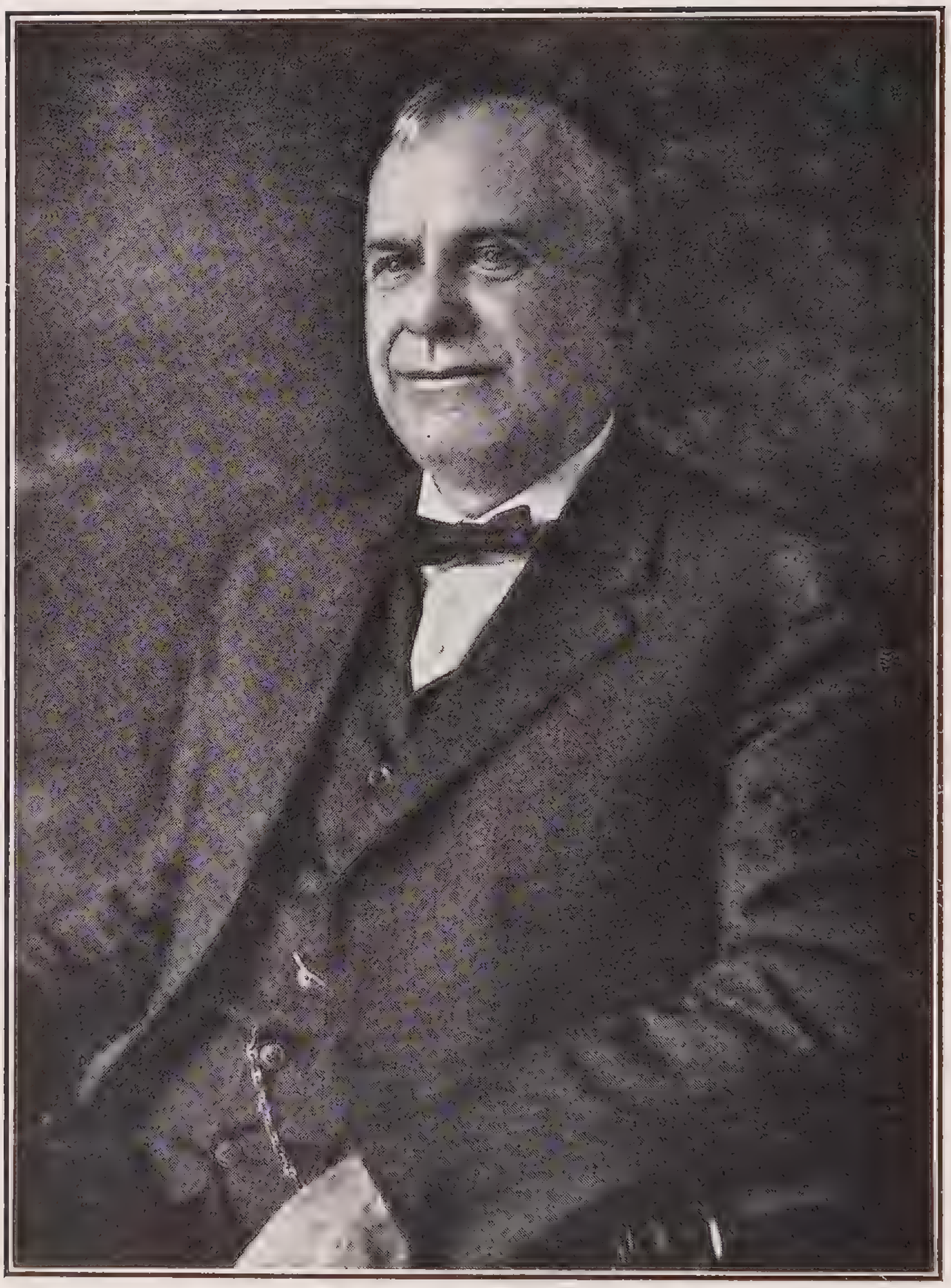
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1871, son of Rufus Thomas (q.v.) and Sarah Matilda (Bennett) Dorsey. His father was an eminent jurist of Georgia. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Georgia in 1893, and then studied law under John B. Minor at the University of Virginia for a year. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia at Fayetteville in September, 1894, and began practice in 1895 in Atlanta, Ga., with his father's firm, Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, which later became Dorsey, Brewster, Howell & Heyman. Mr. Dorsey was a member of that firm until 1916, and resumed connection with it at the expiration of his second term as governor in June, 1921. He took an active part in public affairs, even during his early years at the bar. For several years he was a member of the Atlanta water board and of the board of trustees of Grady Hospital of Atlanta. He was lieutenant and, later, captain of the Atlanta Grays, company K, Georgia volunteers. In 1895 he served as lieutenant colonel on the staff of Gov. Atkinson and, in 1910, Gov. Brown appointed him solicitor-general of the Atlanta judicial circuit to fill the unexpired term of Charles D. Hill. He handled several intricate and unusual criminal cases, among them that of Leo Frank, convicted of murder and subsequently taken from prison by a mob and lynched. Mr. Dorsey resigned the office of solicitor-general in 1916 to run for governor. He was elected and served four years, being reëlected in 1919 without opposition. Gov. Dorsey was conspicuous for his fearless denunciation of lynching and peonage during his second term. The peonage, mistreatment and murder of negroes in Georgia, were nothing short of a national disgrace, but public opinion in the South was so bitter against the negro that only a man of undaunted courage would dare to oppose it. In May, 1921, he wrote and circulated a pamphlet, "The Negro in Georgia," in which he said that if outrages against negroes continued "both God and man would justly condemn Georgia more severely than God and man have condemned Belgium and Leopold for the Congo atrocities." Gov. Dorsey aroused the public conscience, but stirred up great animosity against himself. Although accused by many of slandering his state, a number of Georgia organizations supported the governor. He believes that conditions can be improved by the investigation and publication of facts, compulsory education of both races, proper religious instruction and conferences of whites and negroes to discuss race affairs. Though no longer in office, Mr. Dorsey is still striving to eradicate deplorable conditions. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, a member of the Kappa Alpha and of the Capital City and Piedmont Driving clubs of Atlanta. He was married June 29, 1911, to Mary Adair, daughter of James Marion Wilkinson, of Valdosta, Ga., vice-president of the Georgia & Florida Railroad, and has two children: Hugh Manson, Jr., and James Wilkinson Dorsey.

MOODY, Isaac I., banker, was born at Baxley, Ga., Oct. 27, 1874, son of Isaac I. and Martha E. (Miles) Moody. His father, a native of Georgia, and a farmer, served three years in the Confederate army during the war between the states. The son received his education in the public schools of Baxley. He was engaged in cotton growing in his native (Appling) county until 1889, when he removed to Florida and became a turpentine producer in St. Johns county. At Bunnell, Fla., in 1903, he became associated with James F. Lambert in the turpentine and mercantile business. He was active in the creation of the new county of Flagler (Fla.) and was its first representative in the state legislature. He organized the Bunnell Development Co., of which he was president until his death, and which was a dominant factor in the prosperity of the new county. He was president of the Bunnell State Bank, a strong financial institution, and he had various other financial as well as industrial and commercial connections in his adopted county. He was also president of the state banks of Alma and Baxley, Ga. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners for St. Johns county and Flagler county. During 1917–18 he was a member of the governor's staff. He was known for his fine sense of civic duty and patriotism, and during the European war was chairman for Flagler county of three of the Liberty Loan drives. He was a 32d degree Mason. His personal characteristics were kindliness, perseverance and friendliness. He was a man of character, of culture and of strong citizenship. He was married at Alma, Ga., Jan. 27, 1901, to Dora, daughter of Samuel Lee, a farmer of Alma, Ga.; there were three children: Gladys; Leona and Dorothy Moody. He died at Bunnell, Fla., Dec. 17, 1918.

CAMPBELL, Edward Stelle, banker, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 8, 1854, son of David Freeman and Susan Runyon (Stelle) Campbell. He was graduated at the New Brunswick high school in 1868 and in 1870 entered the employ of the National Bank of New Jersey, in New Brunswick, and continuing in that institution for fourteen years steadily advanced until he became cashier and in 1894 vice-president. In 1902 the National Newark Banking Corporation, the oldest banking organization in New Jersey, and the Newark City National Bank, which had then been in existence for fifty years, were merged and the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000, and Mr. Campbell became president of the enlarged institution. Under his administration its policy was progressive yet conservative, and no banking house enjoyed greater popularity. Frank, courteous, forceful, he won the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated. As receiver of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, N. J., he achieved one of the most notable triumphs of his career. He was a member of the Indianapolis National Monetary Conference in 1897, and in January, 1903, was unanimously elected president of the Newark board of trade, the commerce of Newark and the adjoining tide-water towns being greatly benefited by the measures inaugurated by him and the members of the committee, of which he was the dominant spirit. He was president of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, was one of the managers of the Howard Savings Institution, was president three years and treasurer eight years of the New Brunswick Association, and a member of the Essex Club of Newark. He was also particularly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark and very generous in its support. He was married in 1877, to Elizabeth Mundy, daughter of David Edward Meeker, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and died without issue, at Lake George, N. Y., July 2, 1905.

BRAGAW, Isaac, realty operator, was born in Newark, N. J., Mar. 14, 1857, son of Isaac A. and Elizabeth Meigs (Way) Bragaw. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Bourgon Broucard—from which Bragaw was evolved—a

French Huguenot exile who lived for a time in Manheim, Germany and, in 1695, emigrated to America, settling in Cripplebush, Bushwick, now in the Brooklyn section of New York city. From him and his wife Katherine Le Febre, the line of descent is traced to Isaac and the latter's wife Heyltie ———; their son John and his wife Jane Stockholm; their son Andrew and his wife Ellen Wiltsie, and their son Abraham and his wife Sally Roome Doremus, who were the grandparents of Isaac Bragaw. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford Conn., and began his business career at the age of fifteen when he entered the hardware establishment of an uncle, George M. Way as a clerk. He was secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Hammer Co., manufacturers, during 1880–96, and then turned his attention to the real estate business. Convinced that there were excellent possibilities in the northern section of Hartford, he bought large tracts of land there and built several hundred houses, nearly all of which were sold to resident owners, and the section became one of the most thickly settled suburbs of Hartford. He retired from active business in 1917 but continued in the general supervision of his properties. He was a director of the National Exchange Bank of Hartford, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Geographic Society, the Hartford and the Get-Together clubs of Hartford, and the Wethersfield Country Club of Wethersfield, Conn. He was married Sept. 1, 1880, to Sarah Adelaide, daughter of Charles King, and had six children: Allen Cleveland; Charles King; Alice King, wife of John Anson Markham; Emma King, wife of A. Jackson Bentley; Mary Adelaide; and Louis King Bragaw. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., May 11, 1920.

LATHROP, William Arthur, mining engineer, was born at Springville, Susquehanna co., Pa., Aug. 4, 1854, son of Israel Burchard and Mary Elizabeth (Bolles) Lathrop, and a descendant of John Lathrop, a clergyman of Etton, Yorkshire, England, who came to America in 1634, and settled at Scituate, Mass., where he had charge of a congregation. A widower at the time of his arrival in America, John Lathrop married Ann Hammond, and the line of descent is through their son Samuel, who married Elizabeth Scudder; their son Israel, who married Rebecca Bliss; their son Benjamin, who married Martha Adgate; their son Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Hyde; their son Asa, who married Abigail Fox, and their son James, who married Lydia Burchard, and who was the grandfather of our subject. William A. Lathrop was graduated at Lehigh University in 1875 with the degree C.E. and subsequently took a course in mining at that institution, receiving the degree of E.M. in 1876. He then engaged in engineering with the railroads and anthracite mines of the Lehigh and Wyoming districts, and finally accepted a position as assistant to the chief engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. He was associated for a time with Major Irving A. Stearns in a general mining engineering practice in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., after which he returned to the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In 1881 he went to the Virginia coal fields as superintendent and engineer for the Southwest Virginia Improvement Co., pioneers in the famous Pocahontas region of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Co. and opened and managed the Pocahontas mine, which was the first operation in the great Flat Top field and built the town of Pocahontas. In 1884 he became superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co's bituminous operations in the Snow Shoe region of Centre county, Pa. and later general manager of all the Lehigh Valley Coal Co's mines, both anthracite and bituminous, with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre. In May 1901, he resigned to take the presidency of the Webster Coal and Coke Co., which was later merged into the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co., once the largest producer in the Central Pennsylvania district, of which he was also president. He resigned that position in 1906 to become general manager of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., and in the following year was elected president. He was also president of the Alliance Coal Co., the New England Railroad Co., Allentown Terminal Railroad, Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Co., Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Railroad Co., Bangor (Pa.) Fidelity Slate Co., and a director in the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad Co., Delaware Division Canal Co., Old Bangor (Pa.) Slate Co., Tresckow Railroad Co., Allentown Iron Co., the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, and the Peoples Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Lathrop was a man of unusual inventive genius and displayed great talent in planning intricate mining machinery on original lines. He attracted widespread attention in the coal world in 1909 by designing and erecting a concrete dike 247 feet deep and 12 feet thick to cut off a coal mine fire which had been burning for fifty years and which put out the fire and saved 400,000,000 additional tons of coal. He introduced the present electric fan system in use at most mines to supply aid to the miners. He was endowed with a keen sense of humor and the gift of spontaneous and forceful eloquence. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineers' Club of New York city, the Art and University clubs of Philadelphia, Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society, the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution and the Chi Phi fraternity. He was president of the board of trustees of Lehigh University. He was twice married (1) in June, 1875, to Lois J. Mace, who died within the year, and (2) Mar. 21, 1881, to Harriet E., daughter of Charles F. Williams, of New York, by whom he had one daughter: Helen, wife of Dr. Laurence Mills Thompson, Montrose, Pa. He died in Dorranceton, a suburb of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Apr. 12, 1912.

INGERSOLL, George Pratt, lawyer and diplomat, was born in New Haven, Conn., Apr. 24, 1861, son of Colin Macrae and Julia Harriet (Pratt) Ingersoll. His grandfather, Ralph I. Ingersoll, was American minister to Russia under Pres. Polk, 1846–48, and his father was chargé d'affaires of the American legation in St. Petersburg during 1848–49, and a member of congress during 1851–55. George P. Ingersoll was graduated at Trinity College with the degree A.B. in 1883, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution four years later. In 1885 he was graduated at the Yale law school with the degree LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar and, in 1889, to the New York state bar. He was appointed U. S. commissioner for Connecticut in 1889, was the legal member of the Connecticut state board of health during 1893–99, and was a delegate from Connecticut to the International Peace Conference, in Washington, in 1911. He was a trustee of the Connecticut School



W. S. Caulfield



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F. Holbrook.

for Boys (a reformatory) during 1912–17, and he has been a trustee of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., since 1915. In August, 1917, Pres. Wilson appointed him U. S. minister to Siam and he held that post for one year. He represented the Swiss government also during his tenure of office in Siam. While at Bangkok, he took over, in behalf of the government, two German steamships, the "Landratschiff" and the "Petchaburi," and raised the American flag on them. In February, 1918, he received the thanks of the Siamese government for ordering a vessel sent to rescue the officers and crew of the Siamese steamship "Yiam Samud," wrecked off the coast of Foo Chow. He is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity and of the Metropolitan Club, New York. He is an Episcopalian. He was married Nov. 3, 1891, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. Orlando Witherspoon, and has two children: Colin M. and Gertrude Victoria Ingersoll.

PELHAM, John, jurist, was born in Alexandria, Calhoun co., Ala., Aug. 23, 1865, son of Charles and Maragaret Louise (Johnston) Pelham, and grandson of Dr. Atkinson and Martha (McGhee) Pelham. His father was a judge and member of congress from Alabama in 1871. He was graduated at the college of law of Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1887 with the degree of LL.B., and received his LL.M. degree from that institution in 1888. He practiced his profession at Anniston, Ala., until 1904, when he was elected judge of the 17th judicial circuit and served by reëlection until Mar. 9, 1911, when he was elected to the newly created court of appeals. As a leader of the Alabama bar association he fathered a movement for judicial reform in the state. Following the publication of his exhaustive report on the subject of judicial reform to the governor and the state bar association, the legislature passed the necessary laws creating a court of appeals, and Gov. O'Neil appointed him one of its judges. He succeeded to the office of presiding judge upon the resignation of Judge Richard W. Walker in 1914, and continued in that position until his death, having been reëlected Nov. 17, 1916, for a term of six years. Apart from his legal and judicial activities, Judge Pelham was a director of the Anniston City National Bank and the City Bank & Trust Co. of Anniston. He was married Oct. 10, 1895, to Ellen, daughter of George W. Miles of Max Meadows, Va., and he died in Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 5, 1917.

HOLBROOK, Frederick, engineer, was born in Lynn, Mass., July 20, 1861, son of Franklin Fessenden and Anna (Nourse) Holbrook, grandson of Frederick Holbrook, governor of Vermont, who was married to Harriet Goodhue, and great-grandson of John Holbrook, who came over from England in 1624, and settled in Weymouth, Mass. Intending to be a lawyer, he prepared to enter Columbia University, but his eyesight began to fail and he went west and for a few years lived on a ranch where he studied engineering. Later he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. as rodman, becoming engineer on location and construction, and division engineer on the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern Railroad. In 1888 he became engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and superintended the construction of a number of large bridges, and the elimination of grade crossings at Brockton. Subsequently he was a member of the firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Daley, and in 1900 organized and was head of the engineering and contracting firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation of Boston, Mass. The latter company constructed two bridges across the Charles river, the Charles River Basin and Esplanade, the West Boston Bridge, the large drydocks in Boston and in Brooklyn, N. Y., six bridges across the Connecticut river, five miles of the Catskill Aqueduct and the subway structure under Times Square, New York. Early in 1916 Mr. Holbrook opened an office in Petrograd, Russia, for furnishing supplies to the Kola Railroad, and in August of that year was elected vice-president of the American International Corporation, subsequently being appointed its Russian representative. Owing to the revolution in Russia he returned to America in August, 1917, and at the request of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, took charge of construction at the government shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., as managing director, and on his resignation was president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, from March to December, 1918. In the spring of 1919 he was elected president of the Grace-American International Corporation, and in the interests of this company he sailed for Russia to investigate opportunities for the reopening of trade. He was a director of the American International Steel Corporation and the Allied Machinery Co. Among the clubs of which he was a member are the St. Botolph, Tennis and Racket, Manhattan, Engineers, and New York Athletic. In 1904 he purchased Naulahka, the former residence of Rudyard Kipling, and subsequently the Stephen Dutton farm and Scott farm. Mr. Holbrook was a man of powerful intellect, unbounded energy, and unfailing optimism. Kindliness and fairness marked his dealings with all his associates, and he was a loyal friend. He was married Apr. 12, 1887, to Grace, daughter of Norman F. Cabot and sister of his former partner, and had two children: Frederick Cabot, a lieutenant in the U. S. army during the European war; Lucy Brooks; and Grace Ware Holbrook. He died in Paris, France, Feb. 3, 1920.

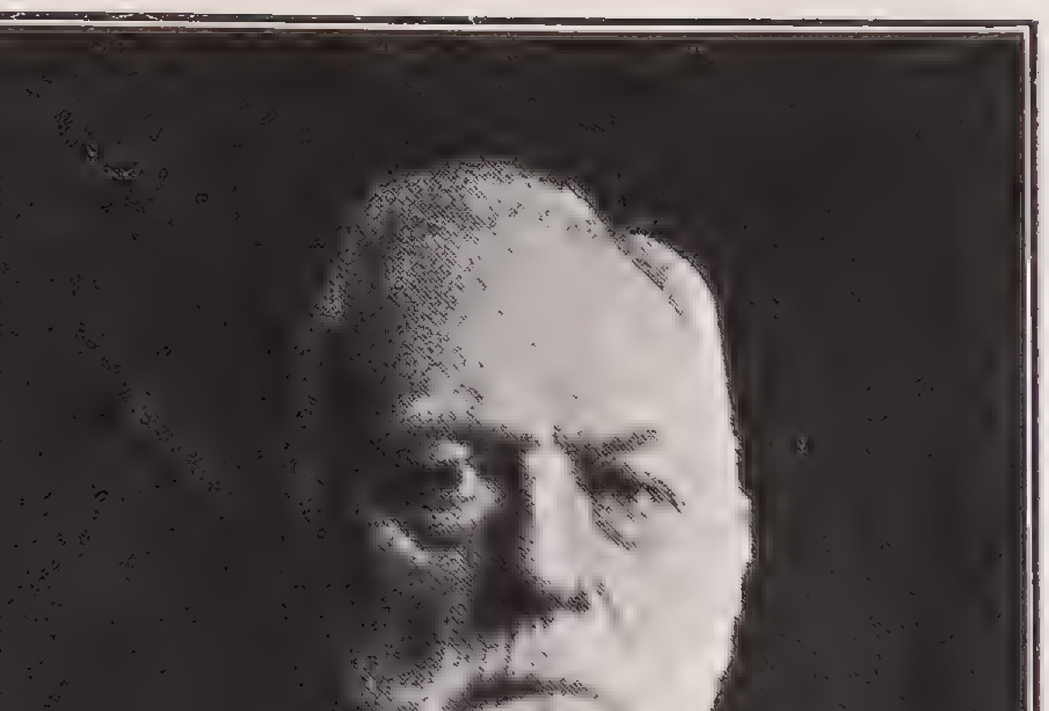
WESSELHOEFT, Walter, physician and surgeon, was born at Weimar, Germany, Aug. 29, 1838, son of Robert and Ferdinanda Emile (Hecker) Wesselhoeft. His father came to the United States in 1840 and practiced medicine in Boston and at Cambridge, Mass. He introduced hydrotherapy into the United States, having first used the water cure professionally at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1846. Conrad Wesselhoeft (q.v.), a brother of the subject, was for nearly thirty years professor of pathology and therapeutics in the Boston University school of medicine; the translator of Hahnemann's "Organon," and the author of many treatises published in homeopathic journals. Walter Wesselhoeft studied with private tutors at Brattleboro and in 1851 went to Weimar, Germany, where he studied at Apolda and at the Gymnasium. During 1855–58 he attended the universities of Halle and Jena and in 1859 was graduated at Harvard medical school with the degree of M.D. During the ensuing ten years he practiced his profession at Halifax, N. S. In 1870 he went abroad to study but at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he volunteered his services as surgeon in the temporary reception hospital at Mannheim, Germany. Later he studied at Prague and Vienna as well as in the univer-

sities of Heidelberg and Wursburg. Returning to the United States in 1873, he established himself in practice at Cambridge, Mass., and continued his work there until 1916, when he retired. He was interested in the founding of the Boston University school of medicine in 1873 and was its first professor of anatomy. Later he held the chair of physiology; still later, for a period of twenty-four years, the chair of obstetrics; and he finally was appointed head of the department of clinical medicine. In 1909 he became professor emeritus. He was successful as a teacher because he was interested in his students, whom he inspired with his high professional ideals. In his teaching and in his medical practice he strove to raise the standard of medical education and to bring about a better understanding between the two schools of medicine. He gave much of his time to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital as visiting physician, and later as consulting physician and trustee. He was corresponding member of the British Homeopathic Society and the Homeopathic Society of Mexico, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Massachusetts State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Hughes Medical Club, and also of the St. Botolph and Unitarian clubs (Boston). He was a Unitarian by faith and an independent in politics. He found his chief recreation in travel and in riding, driving and swimming, and he was fond of chopping trees. He was an example of simplicity, modesty, directness and earnestness, and he exerted a wholesome influence upon patients, students and friends. His humor and cheerfulness were irresistible. His detailed knowledge embraced the fields of arts, philosophy and science, and was the result of his wide and varied interests. He was married (1) Dec. 22, 1868, to Mary Silver, daughter of Alexander Gray Frazer, a merchant of Halifax, N. S.; she died in 1886. He was married (2) June 7, 1894, to Mary Alford, daughter of Erasmus Darwin Leavitt, well-known mechanical engineer of Cambridge, Mass. He had seven children by the first union: Ferdinanda Emilie, wife of Willard Reed; Eliza Gertrude, wife of Ralph Hoffmann; Mary Frazer; Amy, wife of Robert von Erdburg; Eleanor, who married Percy R. Hutchison; Robert, an engineer; and Conrad Wesselhoeft, a physician, who served overseas with the 26th division during the European war. Dr. Wesselhoeft died at Sandwich, Mass., Aug. 17, 1920.

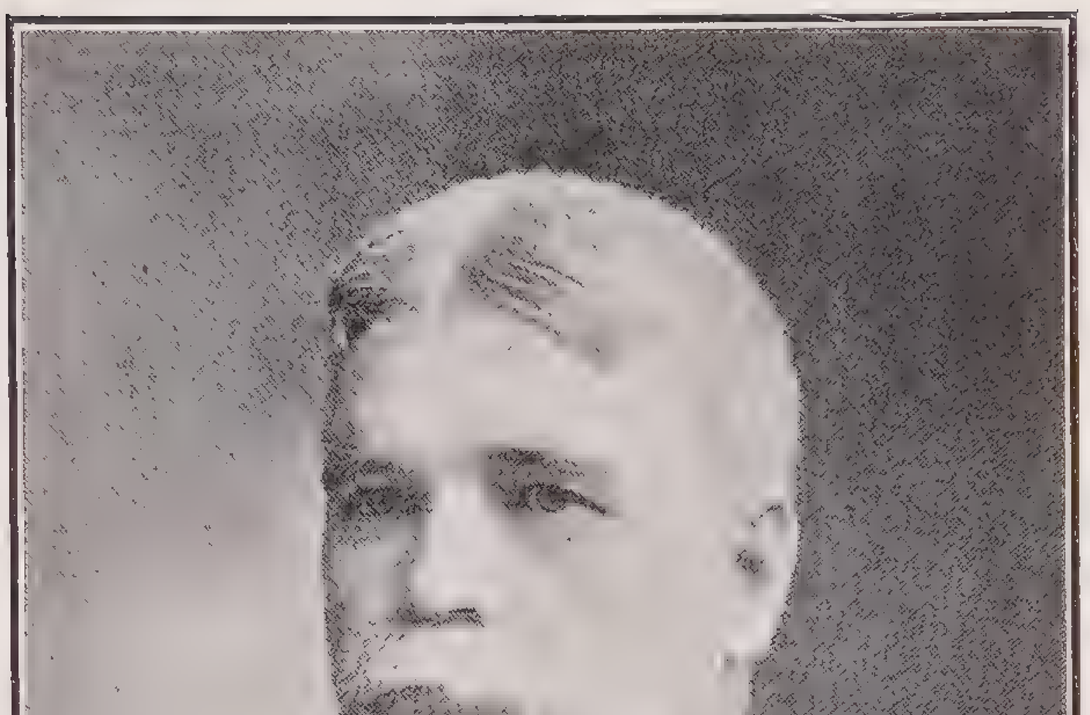
HART, William Henry, auditor, was born at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 15, 1848, son of Henry J. and Hannah (Wilson) Hart. His parents removed to Petersburg, Ind., in 1859, and after attending the public schools he became an apprentice in the office of Petersburg "Reporter." During the civil war he served for three years as a drummer boy. In 1866 he entered the service of the Frankfort (Ind.) "Banner," which he subsequently purchased, and was its editor and publisher until appointed postmaster of Frankfort, Ind., by Pres. Hayes. At the end of his term he became assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, serving until Pres. Harrison appointed him third auditor of the treasury, a position he held for four years. He had long been a factor in Republican politics, serving as chairman of the Clinton county committee and a member of the Republican state committee. He was first deputy state auditor and was elected state auditor for two terms, after which he followed the real estate and insurance business in Indianapolis. In 1916, Gov. Ralston appointed him to fill out an unexpired term on the state board of tax commissioners. He was also a member of the Indiana reformatory board, and a trustee of the town of Woodruff. He was a 32d degree Mason, being a Knight Templar, and a member of the G. A. R. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of spotless character and sterling integrity, and of such purity of motives that his acts were never questioned. He was married (1) at Frankfort, Ind., Sept. 23, 1875, to Jennie, daughter of Capt. Samuel Ayres, a resident of Frankfort, Ind; she died in 1876, and he was married (2) in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15, 1897, to Hester, daughter of Joseph Lawson Moore, a farmer of Scioto county, O., and had one daughter: Mary Hendricks Hart. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28, 1919.

THOMPSON, Alfred Augustus, cotton manufacturer, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Feb. 24, 1852, son of George Washington and Cornelia (Marsh) Thompson. He received his education at the Pittsboro (N. C.) Academy, and worked on his father's farm until 1870, entered a mercantile career at Raleigh, N. C., first as a cotton broker and later as a cotton manufacturer, becoming one of the best known and most active mill men in the state. He was president of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills and the Raleigh Cotton Mills, of Raleigh, N. C., and the Neuse River Cotton Mills, near Neuse, N. C., and a director in the Melrose Knitting Mills, of Raleigh, N. C. He was the dominant factor in the establishment of the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh in 1891, and was its vice-president from its organization until his death. He was for years treasurer of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Co., and was president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina and the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce. He served two terms as mayor of Raleigh, and in 1914 was appointed one of three commissioners to revise the freight rates of North Carolina. He was a member of the Raleigh school board for a number of years and upon his retirement, one of the city's new schools was named for him. He was president of the board of trustees of Raney Library and of Peace Institute. As a member of the Presbyterian church he was deeply interested in its affairs. He was moderator of the Men's Bible class and chairman of the board of deacons. He found his chief recreations in hunting, fishing and bridge. His chief personal characteristics were moral courage, frankness and fairness, honesty of though and purpose and deep sympathy for the unfortunate and oppressed. He was married Sept. 18, 1873, to Laura Cone, daughter of Robert Eugene Love of Salisbury, N. C., and had four children: Robert Love; Alfred Marsh; Mary Cornelia, wife of J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton; and Hugh Alexander Thompson. He died at Raleigh, N. C., June 12, 1920.

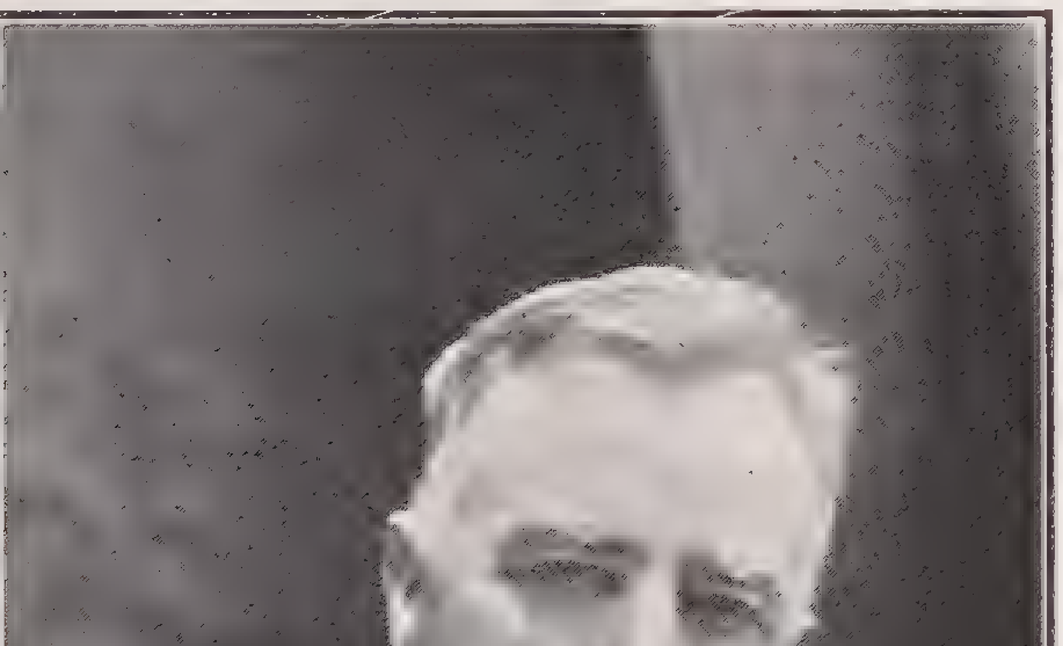
CASTLEMAN, John Warrant, jurist, was born on a farm near Rochester, N. Y., July 19, 1868, son of Jacob Frank and Cora Josephine (Warrant) Castleman. After being graduated at the University of Rochester in 1889, he began the study of law under Oscar Craig of Rochester, and was his private secretary when Mr. Craig was president of the state board of charities. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and began the practice of his profession as an associate of his preceptor. Two years later he formed a law partnership with George Herbert Smith, which continued for five years. During 1902–07 he was



WALTER WESSELHOEFT
PHYSICIAN



WILLIAM H. HART
AUDITOR



ALFRED A. THOMPSON
MANUFACTURER



JOHN W. CASTLEMAN
JURIST



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Christian R. Holmes:

of the firm of Smith, De Graff & Castleman, his associates being his former partner and William De Graff. Later Howard T. Mosher joined the firm, which continued until 1914, when he formed the partnership of Castleman, Servis & Staudenmeier. As a lawyer he preferred to serve his clients as counselor and guide rather than as an advocate in the trial court. His power of clear analysis, his common sense and his knowledge of the law made his counsel prized by all who consulted him. His earlier associations with Oscar Craig introduced him to the problems of the unfortunate, and during his entire life he was deeply interested in welfare work, particularly the care of children, realizing that through them lay the hope of a better future for the community. In 1907 he was elected school commissioner of Rochester, and during 1914–19 he was president of the board of education. His careful study of the problem of child education led to the introduction of the one-story schoolhouse in Rochester. In 1919 Gov. Whitman appointed him a special county judge for Monroe county, and one year later he was elected to succeed himself in that office, but died just as his elective term began. As county judge he was assigned to preside over the children's court of Rochester. Considered by him the most important of his judicial duties, to this he devoted the skill and insight of a trained administrator, who had long displayed a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of children. Here he organized a clinic at the "Shelter," where all children who came before him were given the benefit of a scientific mental and physical examination, which extended into their antecedents in the hope of discovering the cause of their misfortune in order that a better way might be opened for them. During the European war he was the organizer and, as its colonel, the leader of the war service corps, a director of the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, and a member of the Home Defense League. He was a member of the national, state and city bar associations, the Rochester Historical Society, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Delta Psi fraternity, and the Rochester Yacht, City and Genesee Valley clubs. He was warm hearted, companionable, fearless in his opposition to sham, and possessed a quiet sense of humor, unfailing sympathy and that executive ability which makes it possible to inspire and direct the work of others. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 26, 1892, to Blanche, daughter of Silas Wagoner of Rochester, and, after her death in 1897 (2), Oct. 25, 1899, to Augusta, his first wife's sister. He had two children: Blanche and Nancy Castleman. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920.

HOLMES, Christian Rasmus, physician, was born at Veile, Denmark, Oct. 18, 1857, son of Christian R. Holmes. He studied civil engineering in Germany, and coming to the United States with his parents in 1874 was employed as a draftsman in the office of a patent attorney at Syracuse, N. Y. Removing to Cincinnati, O., he taught mechanical drawing at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute while attending the Chickering Institute of that city, and took up the study of medicine in the offices of Drs. E. Williams and Robert Sattler, then the leading eye and ear specialists of Cincinnati. While pursuing his studies he was connected with the Associated Charities of Cincinnati as its secretary and director of a department in one of the most crowded districts of the city. Completing his medical studies at the Miami Medical College, he was graduated M.D. in 1886, and served as interne in the Cincinnati City Hospital for two years. In 1890 he became associated in practice with Dr. Joseph Aub, a leading ophthalmologist of the city, and upon Dr. Aub's death a year later the greater portion of his practice fell to Dr. Holmes. He was ophthalmologist and otologist at the City Hospital, 1888–89; professor of ophthalmology and otology at the Miami Medical College, 1890–1904; professor of ophthalmology in the Laura Memorial Medical College and Presbyterian Hospital, 1892–1903; consulting ophthalmologist at the Cincinnati City Hospital from 1908; medical director of the Cincinnati General Hospital and advisory commissioner of the Cincinnati General Hospital, and professor of otology in the college of medicine of the University of Cincinnati from 1904, and dean of its medical department. He was president (1901–02) of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; vice-president (1902–03) of the American Medical Association; president (1908–09) of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; director of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and member of the American Ophthalmological Society, American Otological Society, American Laryngological Society, Ohio Medical Society, Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, New York Yacht Club (New York), and the Queen City, Commercial, Optimist, Cincinnati Riding and Cincinnati Country clubs of Cincinnati. During the European war he was commissioned major in the medical officers' reserve corps in 1917, and was commanding officer in charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department of base hospital, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., until April 1, 1919. In camp he saved many soldiers stricken with influenza by operating for mastoiditis. In the zenith of his success he decided to accomplish two things: to build a hospital worthy of Cincinnati as a medical center, and to consolidate the Miami Medical College and the Ohio Medical College into one great college to be an integral part of the University of Cincinnati. After studying the plans of the leading hospitals in Europe, the result of his efforts was the Cincinnati General Hospital, with a capacity of 850 beds. It was designed on the Eppendorfer pavilion plan, cost $6,000,000, and was opened Mar. 1, 1915, to receive patients from all parts of the country. Dr. Holmes also conceived and carried out the idea of building the medical college of the University of Cincinnati located on the grounds of the General Hospital, with all the clinical advantages that the hospital afforded, and was dean of the college from 1913 until his death. After his death the Carnegie Institution contributed $500,000 to endow a chair of surgery called the Christian R. Holmes Chair, and in the same institution the Christian R. Holmes Chair of Dean was endowed by his widow. He wrote a number of pamphlets on the modern hospital, as well as numerous papers on subjects pertaining to his specialty, the most important of which were "Extirpation of Lacrymal Gland in Epiphora," "Mastoid Cases at Camp Sherman," "Inflammation of the Accessory Sinuses," "Etiology of Erysipelas and its Relation to the Nasal Cavities," "Manner of Housing and Treating Tubercular Patients in Europe," "A Famous Case of Cryptogenic Staphylococcus Bacteremus," "Hysteria of the Ear" and "Daniel Drake's Memorial Address." The Cincinnati General Hospital

will long stand as a monument to his genius as a physician and to his industry, indomitable courage and interest in his adopted city as a public benefactor. Dr. Holmes was married Oct. 26, 1892, to Bettie, daughter of Charles Fleischmann, and had three sons: Carl F.; Christian R. Jr.; and Julius F. Holmes. He died in New York city, Jan. 9, 1920.

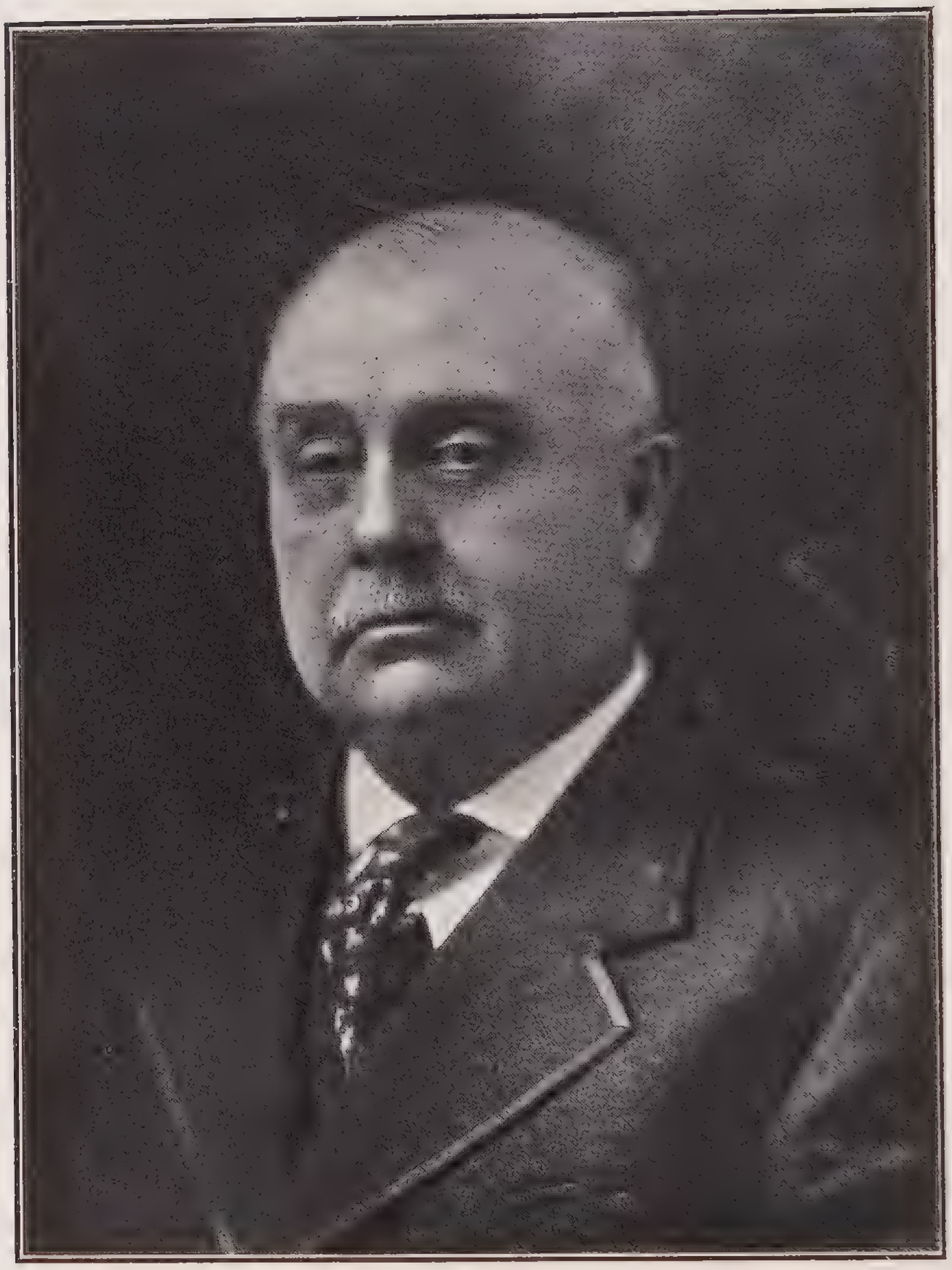
FERNALD, Henry Torsey, entomologist, was born at Litchfield, Me., Apr. 17, 1866, son of Charles Henry and Maria Elizabeth (Smith) Fernald. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Renald (Reginald) Fernald, surgeon of the Piscatauqua Colony, Portsmouth, N. H., about 1631, as well as surveyor, commissioner, and recorder of deeds. From him and his wife Joanna the line of descent is traced through their son William, captain of militia, and his wife Elizabeth Langdon; their son Nathaniel and his wife Margaret Tripp; their son Tobias and his wife Lucy Lewis; their son Tobias and his wife Comfort Tarr; and their son Eben and his wife Sophronia Wasgatt, who were the grandparents of Henry Torsey Fernald. His father, Charles H. Fernald (q.v.) was for fifteen years professor of natural history in the University of Maine, and later professor of zoölogy in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The son was graduated at the University of Maine with the degree of B.S. in 1885, receiving the degree of M.S. from that institution in 1888. After graduation he pursued one year of graduate study in biology under Dr. H. W. Conn at Wesleyan University, and three years at Johns Hopkins University, specializing in animal morphology under Dr. W. K. Brooks and in animal physiology under Drs. H. Newell Martin and W. H. Howell. During his last year at Johns Hopkins he was a laboratory instructor and received the degree of Ph.D. from that university in 1890. From then until 1899 he served as professor of zoölogy at the Pennsylvania State College, establishing there the department of zoölogy, no department in that subject having previously existed at that institution. During 1898–99 he served also as state zoölogist of Pennsylvania, taking the position out of politics and establishing it on a scientific basis. Though teaching preliminary medicine and biology, Prof. Fernald's studies were mainly in entomology, partly embryological, partly economic, and his work as state zoölogist was almost wholly in this line. In 1899 the chair of entomology at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College was established and he was appointed to it; one of the chief functions of this department was the development of graduate courses leading to the degree of Ph.D. and training men as experts in entomology to hold the highest places in the world in this department. He became also associate entomologist in the Experiment Station at Amherst, Mass., and is now serving in both capacities. He made investigations into the chemistry of the lime-sulphur wash with reference to its insecticidal ingredients and discovered and reported on several insect pests new to America, while the results of his studies on digger wasps have been published by the United States National Museum and by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard University. He is also the author of "Applied Entomology" (1921) and of a number of bulletins, pamphlets and minor contributions on zoölogy and entomology. From 1902 to 1918 he was in charge of the Massachusetts State Nursery Inspection bureau, established that year, and spent three months in biological work in the West Indies, in 1888. As a teacher he is able, enthusiastic and painstaking, and as an investigator, thorough, methodical and accurate. The value of his work in both capacities is very materially increased by his broad knowledge of natural history. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Society of Naturalists, the Association of Economic Entomologists (president, 1914), and the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. He was married June 9, 1890, to Minna Rose, daughter of Charles Simon, of Baltimore, Md., and their children are: Helen Elizabeth; Charles Henry; and Ruth Louise Fernald.

OREAR, Edward Thomas, banker, was born at St. Charles, Mo., Aug. 20, 1857, son of Nelson C. and Anna (Orear) Orear, and grandson of Robert Catlett Orear, a Missouri pioneer who founded the town of Orearville, in Saline co., Mo. He attended the University of Missouri and Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., but was not graduated, and began his active career in 1870 as page to Speaker Wilson at Jefferson City, Mo. He was deputy circuit clerk of Saline county for one term and then became assistant cashier of the Bank of Saline at Marshall, Mo. Later he was chosen chief clerk to the state treasurer, Lon V. Stephens, being manager of Stephens' campaign for governor, and when Stephens was elected in 1900, Mr. Orear was appointed state insurance commissioner. He left that office in 1905 and settled in Kansas City, where he was associated in the founding of the Gate City Bank, of which he was president until 1909, when the bank was nationalized. Thereafter he became the dominant factor in the organization of the Consumers' Bread Co., and was its treasurer until 1919, when he was elected city comptroller of Kansas City. He had large real estate interests in his adopted city, was the leading spirit in financing the Orear-Leslie building, and was president of the Orear–Leslie Investment Co. Able, enterprising and upright, he was a citizen conscientious in his political convictions, a man who possessed much public spirit and many private virtues, who not only managed his own great business interests successfully but found time to serve the community and the state. Although not a church member during his earlier life, he was interested in the religious interests of his community and about fifteen years before his death identified himself with the Christian church. He was married May 12, 1885, to Helen, daughter of William Owens, a banker of Sweet Springs, Mo., and had two children: John O., president Orear-Leslie Investment Co.; and Edward N. Orear. He died at Sweet Springs, Mo., June 22, 1919.

BELL, Charles Upham, jurist, was born in Exeter, N. H., Feb. 26, 1843, son of James and Judith Almira (Upham) Bell; grandson of Samuel and Mehitable Bowen (Dana) Bell; great-grandson of John and Mary Ann (Gilmore) Bell, and great-great-grandson of John Bell, who emigrated from Ballymoney, Ireland, in 1720, and was one of the proprietors of Londonderry, N. H. His father (q.v.) was U. S. senator during 1855–57; his grandfather (q.v.) was the ninth governor of New Hampshire and U. S. senator, and his great-grandfather, Thomas Cogswell, was major of the 1st Massachusetts line in the revolutionary war, serving through the whole war. Charles U. Bell attended Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in



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Geo. J. Meyer

1863. In 1864 he enlisted for the civil war as a private in the 42d Mass. volunteer infantry and served for one hundred days. He studied law at the Harvard law school and under the preceptorship of a cousin, Charles H. Bell, with whom he was associated in practice after being admitted to the bar in 1866, the name of the firm being C. H. & C. U. Bell. In 1871 he removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he practiced in partnership with Edgar J. Sherman. He was city solicitor of Lawrence and a member of the commission to revise the statutes of the state. In 1898 he became justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, and served on the bench until November, 1917, when he retired from active service, although still holding court occasionally. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Congregational church. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1902. Judge Bell was twice married: (1) Nov. 21, 1872, to Helen M., daughter of Joseph P. Pitman of Laconia, N. H., by whom he had four children: Alice L.; Mary W.; Joseph P.; and Helen P., wife of Rev. George H. Driver of Lansford, Pa. After her death in 1883 he was married (2) Apr. 10, 1884, to Elizabeth, his first wife's sister.

HENLEY, Samuel, educator and clergyman, was born in England in 1740. Little is known of his early life. He began his career in America in 1770 as professor of mental and moral philosophy at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., and in the following year became rector of Bruton Chapel at Williamsburg. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge in Williamsburg in 1772, and served as its secretary. Because of his royalist convictions, he returned to England in May, 1775, and was successively assistant master of the Harrow School; curate at Northall, Middlesex; rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and principal of the East India College at Haileybury, Hertfordshire, from its establishment in 1806 until his death. He gained distinction also as an author. His published writings are: "A Candid Refutation of the Heresy Imputed by R. C. Nicholas to the Rev'd Samuel Henley" (1774); "Dissertation on the Controverted Passages of St. Peter and St. Jude Concerning the Angels that Sinned" (1778); "Observations on the Subject of the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic and the Primary Design of the Aeneid of Virgil with Incidental Remarks on some Coins of the Jews" (1778); "Essay Toward a New Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with translation and notes" (1792); and "Ad Angloes . . . Ode Gratulatoria" (1793), besides contributions to the periodicals of his day. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1778. He was married in 1780 to a daughter of Thomas Figgins and died in England, Dec. 29, 1815.

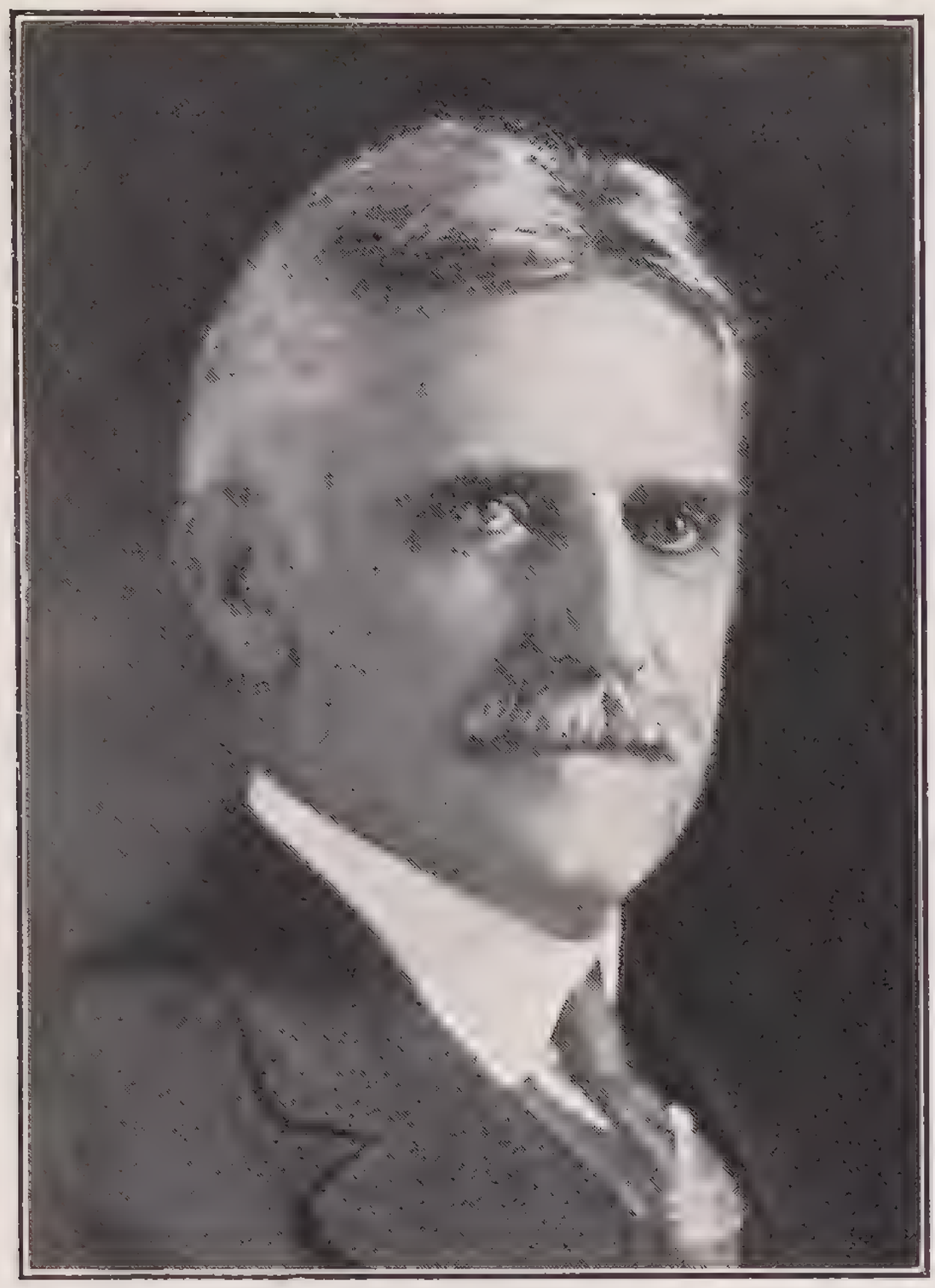
MEYER, George Joseph, maltster, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1864, son of Stephen and Cecelia (Hauser) Meyer. His father, a native of Germany, was a mechanical engineer. After attending St. Michael's parochial school and Canisius College, Buffalo, he began his business career in the office of the Gilbert Malting Co., Buffalo. In 1906 he organized the George J. Meyer Malting Co., of which he was president during the first six years of its existence. By 1912 the new business was producing an annual volume of malt in excess of 2,500,000 bushels, four times the original output, and it was known as one of the largest and most enterprising industries in Buffalo. Mr. Meyer was also a director in the Liberty Bank and the Niagara Life Insurance Co. He was prominent in every movement for the betterment of Buffalo, particularly where Black Rock and Buffalo harbor were concerned. Mayor Fuhrmann appointed him park commissioner, and Gov. Glynn named him as one of the commissioners of the New York state reservation, Niagara Falls. In 1913 he was chairman of the Erie county Democratic committee, and in 1916 was a delegate to the national Democratic convention. In the latter year he was appointed postmaster of Buffalo, a post he retained until his death. His Americanism was demonstrated during the European war, when he gave his entire salary as postmaster to the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and other war activities. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and member of Illinois Athletic Club (Chicago); Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo Orpheus, Buffalo Saengerbund, and the Buffalo, Buffalo Yacht, and Automobile clubs (Buffalo), Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of Columbus. He found his chief recreation in reading. Mr. Meyer was a self-made man and early became interested in public affairs, displaying a fine sense of civic duty. In spite of an active and successful career in business and in politics, he had a decided taste for cultural studies, which was given public recognition in 1918 when Canisius College conferred upon him the degree LL.D. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., July 11, 1888 to Mary Jane, daughter of Antoine Killinger, a gardener, of Buffalo; she survived him, with six children: George H.; Leo P.; Eugene J.; Alexander C.; Irene H.; and Mary E., who became the wife of Edward E. Frauenheim, all of Buffalo. He died in Buffalo, July 13, 1919.

DU BOIS, James Taylor, diplomat, was born at Great Bend, now Hallstead, Pa., Apr. 17, 1851, son of Joseph and Emory (Taylor) Du Bois, and a descendant of Louis Du Bois, a French Huguenot who, with his wife Catherine Blansham, and two children, emigrated to America between 1658 and 1661. From Louis Du Bois the lineage runs through his son Abraham, who married Margaret Deyo; their son Abraham, who married Marie La Siliere; their son Abraham, who married Jeanette Van Dyke; their son Dominicus, who married Maria Pittinger, and their son Abraham, who married Juliet Bowes, and was the grandfather of James T. Du Bois. He was graduated at the Ithaca (N. Y.) Academy in 1870, and then took a two years' course at Cornell University to prepare himself for a journalistic career. He became a printer on the "Washington Post" in 1872 and later held an editorial position on that newspaper. He was managing editor of the "National Republican" when, in 1877, he was appointed U. S. consular agent at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. He was advanced to consul in 1881, and on Jan. 1, 1884, was transferred to Leipzig, Germany, where he remained until December, 1885. Returning to Washington, he founded the "Inventive Age," a magazine devoted to patents and inventions which under his personal direction became a popular technical periodical. He again entered the diplomatic service in 1897, serving as consul-general at St. Gall, Switzerland, for four years. While there

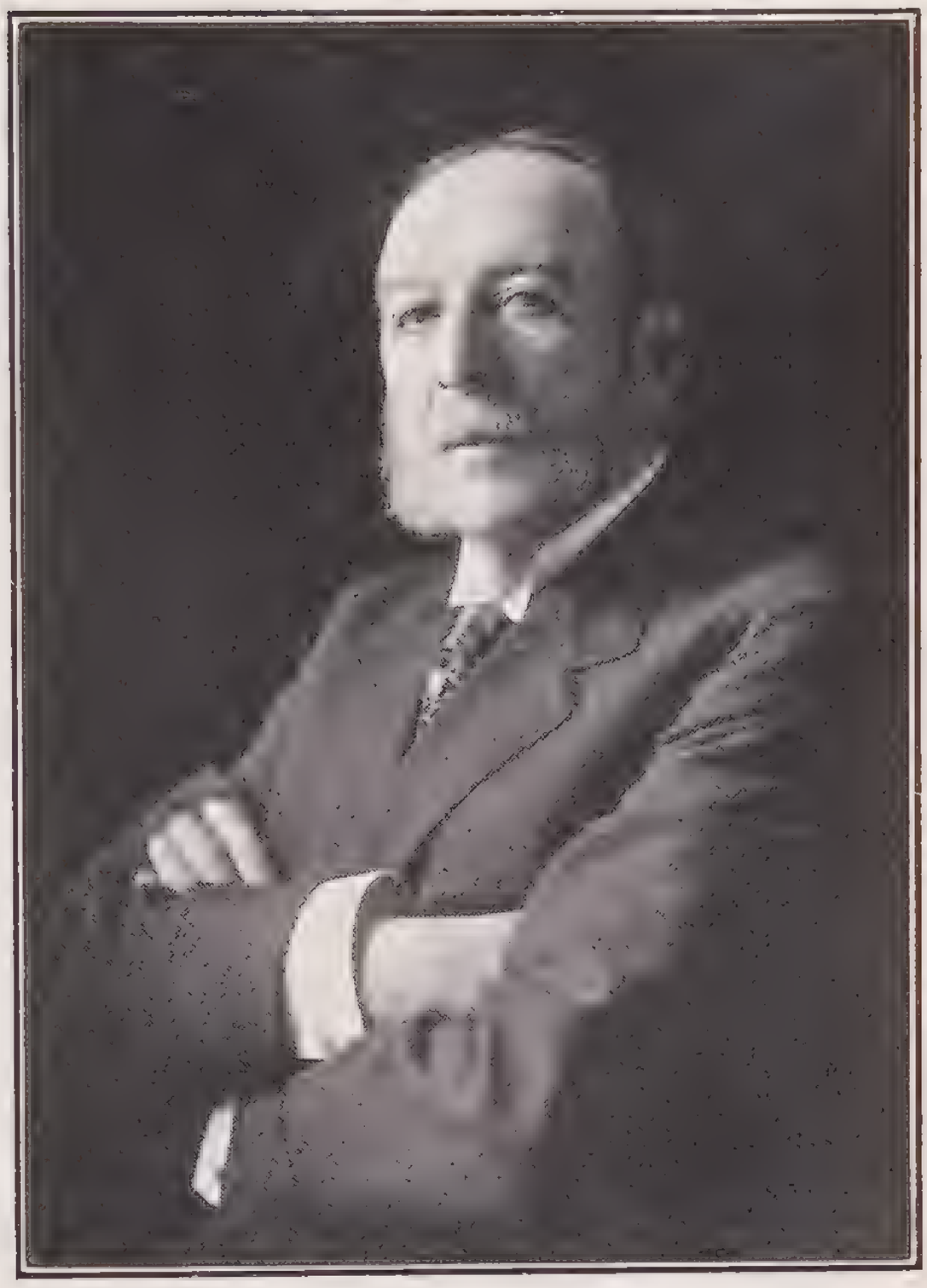
he discovered and eliminated extensive undervaluations in the importation of embroideries into the United States, a discovery which resulted in the saving of many millions of dollars in customs revenue annually to the government. He was law editor in the department of state, during 1901–09, and for two years was consul-general at Singapore, Straits Settlement. In 1911 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia. The relations with Columbia were strained at that time because of the Panama affair. The Taft administration felt that the United States should make some reparation to Colombia for the loss of her richest province, and Mr. Du Bois was instructed to endeavor to negotiate a treaty in Bogota under which the United States was to pay Colombia $10,000,000, and receive from Colombia, if agreeable to the government of that country, two small islands off the Colombian coast and an unlimited option to build a trans-isthmian canal by the old Atrato route, should occasion ever demand a second canal. Mr. Du Bois, who had openly and with great vigor expressed his sympathy for Colombia, told his superiors at the department of state in Washington that he might as well try to "fly to Heaven in a battleship" as to go to Bogota with such instructions and hope to succeed in negotiating such a treaty. The result was as he expected. The proposal was received with disfavor on all sides in Colombia and it failed utterly. He remained at Bogota until the close of the Taft administration, resigning in June, 1913, to make way for a Democratic appointee. His work in Colombia, however, was not in vain. His sympathy with and understanding of the Colombians made him personally very popular with them and served to bring about more cordial relations between the two countries. The treaty between Colombia and the United States, as finally ratified in 1921, providing for a payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia, was based upon his recommendations to the department of state, and substantially conformed to the terms of the treaty proposed by him in 1912. Upon his return to the United States he devoted his time to writing and public lectures, and during the European war made many speeches for the United States food administration and the Red Cross. He was author of "The Life of Charlemagne" (1879), "Fun and Pathos of One Life" (1908), and "The Life of Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow" (1917), his close friend. An orator of distinction, he became a factor in the Republican party in the Garfield administration, and was an active worker in all subsequent campaigns, accompanying both Roosevelt and McKinley on their national speaking tours. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the National Geographic Society; a director of the Washington Loan & Trust Co., vice-president of Washington Building and Loan Association and trustee of the Washington Public Library. A man of fine personal appearance, Mr. Du Bois displayed outwardly those physical attributes which, combined with his mental qualities, made him a successful diplomat. His kindly disposition, his unfailing humor and his devotion to his friends were other qualities that caused him to be greatly beloved. He was married Dec. 29, 1883, to Emma, daughter of Henry Pastor, an importer of New York city, and had two children: Henry Pastor, an engineer; and Arthur W. Du Bois. He died in New York city, May 27, 1920.

GARNSEY, Edward Grant, merchant and inventor, was born at Union City, Mich., Sept. 17, 1869, son of Judson and Olive (Loucks) Garnsey. He was educated in the public schools of Union City and, at the age of seventeen, began his business career as salesman for the Leonard Co., dealers in china and glass, of Grand Rapids, Mich. He settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1890, entering the employ of Burley & Co., a chinaware store, as buyer, subsequently becoming a stockholder and a director. In 1895 he resigned his connection with Burley & Co., and for the remainder of his life was associated with Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, being, at the time of his death, one of its executives. While at Marshall Field & Co. he developed the art section, originated the utilities department, opened foreign offices, built up many departments, and started negotiations for the purchase of factories and decorating plants. He devised the "Japana" cut flower holder, for arranging cut flowers with stems of any length, and the "Anglais" table decoration, formed from one rectangular and one crescent low glass vase, which, with additional vases, can be formed into variations of circles, squares and rectangles to suit the size and shape of the individual table. These receptacles and the "Japana" candlestick, a combination of candle and vase, were made by the Japana Specialty Co., which was owned by Mr. Garnsey. He was a member of the Suburban and Country clubs of La Grange, and the Illinois Athletic Association and South Shore Country Club of Chicago. He found his chief recreation in golf. He was extremely orderly and methodical, was absorbed in his work, and devoted in his friendships. He was married Apr. 3, 1893, to Mary Vesta, daughter of Samuel Doan, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and had four children: Sergia Gertrude; Maria Adolphia; Edward Grant, Jr; and Gwendolyn Doan Garnsey. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1917.

GARNSEY, Edward Grant, Jr., aviator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20, 1897, son of Edward Grant (above) and Mary Vesta (Doan) Garnsey. He attended the University of Wisconsin, but left in his junior year to enter the Illinois reserve officers' training school for aviators, where he received his ground schooling. He made the highest record known at that time in any American training camp for aviators. In September, 1917, he was given charge of the detachment of aviators for the Illinois school when they sailed for France, was commissioned first lieutenant in April, 1918, and later attached to the 94th air squadron, or the Gimper squadron. He brought down his first enemy plane during his first week at the front, and the second within the first month. His own machine was known as a "Spad"; it operated with much difficulty and danger, and with it he made many dangerous forced landings. In October, 1918, while returning on the tail end of his formation, 4,000 feet over Exermont, France, the wings of his plane were shot away in an attack by German Fokkers, which dropped on him from above the clouds. His "Spad" fell to earth, a distance of over 3,000 feet, and he was instantly killed at the beginning of a most brilliant and promising career in aviation. He possessed remarkable powers of endurance, and was ready at all times for duty, usually reporting for further service immediately upon the completion of his regular assignments. He was courageous, kind, sympathetic, cultured, and unenvious of the deeds of



JAMES T. DU BOIS
DIPLOMAT



GEORGE H. BARBOUR
MANUFACTURER



EDWARD G. GARNSEY
MERCHANT AND INVENTOR



EDWARD G. GARNSEY, JR
AVIATOR



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Warren B. Hooker

his associates. He was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and was "adopted" by the Masonic order when he was only nineteen years of age. He was unmarried, and died near Exermont, France, Oct. 29, 1918.

BARBOUR, George Harrison, manufacturer, was born in Collinsville, Conn., June 26, 1846, son of Samuel Thompson and Phoebe (Beckwith) Barbour. His first American ancestor was Thomas Barbour who came from London, England, and settled in what is now known as Simsbury, Conn., in 1634; his wife Joan (or Jane) is supposed to have been the first white woman married in New England. Thomas Barbour is credited with having built the first church in New England, Simsbury, Conn., in 1637, and his name is found enrolled as sergeant under Maj. Stoughton, and he participated in several battles with the Pequot tribe of Indians as well as with John Mason. Five generations intervene between Thomas Barbour, who had six children, and the subject of this sketch. George H. Barbour received his education in the public schools, and began his business career when he was nine years old, assisting his father in the latter's general store at Collinsville, and attending school at such times as opportunity afforded. George was in his nineteenth year when his father retired from business, and the son took over the store which he conducted for a number of years, in partnership with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Goodman & Barbour. Later, he purchased Mr. Goodman's interest in the establishment and thereafter conducted it alone until 1872. Learning that the Michigan Stove Co. had just been organized, he negotiated for an interest in the company, and selling out his business in Collinsville removed to Detroit, and was elected secretary of the new organization. He continued in that relation until 1886, when he became vice-president and general manager, later president, and at present chairman board of directors of the concern, which has developed into the largest of its kind in the world. He is also president of the Ireland & Mathews Manufacturing Co., and was president of the Michigan Copper & Brass Co. until 1914, when he resigned because of pressure of business and sold his interest. He is vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank; and director of the People's State Bank, and of the Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; was first president of the Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.; was president of the Detroit city council in 1888; was active in the affairs of the National Association of Manufacturers, and during 1888–90 was president of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association. He was appointed national commissioner of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and president of the Michigan state commission to the Pan-American exposition in 1904. In 1919 he was elected a member of the board of directors for two years of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Physically, Mr. Barbour is of medium height and weight, and shows great powers of endurance. He is an extremely cheerful companion, and his large experience in the business and social world, his close habits of observation, extensive reading and retentive memory, enable him to discuss intelligently a wide range of subjects, including art and science, music and the drama, in which he has always taken great interest. In the business realm he is known to possess administrative ability of a high order; he is alert and correct in judgment, positive in his decisions, and one with whom it is a pleasure to engage in commercial transactions. Genial and agreeable, a hard worker, and popular in the community, he is held in peculiar esteem by associates and subordinates alike. In political faith he has been classed as a liberal Democrat. He is a member of the Detroit (president for two years) Country, Fellowcraft, and Detroit Athletic clubs; the Board of Commerce; and the Detroit Museum of Art, of which he was formerly president. He was married June 26, 1871, to Katherine Louise, daughter of Henry Hawley, of Collinsville, Conn. Their children were: Edwin Scott (treasurer of Michigan Stove Co.); George H., Jr. (secretary and treasurer of Michigan Copper & Brass Co.); Grace L., wife of Walter Rhodes; and Estella Barbour, wife of Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor. (Portrait opposite page 364.)

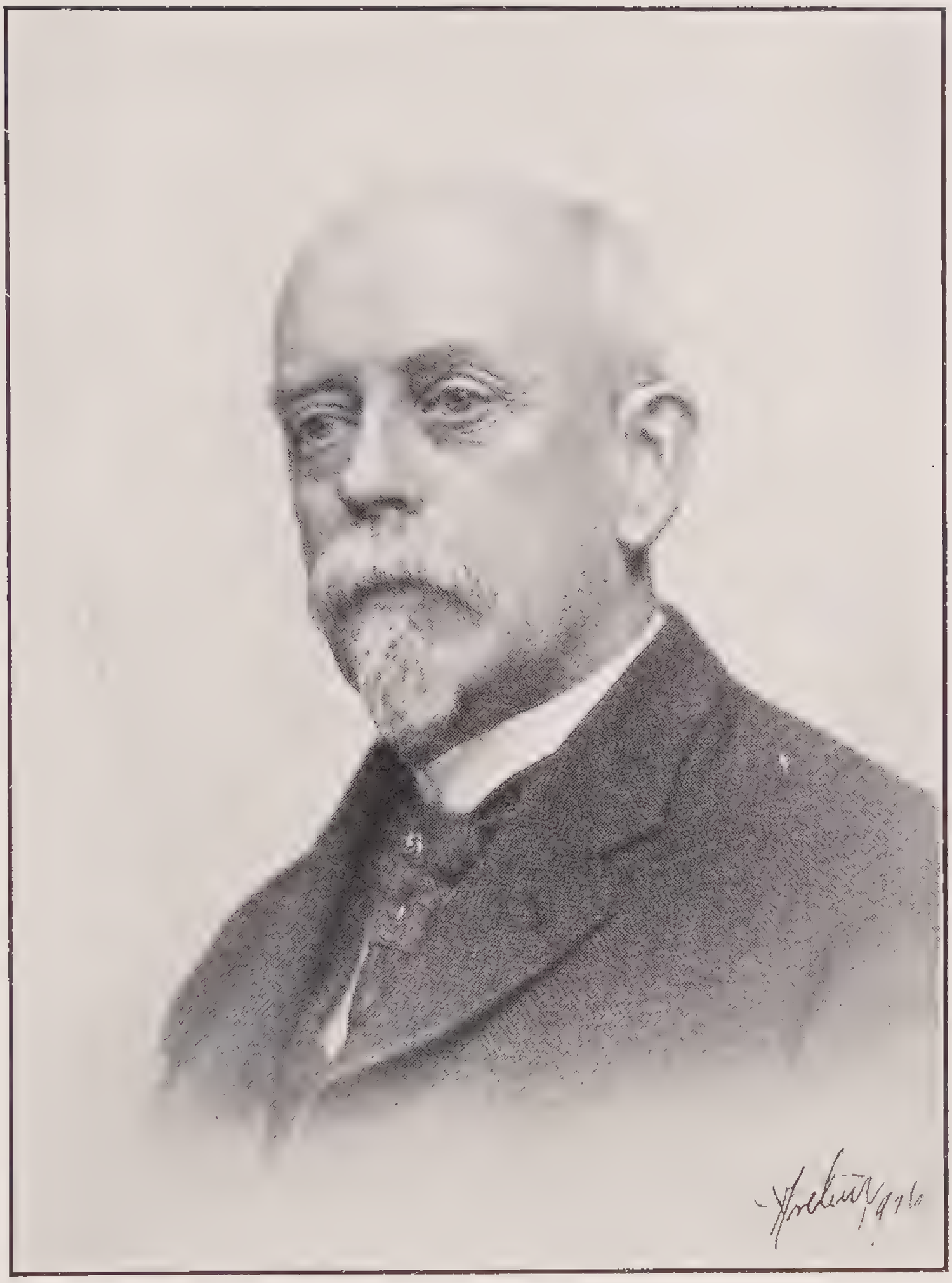
HOOKER, Warren Brewster, jurist and legislator, was born at Perrysburg, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1856, son of John and Philena (Waterman) Hooker. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Massachusetts. He was reared upon his father's farm, and became accustomed early in life to that toil and discipline which gave him strength of both body and mind. After being graduated with honor at the Forestville Academy, in 1875, he began the study of law with John G. Record of Forestville, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and practiced law in Chautauqua county until 1882. He resided in Tacoma, Wash., for two years, and upon his return to New York state settled in Fredonia, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1878 he was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county for a term of three years; and in 1889 and 1890, was elected supervisor of the town of Pomfret, receiving at the second election the support of both parties. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected to the 52d congress on the Republican ticket, representing the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegheny, polling a majority of 5,726 votes, and he was reëlected to the 53d and 54th congresses, receiving 15,300 plurality in 1894 and 27,246 plurality in 1896. His entire term of service extended from 1891 to 1897. In the 54th congress he officiated as chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, and presented a bill which was passed over the president's veto. This measure provided for an appropriation larger than that of any previous bill on the subject, but the expenditures authorized were so judiciously and equitably distributed that the bill was attacked by neither press nor speakers in the following campaign. He was reëlected in 1898, but on November 10 of that year he became a justice of the New York state supreme court, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1913, when he retired to private life. Following his retirement from the bench, Judge Hooker engaged in the manufacture of glass sand in Pennsylvania and developed an extensive business. In 1919 he was appointed an official supreme court referee, and so continued until his death. His dominant characteristics were kindliness and loyalty. He was married Sept. 11, 1884, to Etta E., daughter of Chauncey Abbey, president of the Fredonia National Bank and a prominent citizen of Chautauqua county; they had two children: Sherman Abbey; and Florence Elizabeth Hooker, wife of Eben D. Moon, of Elkhart, Ind., He died in Fredonia, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1920.

FUTRALL, John Clinton, educator, was born at Jackson, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1873, son of Thomas

Andrew and Emma (Headen) Futrall, grandson of Thomas and Julia (Brooks) Futrall, and great-grandson of James Futrall, who died while serving in the war of 1812. His father was city superintendent of schools at Marianna, Ark., superintendent of the state school for the blind at Little Rock, and county superintendent of schools for Lee county, Ark. He was educated at the University of Arkansas and the University of Virginia, being graduated at the latter with the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1894. He took post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Chicago, and the universities of Bonn and Halle, Germany. He began his professional career as professor of Latin at the University of Arkansas in 1894, becoming professor of Latin and Greek in 1895 and holding that chair for eighteen years. In 1913 he was appointed acting president of the University of Arkansas, and was elected president in the following year. Under his administration the work of the university was expanded in many directions, particularly by the organization of a large extension service in agriculture, home economics and other subjects. The appropriations by the state legislature were largely increased and a special tax of four-ninths of one mill on all the property of the state was levied by the legislature for the support of the university. Pres. Futrall is the author of numerous articles published in various educational journals and of many public addresses. He is a member of the American Archeological Institute; the National Education Association; the Classical Association of the Middle West and South (vice-president), and the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving on the committee to rewrite the ritual of the order. In 1917, during the war with Germany, he was a member of the Arkansas State Council of Defense and of the speakers' bureau of the National Security League. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Methodist. He was married June 15, 1898, to Annie Gaines, daughter of Julius Linn Duke, merchant, of Fayetteville, Ark., and has two daughters: Helen and Emily Futrall.

DAVOCK, Harlow Palmer, lawyer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1848, son of John and Maria (Brown) Davock. His father was a native of Ireland and came to the United States about 1840. He received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Buffalo and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1870 with the degrees of A.B. and C.E. After practicing civil engineering for six years he began the study of law in Detroit, Mich.; was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1878, and in 1882 began the active practice of his profession in Detroit. He was a member of the Michigan house of representatives in 1893–94; member of the Detroit board of health during 1890–1900, serving for two years as its president, while from 1898 until his death he was referee in bankruptcy. In the latter capacity he made an enviable record, being invariably sustained in the higher courts. For several years he was non-resident lecturer on bankruptcy practice, college of law, University of Michigan. Politically he was a Republican and attended the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the national, state and city bar associations, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Davock's personal characteristics were his gentleness, courtliness, and amiability, his high sense of personal honor, clean living, and his veneration for virtue, attributes which set him apart as a man among his fellows. He was married Jan. 4, 1883, to Mrs. Sarah Whiting Peabody, daughter of Henry Whiting, a merchant of St. Clair, Mich., and had three children: Clarence W.; Harlow Noble; and Henry Whiting Davock. He died at Britton Woods, N. H., on a vacation, Aug. 30, 1910.

POWELL, James Robert, promoter and business man, was born in Brunswick county, Va., Dec. 7, 1814, son of Col. Addison Powell. After working on a farm in Virginia for two years, he went to Alabama, his father joining him a little later in the hostelry business. In 1836, he settled at Wetumpka, within the state, and began operations as a stage owner and mail contractor. At the end of a long period of rate wars, which almost ruined him as well as his competitors, he entered into partnership with Robert Jemison of Tuscaloosa, Ala., his most powerful opponent, and others, forming a group known as Jemison, Powell, Ficklen & Co. He served for a time as sheriff of Coosa county; he represented that county in the legislature in 1845, and was elected to the state senate in 1853 and in 1855. During the civil war he contributed liberally toward the Confederate cause, furnishing horses and equipment to soldiers and large quantities of ice to the wounded in hospitals. After the war he undertook the colonization of the lands along the Yazoo river in Mississippi. In 1870, upon his return from a European tour, he joined John T. Milner and his group of promoters and railroad men in the founding of Birmingham, Ala. In December, 1870, this group of men purchased 4,150 acres of what is now the heart of Birmingham, incorporated the Elyton Land Co., and elected Mr. Powell president, a position he held for four years. Previous to the organization of the company, he had the iron ore of the Red Mountain section nearby analyzed, the coal seams tested and proved and limestone quarries opened. He learned that building stone, marble and clay were all within easy reach. He took up his abode in the Alabama & Chattanooga railway section houses, superintended the work of laying out the city and persuaded his associates to purchase more land in that vicinity. His enthusiasm was unmatched by that of any other member of the company. Under his direction the first auction sale of Birmingham property, held June 1, 1871, six months before the city charter was granted, proved a financial success. He was regarded as "undoubtedly the most astute real estate agent in Alabama history." He was elected mayor in December, 1872, at the first municipal election, succeeding Robert H. Henley and Thomas S. Tate, appointees of the governor, and his salary from that office was donated to the schools. In 1874 while feeling between the North and the South was still hostile, he prevailed upon the New York Press Association to meet in Montgomery, Ala., coincident with the convention of the Alabama Press Association. He revealed to the eastern press representatives what coal seams, iron ore and limestone deposits were hidden in the vicinity of Birmingham and presented also authentic analyses. These figures and Mr. Powell's eloquence, enthusiasm and hospitality made a profound impression on the newspaper men and upon their return to the East, accounts of the young city were published broadcast in the press of the country, marking the beginning of Birmingham's remarkable growth as one of the iron manufacturing cen-



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H. P. Davock



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ters of the United States. He died on his farm on the Yazoo river, Miss., in 1883.

GAINES, George Strother, pioneer and government official, was born in Stokes county, N. C., in 1784, son of James and Elizabeth (Strother) Gaines, and grandson of William Henry and Isabella (Pendleton) Gaines. His father was a captain of the Culpeper county (Va.) minute men during the revolutionary war and a member of the North Carolina convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. He moved with his parents to Sullivan county, Tenn., in 1794, and upon reaching his majority was appointed factor of the United States trading house at St. Stephens, on the Tombigbee river in Alabama. In that capacity he was of assistance to Silas Dinsmore, federal agent to the Choctaw Indians, in prevailing upon the Indians to cede a strip of land between the white settlements of Tombigee and Natchez, a grant which was incorporated in the treaty of Mount Dexter. In his dealings with the various tribes which had occasion to make use of the trading station, Gaines won the trust and respect of Indian and white man. Indeed, following the completion of a treaty by which the Choctaws consented to move west of the Mississippi to the territory assigned to them, they desired to make Gaines their chief as a mark of appreciation. At that time he was United States commissioner. In 1816, the trading house was removed to Gainesville, named in Gaines' honor. Shortly after he became a merchant in Desmopolis, Ala., and in 1825 and 1827 served Marengo and Clarke counties in the Alabama senate. He subsequently resided in Mobile, Ala., where, for a time he served as president of the Mobile branch of the State bank, and in 1856, he settled on a farm at State Line, Miss., and served in the legislature of that state in 1861. He is the author of "Reminiscences of the Early History of the Mississippi Territory." Gaines was married about 1812 to Ann, daughter of Young Gaines of St. Stephens. His children were: James; Frank Young; George Henry; Abner; Emanuel; Helen; and Mary Gaines. He died at State Line, Miss., in December, 1872.

BURT, William Austin, inventor, was born at Petersham, Mass., June 13, 1792, son of Alvin and Wealthy (Austin) Burt, and a descendant of Richard Burt who came from England in 1638 and settled at Taunton, Mass., the line being traced through Richard's son Richard and his wife Charity ———; their son Abel and his wife Grace Andrews; their son Abel and his wife Sarah Briggs; and their son George and his wife Susannah Lincoln, who were the inventor's grandparents. His father served both in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Circumstances made it necessary for young Burt to go to work at an early age, but with a mechanical turn of mind and a keen thirst for knowledge, he applied every spare moment, day and night, to the pursuit of his studies. He attended the district school for a few weeks when he was fourteen years of age. Obtaining access to a book on navigation he devoured it with great avidity, and constructed a quadrant with which he found the latitude of his father's house with near approach to accuracy. These nautical and astronomical studies filled him with the desire to become a navigator, but he was turned from this ambition by the entreaties of his mother, whose father had been lost at sea. At the age of eighteen he bought a second-hand surveying compass and after repairing it, made surveys in the vicinity of his home (near East Aurora, N. Y.) for a number of years. His work was interrupted by the war of 1812, when he enlisted in the United States army. Besides surveying he practiced the trade of millwright and built a sawwill at Auburn, Mich. He was a member of the Michigan territorial council in 1826 and in 1827, and in that capacity became interested in internal improvements in the territory of Michigan. Among them was the project for a canal around St. Mary's Falls, which later resulted in the present Sault Ste. Marie canal. In 1833 he was appointed U. S. deputy surveyor for the territory northwest of Ohio. While at work on the survey he invented the solar compass, an instrument by means of which variations of a magnetic needle due to local causes could be remedied. The invention was patented in 1836 and exhibited at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1836, and again exhibited in improved form in 1840, when he was awarded a Scott Legacy medal and twenty dollars in gold. He received a prize medal for the solar compass from Prince Consort Albert at the London World's Fair in 1851. Burt's solar compass, which is still in use, determines the true meridian by a single observation, the sun being on the observer's meridian. He spent two surveying seasons in Iowa, 1836–37 and 1842–43, running the course of the fifth principal meridian in Iowa, and he used his solar compass for the first time there in 1836. After the death of Dr. Douglas Houghton in 1845, Mr. Burt took over his geological notes and completed the work in the upper peninsula of Michigan. While surveying near Teal Lake, Marquette co., Mich., in September, 1844, Burt and his compassmen found specimens of iron ore, this being the first recorded finding of iron ore in the district. Another valuable invention of his was an equatorial sextant, patented in 1856, which is a combination of the reflecting sextant, with meridian, azimuth, and hour circles, designed to give at once the azimuth and hour angle by observation of the altitude of heavenly bodies, the corresponding angles being read off on the respective circles. His most notable invention was his "typographer," the precursor of the modern typewriter, for which he received a patent July 23, 1829. It was the first practical typewriting machine ever produced in this or any other country. According to the Patent Office description, "The type are arranged on the under side of a segment carried by a lever pivoted to swing vertically and horizontally. The desired character is brought to the printing point by moving this lever horizontally to a position over the same character in the index, and the impression is made by then depressing the lever. Several styles of type may be used and they are arranged in two rows on the lever; these rows of type can be shifted on the lever to bring either one to the printing point. The paper is carried on an endless band which travels crosswise of the machine, and this band is moved for letter space by the impression lever every time said lever is depressed to print. The line space is made by shifting the frame carrying the printing mechanism toward the front or rear of the machine, the paper remaining stationary. Ink-pads are located at each side of the impression point, and all the type except the one in printing position are inked every time the impression lever is depressed. A dial is provided which indicates the length of paper in inches

which has passed the printing point in printing each line, and as the operator knows the width of the paper being used the time to stop printing at the end of the line is indicated.'' What is probably the first typewritten letter ever written is one from Burt to his wife dated Mar. 13, 1830, and now in the possession of his descendants. He wrote: ''I have but just got my second machine into operation and this is the first specimen I send you except a few lines I printed to regulate the machine. . . . You must excuse mistakes, the above is printed among a crowd of people asking me many questions about the machine.'' The name which he gave it, ''typographer,'' clung to subsequent writing machines until 1874, when it gave way to the ''type-writer.'' Burt's original model of the ''typographer'' was burned in the United States patent office fire in 1836. A replica of it was constructed from the description and drawing in the letters patent, by Austin Burt, great-grandson of the inventor, in 1893, and exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago. The ''typographer'' was so far in advance of the times that it found little market and its inventor turned to other things. In 1833 he was appointed associate justice of the Macomb circuit court, Michigan, and in 1852, he was in the Michigan state legislature serving as chairman of the committee on internal improvements. He wrote ''Key to the Solar Compass and Surveyor's Companion'' (1855). He was a communicant of the Baptist church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married July 4, 1813, to Phoebe, daughter of John Cole, of Wales Center, Erie co., N. Y., and had five sons: John; Alvin; Austin; Wells; and William Burt, all of whom he trained to be surveyors. He died in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18, 1858.

ROYALL, William L., lawyer and editor, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Nov. 17, 1844, son of John J. and Anna Keith (Taylor) Royall, who came to this country from France in 1775, and settled near Farmville, Prince Edward co. William L. Royall received his education in a private school, and studied law in Richmond under the tutelage of William Green. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the scout division under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and served until the close of the struggle, taking part in the battles of second Manassas, Seven Pines and Kings Mountain. After the war he resumed his studies at Richmond under Mr. Green and was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1867. He built up a large reputation and practice as a lawyer and for many years was chief counsel for the British holders of Virginia bonds. He also wrote extensively on legal topics. A few years before his death he attained national prominence by appearing before the U. S. Supreme Court as a ''friend of the court'' with a solution of the trust question which was afterward embodied by the court in its famous ''rule of reason'' decision, defining good and bad trusts. This was the only way, according to Mr. Royall, in which the problem could be handled as it was impossible to prevent large combinations of capital in commercial pursuits. Mr. Royall was for some time editor of the Richmond ''Times,'' now the ''Times-Dispatch.'' He enjoyed a high reputation as a journalist and was a contributor of various articles to many leading magazines. He was the author of ''Some Reminiscences'' (18—), and of ''The Sherman Law—What It Was, What It Is and What It Should Be'' (19—). A fluent orator, he was a prominent and influential figure in social and political circles for many years and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was married in 1886 to Page, daughter of Patrick Henry Aylett, of Richmond, Va., and had four children: Page Aylett; Anne Keith; Emily Rutherford; and William Lawrence Royall. He died at Avon, N. J., Aug. 24, 1911.

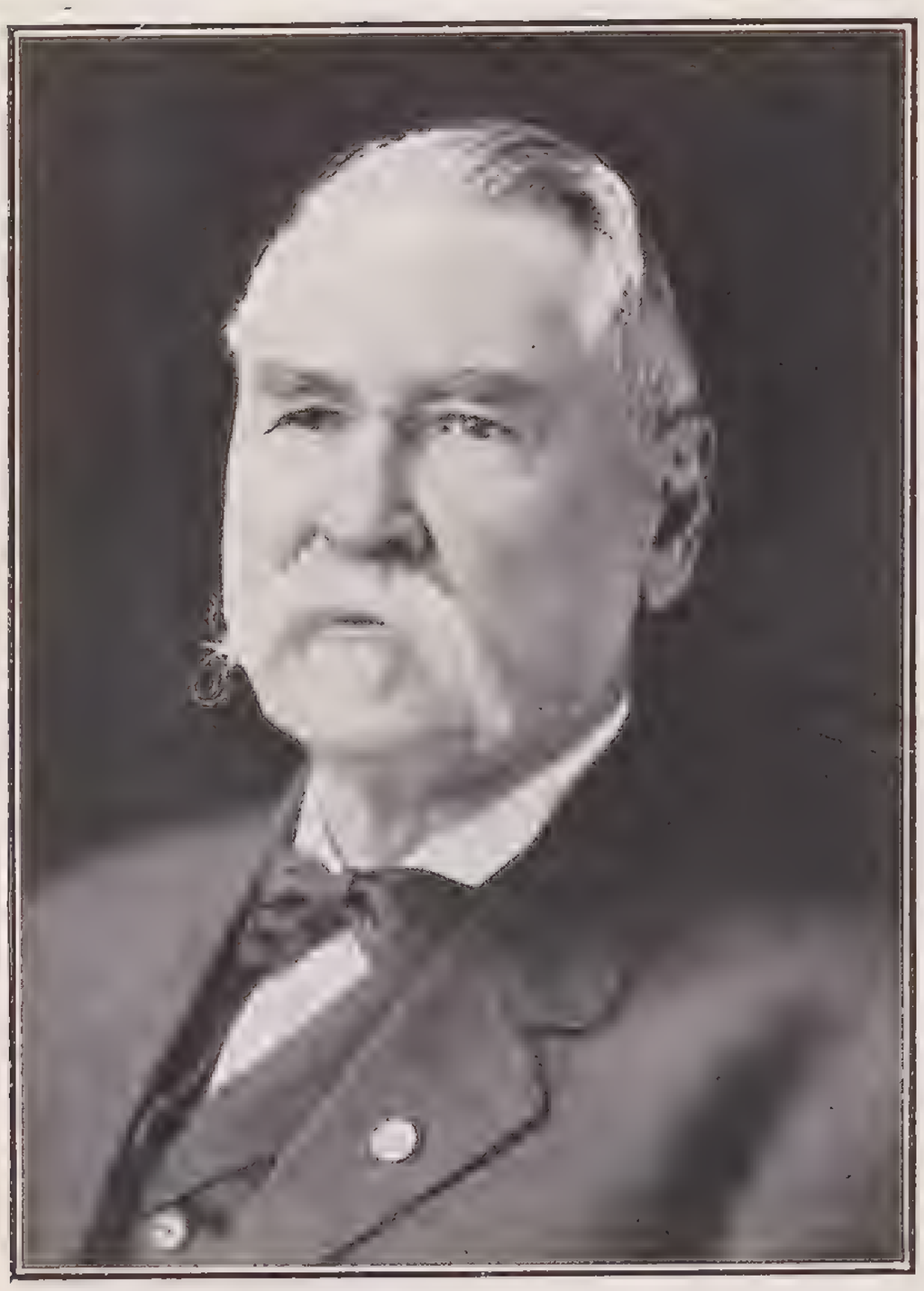
HAYNES, Edgar John, insurance president, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1866, son of Edgar J. and Julia (Cooney) Hayes. At the age of sixteen he entered a broker's office in New York, but soon afterward became a clerk in the agency department of the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn. Eleven years later he transferred his services to the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co. as special agent in eastern New York and Northern New Jersey, and quickly proved his efficiency in that position. In 1910 he was elected president of the Newark Fire Insurance Co. and held that office until his death. He was president of the New York State Association of Supervision and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents (1904), and of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department (1908), and secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters (1913–16). A sound thinker, a deep student of the business, and a master of fire insurance figures, he loved his profession and the people in it. He was married July 3, 1890, to Mary E. Randall of New York, and died in East Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1919.

HARMAN, George Amos, physician and surgeon, was born at Frankfort, Ross co., O., Feb. 27, 1842, son of John and Isabel (Kline) Harman. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Sullivan county, Ind., in 1862. The son was educated in the public schools of Ohio, served as private during the civil war in company H, 85th regiment, Ind. volunteer infantry; was in the battle of Averysboro and the campaign of Sherman's army in Georgia and the Carolinas, and was interned in Libby prison. After the war he studied medicine at the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, O., and received private instruction in diseases of the eye and ear under Dr. W. F. Mittendorf of New York. He began the practice of his profession at Yellow Bud, O., in 1871, graduating in 1874 at New York University, New York city, and settling at Lancaster, O., in that year. For four years he served as physician and surgeon to the Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, and for more than thirty years was a United States pension examining surgeon. In 1876 Gov. Hayes appointed him surgeon with rank of major of the 6th regiment Ohio national guard. He was twice commander, served thirty years as surgeon, and was chaplain and quartermaster of the Ben. Butterfield post, Grand Army of the Republic; was medical director of the department of Ohio in 1887; commander of the Fairfield county division in the parade at the national encampment, Columbus, O., in 1888; became surgeon-in-general of the national department in 1903, and in 1906 was elected commander of the department of Ohio. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Fairfield County Medical Society, Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He found his chief recreation in reading and writing on professional topics, and in G. A. R. activi-



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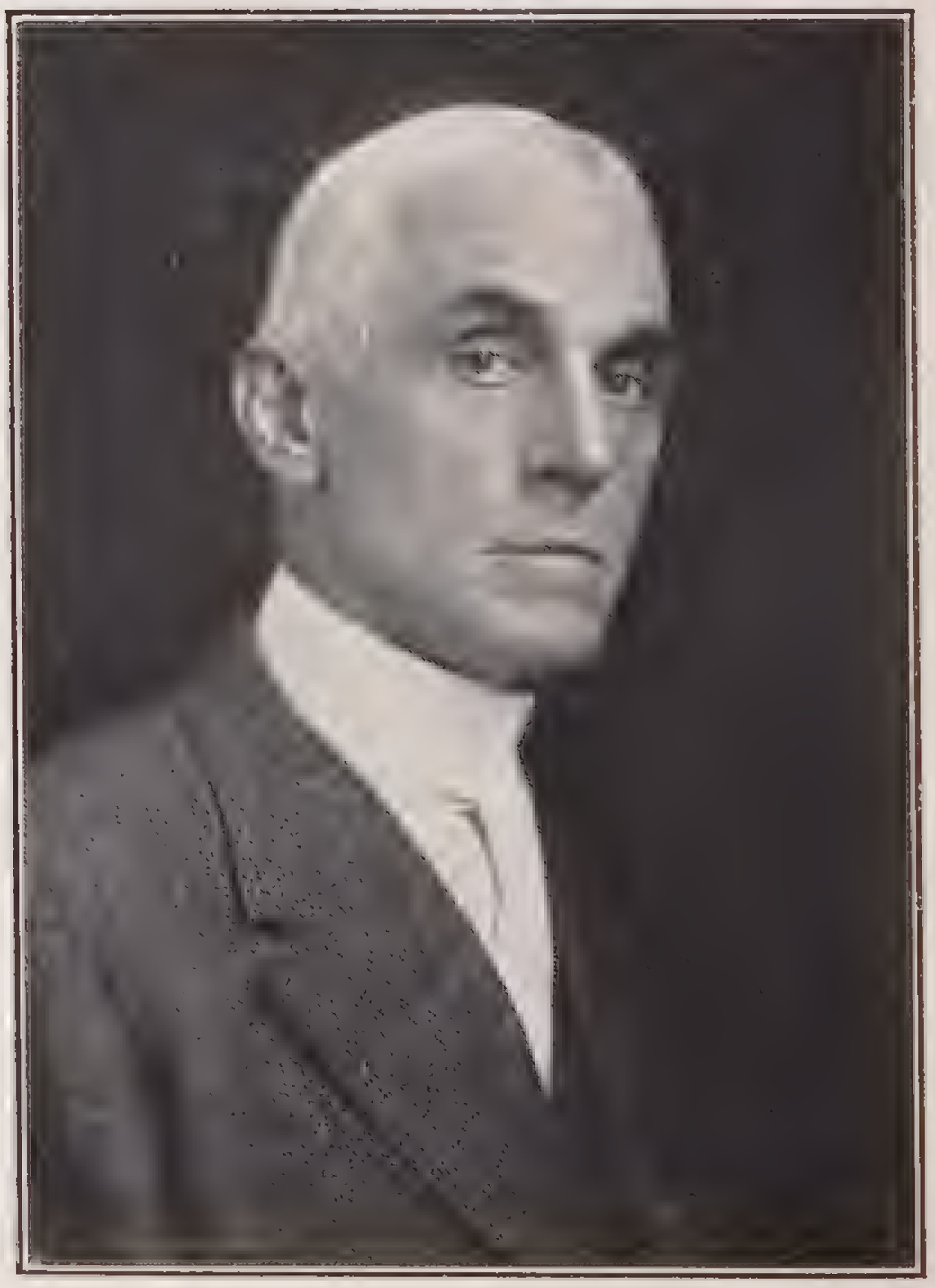
GEORGE A. HARMAN
SURGEON



CHARLES C. SUFFREN
LAWYER



LYMAN M. OTIS
LUMBERMAN



HOUSTON LOWE
MANUFACTURER

ties. A man of irreproachable character and of the highest integrity, he was courageous, broad-minded, a student and scholar. He was married at Yellow Bud, O., Jan. 4, 1870, to Cyrena, daughter of Abraham Richhart, of Ross county, O., and was survived by two children: Belle, wife of Morton A. Hunter; and Evarena, wife of Jonas Shrieve, both of Lancaster. He died at Lancaster, O., Mar. 3, 1919.

SUFFREN, Charles Carroll, lawyer, was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., 1854, son of Andrew Edward and Mary Jane (Sloat) Suffern; grandson of Edward and Jane (Cassidy) Suffern, and great-grandson of John Suffren, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1763, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., where he married Mary Myers. The emigrant, John Suffren, purchased land near Ramapo, N. Y., naming the place New Antrim, and the name was changed to Suffern when the Erie railroad was built. During the revolutionary war he was a member of the committee of safety and a commissary of purchases, and was the first state senator from Rockland county and first judge of the court of common pleas. He was succeeded by his son Edward on the bench, and Edward's son, Andrew Edward, father of Charles C. Suffren, who was county judge for twenty-eight years. Our subject was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale University. He was graduated LL.B. at the Yale law school in 1878, and was admitted to the bar of Connecticut and New York, and later to the United States supreme court. He practiced his profession in Rockland county and in New York city. He was connected with the law department of the Lawyers Title Company from 1900 to 1902, when he joined the Title Insurance Company of New York, and was head of its Brooklyn law department for eleven years. He then resumed private practice, as senior member of the firm of Suffren, Humphreys & Orr. He specialized in wills, probate practice, trials and appeals, and was an authority on vexed questions of real estate law. He was a member of the American and Brooklyn bar associations, the Brooklyn Institute, the Kings County Historical Society, the St. Nicholas Society of Long Island, the University and the Brooklyn clubs, the Masonic order, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Suffren was versatile and witty, warm hearted and generous. He possessed exceptionally high ideals of the dignity of his profession and was always a part of every movement for the betterment of the community. He was married June 3, 1880, to Martha, daughter of John Langdon Wentworth of Strafford, Pa., and had two children: Edith de Charny, wife of Thomas Dorsey Pitts of Baltimore; and Martha Wentworth, wife of Dr. Lewis Paddock Addoms of Brooklyn. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1917.

OTIS, Lyman Morris, lumber dealer and politician, was born at Henrietta, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1831, son of David Gardner and Maria (Morris) Otis, and a descendant of John Otis, a native of Otisville, England, who died in Weymouth, Mass., some time in the seventeenth century; from him and his wife Margaret the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Jacobs; their son Joseph and his wife Dorothy Thomas; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Little; their son Nathaniel and his wife Amy Gardner, and their son Nathaniel and his wife Martha Gates, who were the grandparents of Lyman M. Otis. His father came from Connecticut to Perry at an early day and engaged in teaching school; in 1829 he established a home in Henrietta, where he died in 1837; he was a general in the old state militia and was serving as school commissioner at the time of his death. After his father died the son continued to live on the farm, attending the district schools of his native town, and completing his education at Monroe Academy and Lyman Seminary. For a time he taught school in Henrietta and Rush, N. Y. He began his political career in 1866, when he was appointed town clerk in Henrietta. Later he was elected justice of the peace, holding that office for nine years. In 1862 Pres. Lincoln appointed him internal revenue assessor for the district of Henrietta and Rush. In 1867 he moved to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in the lumber business on Crouch's Island, under the firm name of Chase & Otis. In 1871 he was chosen supervisor of the Fourth ward, and was reëlected to that office in 1889, and served continuously until 1893, presiding as chairman for five years; from 1879 to 1881 he served as alderman of the Fourth ward. He was elected city treasurer in 1903, and served the office with such ability that he was reëlected by a large majority, continuing thus until 1915. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. Few men in Rochester were more widely known than Mr. Otis. His long and meritorious public service brought him into close acquaintance with the people, and he was in both his public and private capacity particularly approachable. He was of a kindly, unselfish disposition, and the many friendships which he made in his long public life were enduring. A man of uncompromising integrity, he possessed the confidence of the people to an extremely high degree. His record was an enviable one and challenged the admiration of all who knew him. He was married Mar. 3, 1864, to Amanda M., daughter of Ambrose Cornwell, of Henrietta, N. Y.; she died in February, 1909; one child, a daughter, was the offspring of this marriage: Mary O., wife of Frederick W. Baker, of Rochester. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1906.

LOWE, Houston, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Dayton, Ohio., Sept. 18, 1849, son of John Gilbert and Marianna Louisa (Phillips) Lowe. The earliest paternal American ancestor was Jan Bastiaensen, who came from County Leerdam (Prince's Land), South Holland, in 1663, and lived in Harlem, N. Y. His two elder sons bore the name of Kortright or Cortright, and the paternal members of the family changed the name twice before assuming that of Low or Lowe, a custom of the Dutch in early times in New Netherland. From Jan Bastiaensen the line of descent is traced through his son Laurens Jansen and his wife Mary Roosa; their son Cornelis (Low) and his wife Judith Middagh; their son Derrick (Dirck) and his wife Rebecca Emmons, and their son Jacob Derrick (Dirckse) Lowe and his wife Frances Kemper, who were the grandparents of Houston Lowe. John Gilbert Lowe, father of our subject, was a lawyer of Dayton, O., and served as colonel of the 131st Ohio regiment in the civil war. Houston Lowe was graduated B.S. at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1869 and began his business career with Stoddard & Co., retail dealers in glass and paint, of Dayton. In 1872, in association with his brother, Henry C. Lowe, he purchased the business and changed the

name to Lowe Bros. Although prepared paints on the market had not proved satisfactory, Mr. Lowe recognized the advantages and possibilities of a superior grade of prepared paint and determined to compound such a product. After experimenting for several years, he developed the "High Standard Paint," which his firm began to manufacture in 1883. This product soon won the approval of painters. He also made a careful study of coatings for metal and wood surfaces and became an expert counsellor on problems of protective painting. He delivered several lectures on this subject, including one before the municipal engineers of New York city, in 1915, and was author of "Paint for Steel Structures." In 1893 the business was reorganized as Lowe Brothers Co., and in 1909 Houston Lowe succeeded his brother as president and general manager, continuing so until his death. He greatly strengthened the organization and enlarged the business to include not only house paints and varnishes, but products for the industries as well. At the time of his death Lowe Brothers Co. had a manufacturing plant at Dayton, a branch in Toronto, Ontario, Lowe Brothers, Ltd., of which Houston Lowe was president, offices in Boston, New York, Jersey City, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Atlanta, and a staff of approximately one hundred traveling salesmen. He was also president of the Dayton Hydraulic Co., and a director in the Fourth National Bank, Dayton. He was closely allied with the civic development of Dayton and planned and brought to successful completion the Dayton Museum of Arts, of which he was the first president. He was president of the Dayton Art Association and a member also of the American Federation of Arts, and the Engineers' Club of Dayton, Salmagundi, Yale and National Arts clubs of New York. His political affiliation was with the Republican party and he attended the Presbyterian church. Walking, riding and gardening were his chief recreations. His tastes were simple, his manner pleasant, and his friendship kindly and helpful. He was married Dec. 28, 1871, to Carrie, daughter of Charles Harries, of Dayton, and had five children: Charles Harries; Ella, wife of Lewis W. Gunckel; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Hill Smith; Henrietta, wife of Robert Dunn Patterson; and John Gilbert Lowe, who succeeded his father as president of the Lowe Bros. Co. Houston Lowe died in Miami, Fla., Feb. 13, 1920.

LEEDS, Daniel, author, was born in Leeds, England, in 1652. He came to America in 1678, two years after his father, Thomas Leeds, had emigrated, and settled near Burlington, N. J. He was a member of the assembly in 1682, was one of the first deputy surveyors-general of West New Jersey, and the second surveyor-general, succeeding Thomas Revel, and made surveys near the mouth of Mullica river. He served as a member of Lord Cornbury's council during 1702–07. In 1686 he began the publication of an almanac, which was the second almanac to be printed by William Bradford in Philadelphia, the first publication from the Bradford press being Samuel Atkins's almanac called "Kalendarium Pennsylvaniense," in 1685. Excepting the Bible, the early almanacs were the best read and most cherished books in the country farm house. They were in one publication the diary, account book, calendar, journal, receipt book and encyclopedia of the family. Leeds issued his almanac annually until 1715, when he turned over the publication to his son, Titan Leeds, announcing in the issue of 1714 that his son's "natural inclination leads him to science mathematical in so much that though he is not yet sixteen years of age, he has calculated the planets' places . . . and performed all the mathematical part of this Almanack himself." Copies of Leeds's almanac are in the possession of the historical societies of Pennsylvania and New York, the latter having paid $500 for a single copy of one edition. He was at first a Quaker, but became violently opposed to that denomination. He was the author of "The Temple of Wisdom" (1688); "The News of a Trumpet" (1697); "Hue and Cry against Error" (1698); "A Trumpet Sounded" (1699); "The Rebuker Rebuked" (1703); and "The Great Mystery of Fox-Craft Discovered" (1704). He was married three times and left nine children, dying in Burlington, N. J., Sept. 28, 1720.

BENNETT, John Harrington, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Groton, Mass., Dec. 9, 1845, son of Jonathan Smith and Miranda W. (Harrington) Bennett. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Bennett, who came from England prior to 1659 and settled at Charlestown, Mass. From him and his wife Mary the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Elizabeth Tarbell; their son James and his wife ——— ———; their son James and his wife Elizabeth Dodge; and their son Thomas Bennett and his wife Mary Smith, who were the grandparents of John Harrington Bennett. After a public school education, he learned the trade of machinist. In 1888 he established a metal stamping business in Worcester, Mass., under the name of the Bay State Stamping Co., of which his inventive genius made a unique success from the outset. His first successful invention was a spinning ring, which he sold to the Draper Co., of Hopedale, Mass. This was followed by a tool for truing emery wheels, and he manufactured millions of the cutters used in conjunction with this tool. He was also inventor of the Bennett handy oil and grease cups, ferrules, a large variety of sheet metal articles, and a self-closing oil-hole cover, on which he also took out letters patent in Canada, England, France and Sweden. At the time of his death the Bay State Stamping Co. employed over 100 workmen, and had annual sales approximating $200,000. During the civil war he served in the 6th Mass. volunteer infantry, the first New England regiment to go to the defense of Washington. He was a member of Grand Army of the Republic, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Worcester Metal Trades Association, Worcester Credit Men's Association, and Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in his home, and preferred to spend his spare moments in working out improvements in his business. John H. Bennett won by the force of his character and ability, and made himself one of Worcester's leading figures in the industrial world in a time of keen competition of mind with mind. His dominating personal characteristics were a strict integrity and an honesty that was never questioned. He was twice married, (1) Aug. 15, 1866, to Georgianna, daughter of Frank P. Wiggins, of Worcester, Mass. She died in 1899, leaving two children: Conrad R. and Edith E., wife of Robert L. S. Whittemore, and (2) Oct. 21, 1903, to Celia E., daughter of John Bradley Doane, a farmer of Bakersfield,



John H Bennett



Charles C. Weybrecht.

Vt., by whom he had two children: Ruth Lucile and John Doane Bennett. He died at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 22, 1920.

McGILLIVRAY, Alexander, Indian chief, was born in Alabama, in 1746, son of Lachlan McGillivray and Princess (Marchand) Sehoy of the Tribe of the Wind. Because the elder McGillivray, native of Dunmaglass, Scotland, sided with the British during the war of the revolution the American government confiscated his two large plantations and negro slaves. Previous to the confiscation he had managed to convert a large quantity of his property into money which, together with much movable property, he placed aboard a ship and set sail for Scotland, leaving his family to its fate. Following a classical course in a Charleston, S. C., school, Alexander returned to Alabama to become chief of the Upper Creeks. In 1778, while the course of the war was yet undetermined, the British conferred upon him the title of colonel and associated him with Col. Tate at Fort Toulouse, hoping thereby to keep the Creeks hostile to the Americans. As emperor of the Creeks and Seminoles, he negotiated a treaty with Spain in Pensacola, Fla., in 1784 and became an agent of Spain in its intrigues with the Indians and agents of other European countries with territorial interests in that part of the New World. His commitments to the British and Spanish governments did not prevent him from entering upon another compact, this time with the United States, and as a result of these negotiations he came to be regarded as one of the shrewdest Indians in treaty negotiations. He was later called the "Talleyrand of Alabama." In 1790, following a visit to Gen. Washington and congress in New York city, McGillivray and the thirty chiefs accompanying him concluded a treaty with the United States, by the terms of which the Creeks and Seminoles were to accept the protection of the United States and were not to admit the sovereignty of any European power, and McGillivray was given the rank of brigadier general with an annual salary of $1,200. Thereupon the Spanish king made him superintendent-general of the Creek nation at a salary of $3,500 a year. While in the service of the United States, he assisted Spanish agents in obstructing American engineers in establishing the Creek and Georgia boundary line and justified his double-dealing on the ground that the Americans had wronged him in depriving him of his father's confiscated estate. He was married three times and left a son, Alexander, Jr., and two daughters. He died at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 17, 1793.

WEYBRECHT, Charles Christopher, lumberman and soldier, was born at Alliance, O., Dec. 6, 1868, son of John Theobald and Margaret (Honaker) Weybrecht. His father, a native of Alsace, came to the United States in 1852 and settled at Alliance, O. After attending the Ohio State University for three years, he entered his father's lumber business and, upon the latter's death in 1895 continued it with his brother, under the firm style of J. T. Weybrecht's Sons. Soon after leaving the university, he organized a unit of the Ohio national guard (company K, 8th regiment) and was its captain during 1888–96. He served in the Spanish-American war with the rank of major, and in 1900 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. In 1908 Gov. Harmon appointed him adjutant-general of Ohio, a post he held for two terms, without relinquishment of his rank in the 8th Ohio. In 1916 he accompanied the Ohio troops to the Mexican border. When America entered the World War he was commissioned by Gov. Cox to organize a new regiment of the state guard, known as the 10th, and subsequently he commanded his old infantry regiment, now the 146th, in the 37th division, which was sent to the Baccaret sector in Lorraine. In August, 1918, he was detailed by headquarters to salvage the debris from the battlefield of Château-Thierry. Subsequently he was placed in command of American activities at the port of Rotterdam, Holland, which was established to provision the army of occupation on the Rhine, and there he remained until his work was transferred to Antwerp, Belgium, in July, 1919. In June, 1919, he was decorated an officer of the French Legion of Honor for his services in command of troops at Nantes and was mustered out of the service in August, 1919. He was a member of the Old Colony Club (Boston), and of the Army and Navy Club (New York). Col. Weybrecht's military career was notable for his personal devotion to the soldiers of his command and their attachment and love for him. In his old guard regiment he knew every soldier in his command by his first name. Not only in military matters, but in business, he was capable and efficient and accomplished a vast amount of work. He was married May 7, 1894, to Emilie, daughter of Enos H. Brosius, a merchant of Alliance, O., and died at Alliance, O., Aug. 26, 1919.

DANA, William Henry, author, was born in Warren, O., June 10, 1846, son of Junius and Martha (Potter) Dana, and a descendant of the ancestor Richard Dana, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, the line from Richard Dana being traced through Jacob, Jacob, Anderson, Daniel, Anderson and Junius Dana. Charles A. Dana, the editor and publisher of the New York "Sun," was his uncle. Young Dana's education was interrupted by the civil war, in which he served as a member of the 171st Ohio volunteer infantry. After the war he studied music in Berlin and London and at the Baxter University of Music, Friendship, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1869. In October, 1869, he established Dana's Musical Institute at Warren, O., and under his management as president it became one of the most influential schools of music in the United States. Its standard of instruction was high, and it gave special courses in parlor music, church music, orchestral music, brass-band music, composition and accompaniment. While continuing at the head of his school, he spent much time on the Chautauqua lecture platform, speaking on political and social subjects and his experiences as a traveler in Europe. He was the author of: "Dana's Practical Thorough Bass," "Dana's Orchestration," "National Cornet Method," "Dana's Practical Harmony," "Dana's Practical Counterpoint," "Essentials of Music," "Band Instrumentation" and "Choral Works." He was one of the founders of the Music Teachers' National Association, of which he was treasurer for a number of years. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, and a fellow of the American College of Musicians. He was twice married, (1) in June, 1870, to Emma J., daughter of Rev. William L. Tuttle, and, after her death, (2) to Mamie Selbach, and had four children: Junius Le Roy; Martha L., wife of Charles Huntley; Beatrice B., wife of Carl Stiles; and Lynn B. Dana, who succeeded his father as presi-

dent of Dana's Musical Institute. He died in Warren, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1916.

SINNETT, John Albert, dental surgeon, was born at Granville, O., Dec. 23, 1863, son of John Allen and Hannah (Wood) Sinnett, grandson of Allen and Nancy (Blanchard) Sinnett and great-grandson of James and Mary (Isham) Sinnett. Six of the seven sons of Allen Sinnett served in the civil war, among them Mr. Sinnett's father, who was a captain of cavalry and still later provost marshall of the 13th congressional district. The son was graduated at Denison University, Granville, in 1886, with the degree B.S., and at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, O., in 1890, with the degree D.D.S. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession at Joplin, Mo., but the following year settled in Dayton, O., where he practiced actively until his death. He was treasurer of the Miami Valley Dental Society; treasurer of his lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and member of the American Dental Society, Ohio State Dental Society, Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and Foresters of America. He was a communicant of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Dayton, and political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in floriculture, also in mechanical investigations, and was known as a lover of nature. He was a quiet and unassuming Christian gentleman who led a peaceful and beautiful life, and will be remembered especially for his patience and sweetness of spirit, for his faithfulness and integrity in home and business relations, for his kindness to friend and neighbor, and for his loyalty as a citizen. He was esteemed as a man of splendid worth, whose influence will be far-reaching relative to the great values of life. He worked hard, accomplished much and received his meed of praise from those familiar with his achievements. He was married at Marion, O., Oct. 11, 1893, to Jennie, daughter of Samuel Hopkins Bartram, and was survived by two children: John Bartram and Dorothy, wife of J. W. Denver Williams. He died in Dayton, O., Oct. 24, 1919.

HESSLER, Potter Strobridge, merchant, was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1858, son of Henry A. and Elizabeth A. (Terry) Hessler. His great-grandfather, Henry Hessler, was brought to this country during the revolutionary war to do compulsory military service in the British army, but he subsequently made his escape from his employers, was married to Margaret McConnell, and settled at Canajoharie, N. Y. Potter S. Hessler was educated in the public schools of Cazenovia and at Cazenovia Seminary. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his uncle's farm in New York, until 1880, when he went to Denver, Colo. He was engaged in the commission business until 1903, when he established the P. S. Hessler Mercantile Co., wholesale grocers, now employing a score of traveling salesman, and having annual sales approximating $3,000,000. Politically he is an independent Republican. He is a Knight Templar, a Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. He was married May 22, 1883, to Rhoda, daughter of James Rodolph, of Quincy, Ill., who died in 1897, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Howard R. Carroll. He was married June 18, 1898, to Florence A., daughter of Hugh Twining, of Georgetown, Colo.; they have one daughter, Helen A., wife of Henry W. Brautigam, Denver.

WESLEY, Allen Alexander, physician and surgeon, was born at Dublin, Ind., Sept. 25, 1856, son of Edward Edrington and Elizabeth Ann (Davis) Wesley. He was graduated at Fisk University, Nashville, in 1884, studied medicine with Dr. William Mussey, of Cincinnati, O., and Dr. Ralph H. Isham, of Chicago, Ill., and obtained his M.D. degree at Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University medical school, in 1887, meanwhile tutoring in mathematics and Latin at Fisk University during 1878–83. He was clinical assistant to Dr. Walter Hay in the department of nervous and mental diseases, Chicago Medical College, during 1885–89; clinical assistant to Dr. Isham in the department of surgery of the same college, 1886–88, and lecturer on surgical emergencies in the Provident Training School for many years. He was for one term district county physician for Cook county. He was one of the founders, in 1891, of the Provident Hospital, Chicago, and for many years was gynecologist and surgeon-in-charge as well as a member of its board of trustees. Prior to the Spanish-American war Dr. Wesley was captain and assistant surgeon in the 9th battalion, Illinois national guard, and when the 8th regiment was organized in 1898, he was promoted to be regimental surgeon with the rank of major, serving with his regiment in Cuba, and remaining with it in the Illinois national guard as major and surgeon until 1916, when he was placed upon the retired list. He is grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Illinois Jurisdiction; former president of the American Union Club, Chicago; past grand grammateus of a Greek letter society; life member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and Association of Military Surgeons of Illinois, and member also Masonic fraternity; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; the American Medical Association. He is unmarried.

AYRES, Brown, president of the University of Tennessee (1904–19), was born in Memphis, Tenn., May 25, 1856, son of Samuel Warren and Elizabeth Little (Cook) Ayres, grandson of Isaac and Nancy Furman (Smith) Ayres, and great-grandson of Jediah Ayres, of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father was a prominent member of the Memphis bar. He took an engineering course at Washington and Lee University, and was graduated B.S. at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., in 1878, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution ten years later. During 1879–80 he was a fellow in physics at Johns Hopkins University. He began his professional career at Tulane University in 1880 as professor of physics and held that chair for twenty-four years. He was dean of the college of technology during 1894–1900; vice-chairman of the faculty, 1900–1901; dean of the academic college 1901–04, and acting president of Tulane in 1904. From 1904 until his death he was president of the University of Tennessee. Under his leadership the university made notable progress and attained a position second to none of the state institutions of the South. He was a useful, enthusiastic and tireless worker, his activities being devoted to the upbuilding of the university over which he presided and to the advancement of other institutions of learning in the country. He wrote the first mathematical treatment of the telephone ("Journal of Franklin Institute, June,



JOHN A. SINNETT
DENTAL SURGEON



POTTER S. HESSLER
MERCHANT



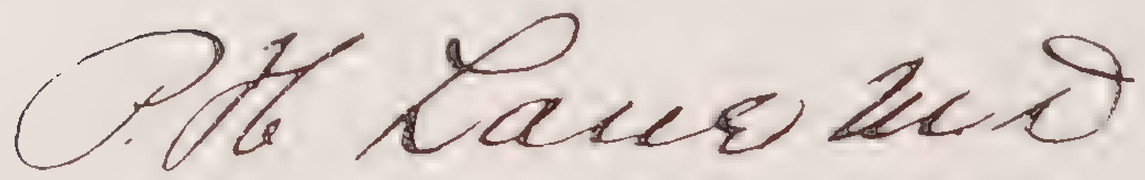
ALLEN A. WESLEY
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



BROWN AYERS
PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE



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1878), and was the author of a number of scientific and educational papers. Dr. Ayres was a member of the electric jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893; at the Atlanta exposition of 1895, and the exposition in Nashville in 1897; he was in charge of the educational exhibit of Louisiana at the St. Louis exposition, 1904. He was president of the Association of Colleges of Southern States (1904–05), and the National Association of State Universities (1909–10); vice-president of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations (1917); and the Association of Land Grant Colleges (1919); fellow of the physics section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Physical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the National Education Association, being a member of the national council of the last. He was a member of Delta Psi fraternity and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi and Tau Beta Pi honorary fraternities. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University in 1904, by South Carolina University and Tulane University in 1905, and by the University of Alabama in 1906, and the University of the South gave him the degree of D.C.L. in 1907. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party and he was a member of the Episcopal church. He was married July 5, 1881, to Katie Allen, daughter of John Randolph Anderson, of Lexington, Va., and had eight children: Mattie Garland, wife of John W. Newman; Samuel Warren; John Anderson, a lawyer; Elizabeth Cook; Mary Douglas; Katherine Stuart; Ruth; and Morgan Brown Ayres. Dr. Ayres died in Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1919.

LANE, Peter Henry, neurologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 19, 1875, son of Peter and Mary (Sweeny) Lane, both natives of Scotland, who came to America about 1860. He attended the Boston Latin School and was graduated at Dartmouth College with the degree of Litt.B. in 1899. He then studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School and at the Medico-Chirurgical College (now part of the University of Pennsylvania), receiving the degree of M.D. in 1906. In 1903 he had established the Kenwood Sanitarium at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., to which he devoted most of his time and where he was conspicuously successful in treating mental and nervous diseases. In 1907 he became instructor, and later lecturer, on physical diagnosis and symptomatology in the Medico-Chirurgical College. At the time of his death he was neurologist in St. Mary's Hospital, in which capacity he had served many years. His outside practice was mainly as consultant. During the Spanish-American war he was a private in the 1st N. H. volunteers. Dr. Lane found his chief recreation in fishing, golf and hunting big game; was also an enthusiastic horticulturist. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Neurological and Psychiatric Society of Philadelphia; the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity; the Society of American Florists, the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, the Florists' Club of Philadelphia and the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. He was a genial and companionable gentleman, cordial, generous, loyal, a man whose friendship was an inspiration. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1905, to Mrs. Anne (Gess) Sherman, daughter of John W. Gess, of Fayette county, Ky., and died without issue in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1920.

WARD, Aaron, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1851, son of Gen. Ward Benjamin and Emily (Ward) Burnett. His mother was the daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward (q.v.), a distinguished citizen of New York, and a descendant of Andrew Ward of Fairfield, Conn., who came to America with John Winthrop, Jr., in 1632, and was one of the commissioners appointed in 1635 by the general court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay "to proceed to and govern the Colony of Connecticut." Ward Benjamin Burnett, father of our subject (1811–84), was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1832, served in the Black Hawk war, was an instructor at the military academy in 1833–34, and as colonel of the 1st N. Y. volunteers in the Mexican war, was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. For his "gallant and distinguished service" he received the thanks of the state legislature and a silver medal from the city of New York, and was breveted brigadier general. His son, the subject of this sketch, for family reasons adopted his maternal grandfather's name, Aaron Ward. His early education was obtained in Cannstadt, Germany, and Paris, France, and he was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1871, second in his class. He was made ensign in 1872, and in 1874 went to the ship "Brooklyn" in the West Indies during the "Virginius" trouble. In the following year he became master and was assigned to the "Franklin" on the European station, on the staff of Rear Adm. Worden. In 1876 he was detailed to the Naval Academy as an instructor in French. He was advanced to lieutenant in 1881; lieutenant commander in 1899; commander in 1901; captain in 1906, and rear admiral in January, 1910. While serving on the staff of Rear Adm. Luce, at the latter's request he revised "Luce's Seamanship," and while stationed on the "Hartford" during 1885–88 he compiled an admirable paper on the condition of the United States navy and its needs, which was presented to congress and printed in the "Congressional Record." He was regarded as one of the best linguists in the navy, speaking French, German, Spanish and Italian, and his proficiency in this field won for him his appointments as naval attaché at Paris, Berlin, and Petrograd. During the Spanish-American war, Lieut. Ward commanded the converted yacht "Wasp," which led several ships of the flying squadron over mines which had been placed in the narrow channel opening into the bay overlooked by Nipe. While on the "Panther" he engineered the relief expedition to the hurricane sufferers of Porto Rico. During 1899–1900 and 1906–07 he was chief of staff on the Asiatic station. Thereafter until his retirement he was engaged in routine duty, being twice supervisor of New York harbor and twice a member of the selection board for retirement. In April, 1911, he commanded the second squadron of the Atlantic fleet. After his retirement in 1912, Rear Adm. Ward lived in Roslyn, Long Island, where he attained national fame as a rose grower. In his Willowmere gardens were more than 3,000 rose bushes, some of them imported from foreign

lands during his cruises in the navy. He was a member of the American Rose Society and knew personally many of the prominent horticulturists in America, Europe and Japan. Several of the popular varieties were named after members of the admiral's family and home, the best known being the hybrid tea, "Mrs. Aaron Ward." In 1914 he commanded the relief ship "Red Cross," which was sent to Europe by the American Red Cross Society with physicians and nurses to aid the sick and wounded. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and a member of the Union League and New York Yacht clubs, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., Sons of the Revolution, Mexican Wars and Colonial Wars, and War of 1812. He was married Apr. 20, 1876, to Annie Cairns, daughter of Richard Storrs Willis of New York city, and niece of Nathaniel P. Willis, and their children were: Hilda, an artist; and Edna Ward, wife of Rear Adm. Washington Lee Capps, chief constructor, U. S. N. He died at his home in Roslyn, N. Y., July 5, 1918.

DREW, Francis Webb, physician and surgeon, was born at Egham, near Windsor, England, May 6, 1851, son of James and Harriett (Cox) Drew. His father was a physician, and a brother, Dr. Alfred Drew, was physician to Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales. He received his preliminary education in England and later removed to Africa where he was in practice for several years. He came to the United States in 1882 and again took up the study of his profession at Keokuk, Iowa, entering the Keokuk Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1886. Removing to Missouri he was a widely known practitioner in Macon and Linn counties for thirty years. He had a peculiar genius for medicine. He was possessed of keen intuition and a knowledge of human nature, which, combined with unusual scientific attainments rendered him both astute and accurate as a diagnostician and as a consultant his advice upon the treatment and management of diseases was always practical and helpful. For suffering and misfortune he had large sympathy, unusual even among physicians. He was first married to Kate, daughter of Dr. Joseph Allison of Barrow in Furness, England; they had four children: Ernest F., a broker in New York; Josephine, Blanche and Barrett E. Drew. She died in 1889, and in 1905 he was married to Mrs. Anna (Hart) Cross, daughter of Robert D. Hart, a lawyer of Kentucky and grand-niece of the noted sculptor, Joel T. Hart. They had two children: Lorna and Dorothy Drew. Dr. Drew was a member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Society, St. Louis Medical Society, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. He found his chief recreation in fishing and hunting. Politically he was a Democrat, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25, 1919.

WALWORTH, James Jones, manufacturer, was born in Canaan, N. H., Nov. 18, 1808, son of George and Philura (Jones) Walworth, and a descendant of William Walworth, who came to this country from England and settled in Fisher's Island, N. Y., and Groten, Conn., in 1689, and was the progenitor of nearly all of that name in the United States. His wife was Mary Seaton, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Avery, and their son Charles and his wife Lucy Harris, who were the grandparents of our subject. James Jones Walworth was educated in the schools of his native town, and at the academies of Thetford, Vt., and Salisbury, N. H. After teaching school for three winters, he was employed for ten years in the hardware business of Alexander H. Twombly & Co., Boston, Mass. He then became a partner of Scudder, Park & Co., Boston, and later, superintendent of the Canton Hardware Co. In 1842 Mr. Walworth and his wife's brother, Joseph Nason, introduced the steam heating industry into the United States. During a visit to England Mr. Nason had seen and become impressed with the possibilities of a high-pressure hot-water apparatus known as the Perkins Apparatus, sold by J. Perkins & Co. of London. Upon his return to this country he interested his brother-in-law in the subject and organizing the firm of Walworth & Nason in 1841, purchased a small store in New York, and began to manufacture their own goods. The next year they also established a plant at Boston and in June, 1842, they installed the first hot water heating outfit in America in the counting house of the Middlesex Co., Lowell, Mass. Subsequently, under Mr. Walworth's personal direction, the new system was installed in numerous woolen and cotton mills and other large buildings in New England several years before any other company entered the field. In 1853 he equipped the White House at Washington, D. C., with its first hot water heating system and one which gave perfect satisfaction. The firm also introduced into this country the steam fan-blower, a system of ventilation, first applying it in the Boston custom house in 1846. When Walworth & Nason began business they encountered many manufacturing difficulties, owing to the lack of knowledge here about fittings, joints and valves and to the fact that wrought iron pipe was not made in America. The partners wrestled with these difficulties and through the resourcefulness of Mr. Walworth and the inventive genius of Mr. Nason they were gradually overcome. In 1843 they developed malleable iron fittings and the globe and angle valves. In 1845, in place of large iron pipes six inches or more in diameter, which they had been using to convey steam from the boiler to pipes strung on the walls of buildings, they adopted pipes of three-fourths to one inch in diameter, which proved much more effective. This was the real beginning of steam heating, and two years later, after a trip to England to obtain information about pipe and tube mills, he organized and became president of the Wonalancet Tube & Iron Co., which erected a large pipe mill at Edgeworth, near Boston, the first tube mill in the United States. Financial embarrassment due to insufficient capital and stringency in the money market brought this promising enterprise to an end and also involved the firm of Walworth & Nason, resulting in the separation of the New York and Boston houses in 1852, Mr. Nason going to New York and the Boston house becoming J. J. Walworth & Co. In spite of this reverse in fortune, the latter concern soon was enjoying a large and prosperous trade, becoming one of the chief sources of supply for all sorts of fittings, valves and tools, made of iron, brass or steel. It was reorganized in 1872 as the Walworth Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $400,000, Mr. Walworth becoming president and retaining that position until 1890, when he withdrew from active duties. The company, however, has kept abreast of the



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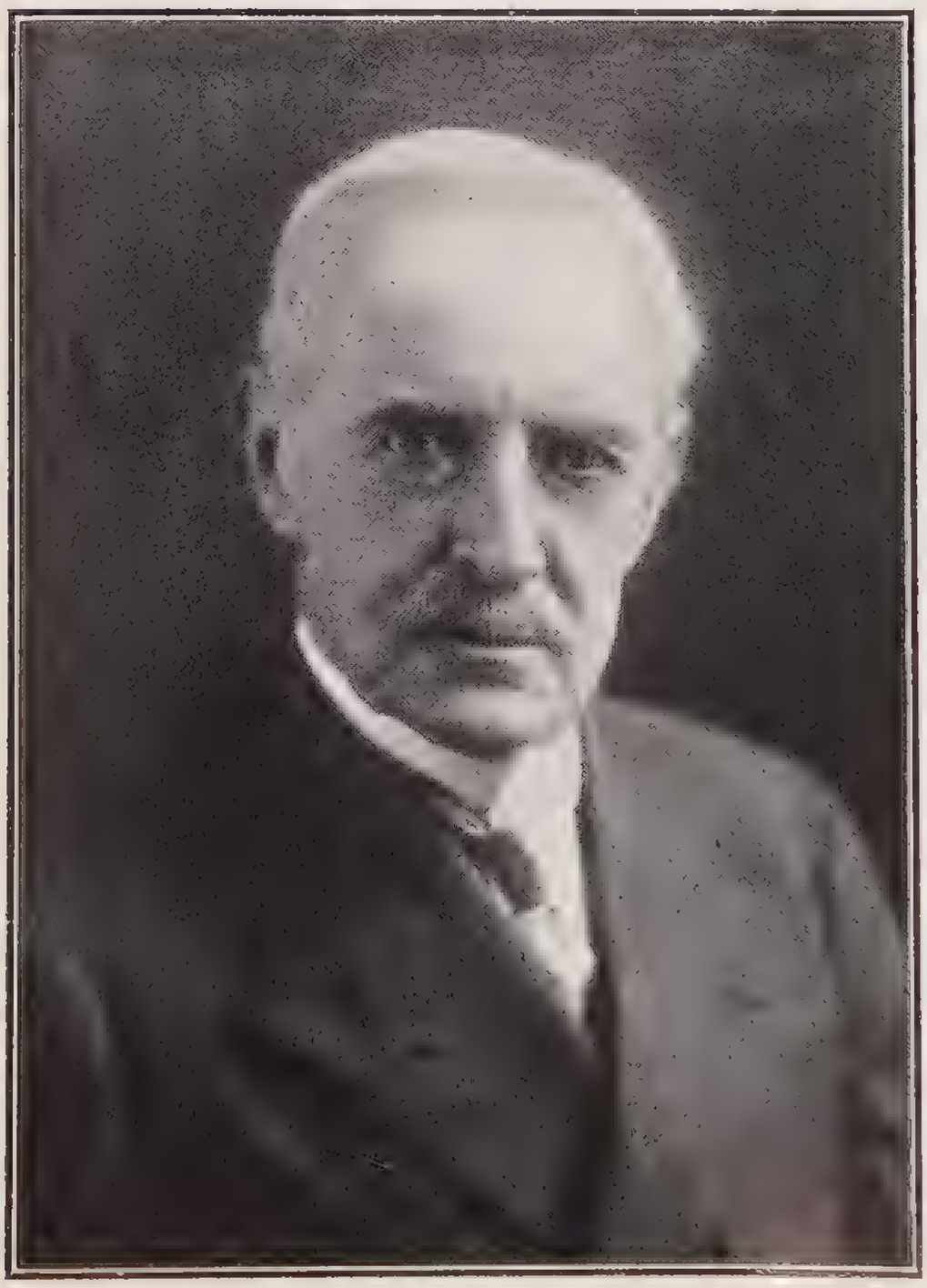
FRANCIS WEBB DREW



JOHN SPARHAWK, JR.
LAWYER



GEORGE M. BARNES
BANKER



JAMES A. LEECH
BANKER



IRVIN S. COBB
JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR

constantly changing requirements of modern industry and it is today one of the largest producers and distributors of steam, gas, water, oil and air-line fittings and valves in the United States. The company is also the originator of the famous stillson wrench, the first model of which was made in the Walworth factory. Mr. Walworth was also president of the Malleable Iron Fittings Co., Massachusetts Steam Heating Co., Union Flax Mills Co. and the Consolidated Gas Co. In 1870–71 he represented the city of Newton in the state legislature. He was one of the founders of the Lasell Female Seminary in Auburndale, Mass., and was also president of the educational society in that village. He was one of the founders of the Congregational churches in Auburndale and Newtonville, was long a member of the First Church in Newton Center, and upon removing to Boston joined the Park Street Church. Mr. Walworth was the soul of business integrity. He so dealt with his employees that they regarded him as their personal friend. Their welfare, their contentment and prosperity, including even the comfort of their homes, were always dear to him. He was married, (1) in 1837, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Leavitt Nason, and sister of Joseph Nason, his early partner, by whom he had one son, Arthur Clarence Walworth. Mrs. Walworth died in June, 1886, and he was married (2) in 1888, to Mrs. Lydia Sawyer, widow of Stephen L. Sawyer, a former partner. He died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 28, 1896.

SPARHAWK, John, Jr., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1857, son of John and Hetty (Vanuxem) Sparhawk, and a descendent of Nathaniel Sparhawk who came to this country from Dedham, England, in 1638, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His great-grandfather, Dr. John Sparhawk, was a surgeon in the colonial army during the war of the revolution. His father, John Sparhawk, Sr., was a dry goods merchant of Philadelphia; a founder of the Young Men's Christian Association there, and vice-president of the Philadelphia Bible Society. He received his preliminary education in private and public schools, studied law in Philadelphia under the preceptorship of Judge Robert N. Willson and Richard C. Dale, and was admitted to the bar, joining his father and brother, Charles Wurts Sparhawk, in the law firm of John & C. W. Sparhawk. He soon became recognized as an able and convincing jury lawyer. After a severe attack of facial paralysis, he confined his practice almost entirely to corporation business. Probably no man in Philadelphia was so frequently called upon for inspirational messages before important religious and civic meetings. His memory was marvelous; his capacity for work prodigious; his alertness of mind and courage in attacking difficult problems and his unswerving will to accomplish large tasks were his dominating traits of character. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Union League, the Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of the War of 1812, the Browning Society and the New England Society. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. For some years he was treasurer of the Museum and of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, and was treasurer of three Babylonian expeditions conducted by Drs. H. V. Hilprecht and J. H. Haines. He was married Feb. 25, 1896, to Alice Gallaudet, daughter of Henry Clay Trumbull (q.v.) and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25, 1918.

BARNES, George Mortimer, banker, was born in Troy, N. Y., July 11, 1851, son of Mortimer and Anna (Bull) Barnes. He completed his education at the Rome (N. Y.) Academy and entered upon a mercantile career which resulted in his becoming president of the Frontenac Manufacturing Co. of Syracuse. His first position in the banking business was that of vice-president of the Commercial Bank of Syracuse. In 1903 he helped to organize the Syracuse Trust Co., and was its treasurer until 1911, when he returned to the Commercial Bank as vice-president. He was the principal founder of the Central City Trust Co. in 1913 and was its chief executive until his death. He was a man of remarkable business acumen, quick perception and tireless energy. He was twice married: (1) to Ida Helen Linkfield, of Rome, N. Y., who died in 1903, leaving three children: George Mowry, John Stetson and Lawrence Edward Barnes. He was married (2) Oct. 17, 1904, to Agnes Vincent, daughter of Dominick Rafferty, of Syracuse, N. Y., by whom he had four children: Lawson, Georgiana, Victoria and Virginia Barnes. Mr. Barnes died at Frontenac, N. Y., July 22, 1916.

LEECH, James Anderson, banker, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., June 4, 1843, son of Andrew and Mary Bell (Anderson) Leech, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, became a coal merchant in Pittsburgh. The son received his education in the public schools of Louisville, Ky., to which city his parents removed in 1858, and began business life in the employ of a wholesale dry goods firm. In 1866, without his solicitation, he was appointed teller in the Falls City Bank. He became cashier of the Bank of Louisville in 1873 and in 1882 was called to the active management of the Louisville City National Bank, of which he was elected president in 1887. When the latter institution went out of existence in 1899 he retired from active business cares. He was president of the City Fire & Marine Co.; vice-president of the Louisville Gas Co., the Kentucky Wagon Co., Turner, Day & Woolworth Co., and the Ohio Valley Cement Co., and a director in the Columbia Trust Co. He was vice-president of the Industrial School of Reform and a trustee of the School for the Blind. Politically he was a Republican; he attended the Presbyterian church and was a Knight Templar. He was school trustee of Louisville for three years and in 1870 was elected to the common council for a term of three years. Scarlet fever had incapacitated him for service in the Federal army during the civil war, but he joined the home guards and performed clerical duties for the officers. His inability to directly serve his country was a keen disappointment, for patriotism and love of country were dominating traits of character. He found his chief recreation in walking and literary studies, especially history and poetry. He was a man of much moral courage, persistence in service, perseverance in purpose and loyalty in friendship. He was married at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 30, 1873, to Caroline, daughter of Richard Apperson, a lawyer of Mount Sterling, and had one daughter, Carolyn Apperson Leech. He died in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 14, 1919.

COBB, Irvin Shrewsbury, journalist and author, was born in Paducah, Ky., June 23, 1876, son of Joshua Clark and Manie Marshall (Saun-

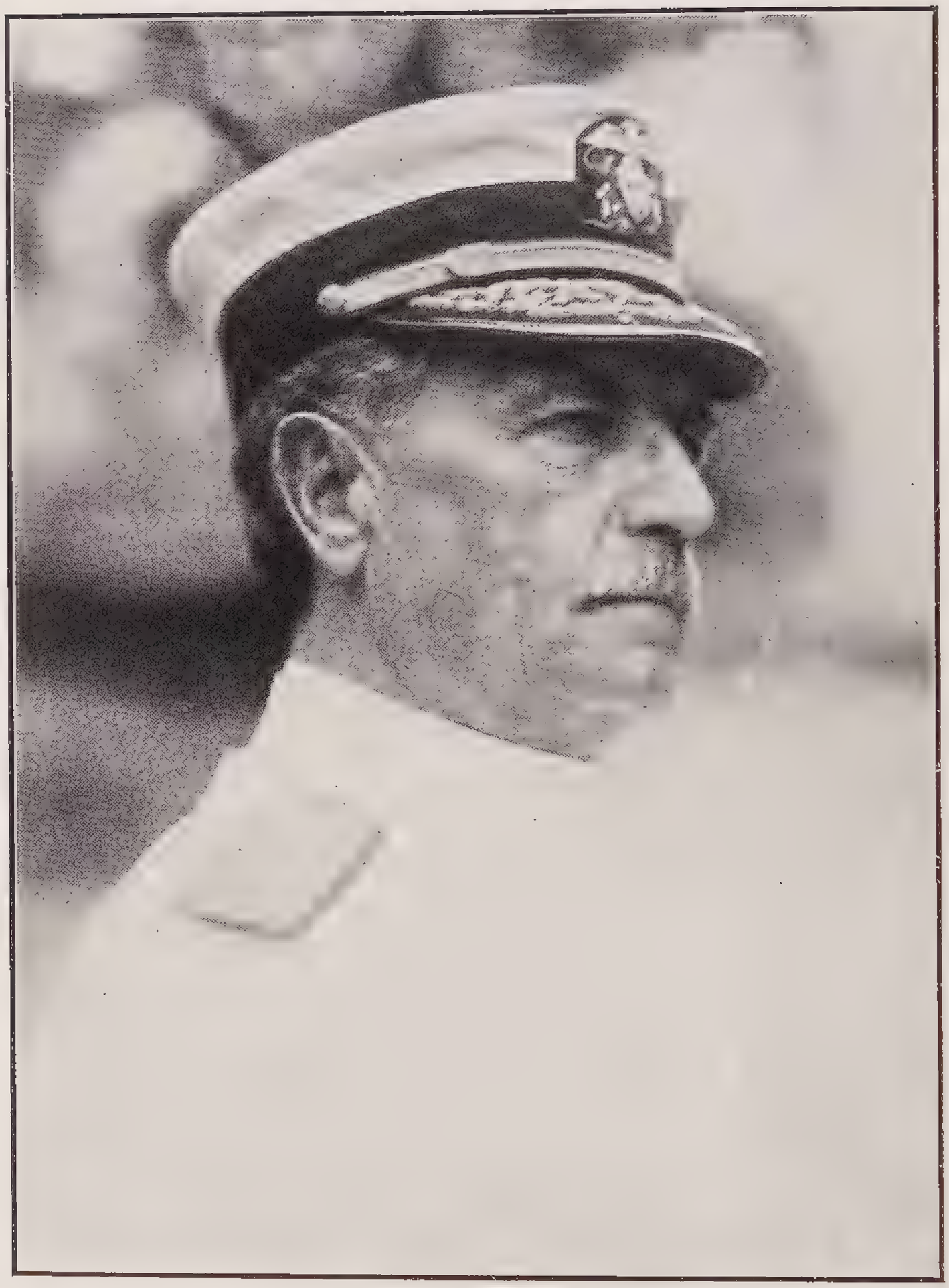
ders) Cobb, and a descendant of James Cobb, of Irish descent, one of three brothers who emigrated from Harwich, England to Jamestown, Va., early in the seventeenth century, and married a daughter of Robert Lewis, a native of Wales, who had settled in Albemarle county, Va. From them the line is traced through their son Robert Cobb and his wife Hannah Swain; their son Gideon and his wife Mary Willard; their son Giles and his wife Jane Davis; their son John and his wife Mary Clendennin; their son Robert and his wife Lucinda Temple; their son Sirenus and his wife ——— Skinner; their son Gideon Dyer and his wife Modena Clark; and their son Robert Livingston and his wife Cornelia Mims, who were the grandparents of Irvin Cobb. His father, two maternal uncles and two paternal uncles volunteered in the civil war, on the Confederate side. He attended public and private schools at Paducah, Ky., until the age of sixteen, when he entered his chosen field of journalism as a reporter on the "Paducah Daily News." His natural vein of humor at once attracted attention and he began to contribute short articles and caricatures to comic weeklies. At the age of nineteen he became the editor of the "Paducah Daily News" and from 1898 to 1901 he was a staff correspondent and writer of the "Sour Mash" column of the "Louisville (Ky.) Evening Post." In the latter year he became managing editor of the "Paducah News-Democrat," a position which he filled until 1904, when he removed to the Mecca of all American newspapermen, New York city. He was editor of the humor section of the New York "Evening Sun" for one year, and then went over to the staff of the New York "Evening World" and "Sunday World," as staff humorist and special writer. He was on the staff of the "World" until 1911, when he joined the forces of the "Saturday Evening Post" as staff contributor, and has since continued in that relation. During 1914–15, and again in 1918 he represented the "Post" as war correspondent on the European battlefield. Returning from his first visit to the battle fronts in 1915, he delivered a series of lectures throughout the United States and Canada on "What I Saw at the Front," and was so successful in this new venture that the lecture was repeated in the years 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921. For his services to France in connection with the war Mr. Cobb was elected a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Republic in 1919. In 1918 and in 1921 he was appointed colonel on the staffs of governors of Kentucky. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Georgia in 1918 and from Dartmouth College in 1919. Mr. Cobb is the author of numerous short stories which have appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" and other periodicals and magazines, as well as the author of a number of books and plays. His published books are "Back Home" (1912); "Cobb's Anatomy" (1912); "The Escape of Mr. Trimm" (1913); "Cobb's Bill of Fare" (1913); "Roughing It De Luxe" (1914); "Europe Revised" (1914); "Paths of Glory" (1915); "Old Judge Priest" (1915); "Fibble, D.D." (1916); "Speaking of Operations . . ." (1916); "Local Color" (1916); "Speaking of Prussians . . ." (1917); "Those Times and These" (1917); "The Thunders of Silence" (1918); "The Glory of the Coming" (1918); "Eating in Two or Three Languages" (1919); "The Life of the Party" (1919); "From Place to Place" (1919); "Oh, Well, You Know How Women Are!" (1919); "The Abandoned Farmers" (1920); "One-Third Off" (1921); "A Plea for Old Cap Collier" (1921); "Sundry Accounts" (1922); and "J. Poindexter, Colored" (1922). He is also the author of a number of series of articles written for various newspapers, newspaper syndicates and magazines. They include the "New York Through Funny Glasses" series, "The Hotel Clerk"; "Live Talks with Dead Ones"; "Making Peace at Portsmouth"; "Twixt the Bluff and the Sound"; "Shakespeare's Seven Ages and Mine"; "The Island of Adventure," etc. His plays are "Funabashi," a musical comedy, written in collaboration with Safford Waters, produced in 1907; "Mr. Busybody," a musical skit, produced in 1908; "Sergeant Bagby," a one-act play, written in collaboration with Bozeman Bulger, and produced in 1913; "Guilty as Charged," a one-act play, written in collaboration with Harry Burke and produced in 1915; "Under Sentence," a drama written in collaboration with Roi Cooper Megrue, and produced in 1916. In 1915 was produced "Back Home," a comedy written by Bayard Veiller and based on stories by Mr. Cobb; and in 1919 was produced "Boys Will Be Boys," a play by Charles O'Brien Kennedy, based on a story of that name by Mr. Cobb. Mr. Cobb is a speaker as well as an author, and has delivered numerous speeches, in addition to his lectures, throughout the country. At the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, held at Birmingham, Ala., in 1916, he delivered the chief oration. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Southern Society, of New York; the Kentuckians, Society of Colonial Wars, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Lambs, Green Room, Dutch Treat, Coffee House, Sleepy Hollow, Authors and Lotos clubs of New York, the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, Ga., the Family Club of San Francisco and the Minor Prophets of Toledo, O. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing. He was married at Savannah, Ga., June 20, 1900, to Laura Spencer Baker, daughter of Marcus Stevens Baker, of Savannah, and has one daughter: Elisabeth Cobb.

PARKER, Dexter Wright, manufacturer, was born at Meriden, Conn., Nov. 23, 1849, son of Charles (q.v.) and Abi Lewis (Eddy) Parker. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Parker, who came from England prior to 1644 and settled in Connecticut. From him and his wife, Elizabeth, widow of John Potter, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Bassett; their son Edward and his first wife Jerusha Merriam; their son Joel and his wife Susannah Hotchkiss, and their son Stephen Parker and his second wife Rebecca (Stone) Ray, who were the grandparents of Dexter Wright Parker. Stephen Parker (VI) was a soldier of the war of the revolution. As a mere youth, Charles Parker, father of the subject, entered the service of a manufacturer of pewter buttons. At twenty-three, on a capital of $70, he began the manufacture of coffee mills, later making also other small wares, including waffle irons. He subsequently established his factory at Meriden, Conn., adding four great plants to the central one, and there was first to introduce steam power into the manufactories of the city. His plants produced a variety of goods in iron, silver and other metals, such as coffee mills, wood screws, bench vises, spectacles, eyeglasses, shade-rollers, spoons, ladles, scales, door-

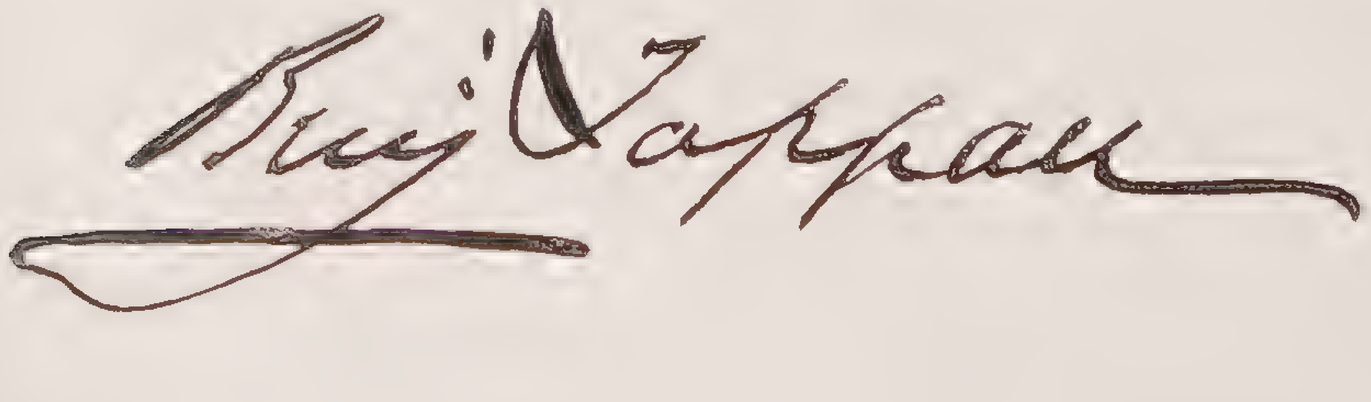


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Dexter W. Parker.



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latches, handles, hinges, window-fasteners, machinery, clocks, machinists' tools and the celebrated Parker breech-loading double-barreled shot-gun. At the Parker clock factory were made the nickel alarm clocks which won their way to great popularity. The gun factory was conducted as Parker Bros. The main factory, known as the Chas. Parker Co., made more piano stools, benches, music racks and cabinets than any other concern in the world, and manufactured as well piano scarfs and covers. Until 1905 it operated the plant known as the Meriden Curtain Fixture Co. The Chas. Parker Co., incorporated in 1876 with capital stock of $500,000, with Charles Parker as president, had a reputation extending all over the world. Charles Parker was first mayor of Meriden, and gave a part of Hubbard Park to the city. Dexter W. Parker received his preliminary education at Russell's Collegiate and Commercial School, New Haven, Conn., and was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1870. After active service as second lieutenant with the 6th United States cavalry in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas and the Rio Grande border, he returned to Meriden and began his extended business career as his father's partner. In 1878, when the firm was merged into a corporation, he became secretary and treasurer of the Chas. Parker Co., and finally, with his brother, Charles E. Parker, assumed the entire management. Upon the death of his parent he succeeded him as president of the corporation. He is also a director in the City Savings Bank, and was formerly a director in the First National Bank of Meriden. He is a member of the Home and Highland clubs, Meriden, and is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in travel. He is unmarried.

RIDDLE, Harry Carson, judge, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 4, 1869, son of James H. and Rosanna Elizabeth (Carson) Riddle, grandson of George R. and Mary Ann (Williams) Riddle, and a descendant of John Riddle, who came from the highlands of Scotland in the eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Allegheny, Pa., and Denver, Colo. While studying law, he spent five years as a ranchman, completing his law studies in Denver under the preceptorship of Charles H. Brierly. He was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1896 and has since practiced in Denver, where he has also been a leader in Republican politics. He served two years on the first election commission of Denver under the 1904 charter, and in 1906 he was elected judge of the district court for a six-year term. From 1915 to 1919 he was a member of the state board of pardons. He is a member of the board of trustees and vice-president of Westminster University, and is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the national, state and city bar associations, the Interlachen Golf and Lakewood Country clubs of Denver. Aside from his professional activities he is a director in several Colorado mining companies. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married May 27, 1905, to Elsie Carlton, daughter of Prof. J. E. Ayers of Denver, Colo., and has three children: Carson; Lucy Ayers; and Elizabeth Rea Riddle.

TAPPAN, Benjamin, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., Apr. 12, 1856, son of Benjamin S. Tappan and Jane (Nichols) Tappan. His father was a lawyer of prominence and was district-attorney of New Orleans, and died in battle in the civil war. The son received his preliminary education in Helena, Ark., and was graduated at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1876, and appointed midshipman; promoted ensign, 1879; lieutenant, junior grade, 1886; lieutenant, 1891; lieutenant commander, 1899; commander, 1905; and captain, 1908. He served successively on the "Kearsarge," "Tennessee" (flagship Asiatic squadron), 1876-78; "Franklin," 1879; "Constellation," 1879–81; "Trenton" (flagship Mediterranean squadron); "New Hampshire," 1882–84; "Saratoga," North Atlantic squadron, 1884–87; bureau of navigation, and office of naval intelligence, Washington, 1888–91; "Newark," North Atlantic squadron and flagship Mediterranean squadron, 1891–93; commanded and fitted out the Christopher Columbus caravel "Niña" at Cadiz, Spain, in 1892; "Miantonomah," North Atlantic squadron, 1893–94; equipment duty, navy yard, New York, 1895–96; "Amphitrite," 1896–97; "Raleigh," Mediterranean and Asiatic squadron, 1897–98, and he was in command of the captured Spanish gunboat "Callao" during 1898–99. For the services of the "Callao" at the capture of Manila he was commended by Adm. Dewey in dispatches to the department and was advanced five numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. He took part in many engagements during the insurrection in the Philippines; was especially commended in dispatches by Rear Adm. Watson for part taken by the "Callao" at the capture of Dagupan, Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, in coöperation with the forces under Maj. Gen. Wheaton. He was in charge of the branch hydrographic office, Baltimore, 1900–01; was senior aid to Rear Adm. Coghlan, commanding the New York navy yard, 1904–05; commanded the "Petrel," Pacific fleet, 1905–09; was in charge of the 7th lighthouse district, also member of the board of inspection and survey, Washington; commanded "Kearsarge," "Kentucky," and "Indiana," 1909–10; commander of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., 1910–11; supervisor of United States naval auxiliary service, colliers, supply and hospital ships, 1911; commandant naval stations, Olongapo and Cavite, P. I., Apr. 11, 1913, to Nov. 20, 1915, and retired for injuries received in line of duty with rank of rear admiral Apr. 26, 1916. He was recalled for service during the world war and placed in charge of the harbors of New York, April, 1917. He was the commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, Apr. 26, 1917–Oct. 21, 1918, and then of the 8th naval district, New Orleans, where he served until within a few months of his death. He was married at Altha Hall, Va., Oct. 26, 1918, to Alice W. Tyssowski, daughter of James W. Green, of Virginia, and died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1919.

CANTEY, James, lawyer, soldier and planter, was born in Camden, S. C., Dec. 30, 1818, son of John and Emma Susanna (Richardson) Cantey, grandson of James and Martha (Whitaker) Cantey; great-grandson of James Cantey; great-great-grandson of John and Mary (McGirtt) Cantey; great-great-great-grandson of William Cantey and great-great-great-great-grandson of Tige Canty, one of the earliest settlers of South Carolina. Following his graduation from the South Carolina college in 1833, he studied law in Charleston, S. C., being admitted to the bar soon after. He served two terms in the state

legislature and enlisted for the Mexican war service, being commissioned second lieutenant in Capt. Moffatt's company, Palmetto regiment. He was wounded once and made captain in the battle before the City of Mexico. After the war he pursued the life of a planter but the outbreak of the civil war found him again prepared for military service. He was elected colonel of the 15th Ala. infantry. As commander of Trimble's brigade, he defeated the federals in the battle of Cross Keys, for which he won the praise of Gen. Stonewall Jackson and a brigadier generalship. At Mobile, Ala., he organized a brigade, composed of the 17th, 21st and 29th Alabama and the 37th Mississippi regiments. He surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., Apr. 26, 1865, and returning to his plantation lived in retirement until his death. He was married Apr. 14, 1853, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Crowell Benton and had three children: John; Samuel Benton; and Mary M., wife of James Autrey Alexander. He died at Fort Mitchell, Ala., June 30, 1874.

WOOD, Sterling Alexander Martin, lawyer, legislator and soldier, was born in Florence, Ala., Mar. 17, 1823, son of Alexander Hamilton and Mary Esther (Evans) Wood, grandson of Basil and Margaret (Richardson) Wood, and great-grandson of Leighton Wood, founder of the family in the colonies, who settled in Hanover county, Va., and joined the patriots in the revolutionary war, being disinherited by his father in England for that act. He was graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., in 1841, and after studying law privately, was admitted to the bar in January, 1844. He opened an office at Lebanon, Tenn., and among his clients was the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, of which he was the attorney from its beginning until his death. He was solicitor of the fourth judicial circuit in Alabama, during 1851–57, represented Lauderdale county in the Alabama legislature in 1857–58 and edited the Florence, Ala., "Gazette" in 1859–60. The Florence Guards, the volunteer company of which Wood was captain, was incorporated with the 7th Alabama infantry. Wood was elected colonel shortly after and commissioned brigadier general Jan. 31, 1862. At Shiloh he commanded the 8th Alabama, 9th Arkansas, 27th, 44th and 55th Tennessee regiments, 16th Alabama and 3d Mississippi battalions, Harper's battery and Avery's company of Georgia dragoons. A severe wound in the head at Perryville forced him to retire temporarily. He was again sent to the Alabama legislature in 1882, serving one term. He was married in 1849 to Lelia, daughter of Maj. Jesse Leftwitch of Florence, and their children were: William J.; Sterling A.; Bernard A.; Rose, wife of Alfred E. Beall; Lillie E., wife of Walter Harris; Mary V., wife of Percy Hairston; Lelia E.; and Beulah E. Wood. He died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 26, 1891.

TAYLOR, Frank, contractor and builder, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., Jan. 8, 1844, son of William and Mary (Kelly) Taylor; grandson of Amos Taylor and great-grandson of William Taylor, a native of Knox county, Me., and a soldier of the war of the revolution. He received his education in the district schools; at the Lyman Richardson School near Harford, Pa., and at the Hawley (Pa.) Select School. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in company C, 151st Pa. volunteer infantry, which was a unit in the 1st division of the 1st corps, army of the Potomac. He served successively under Gens. Burnside, Hooker and Meade and was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Following the war he taught school for two years, and going West in 1867, was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Co. at Junction City, Kan., and later was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in the maintenance of way department. In 1888 he became a general contractor and builder. He built among others the Centennial high school, Pueblo; the county building, Denver; five of the buildings of Fort Logan, Colo.; the Pueblo county court house; and most of the buildings of the Colorado State Hospital. These and many more stand as monuments to his skill and ability in his profession. After retiring from active business Mr. Taylor was a resident of Denver. He was formerly a trustee in the Presbyterian church; politically he was a Republican and he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was twice married, first in November, 1872, to Clara E., daughter of James A. Keech, of Susquehanna county, Pa.; she died in 1901, leaving one son, Frank E. Taylor; and second, July 4, 1906, to Mary Etta, daughter of Henry E. Watson, of Champaign, Ill. Mr. Taylor also had an adopted daughter, Georgia L. Taylor. He died in Denver, Colo., Apr. 11, 1922.

BOND, Walter Huntington, lawyer, was born at Waltham, Mass., Apr. 6, 1878, son of David Taylor and Emma Gertrude (Bigelow) Bond, and a descendant of John Bond, who came from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk county, England, about 1638, settled at Newbury, Mass., and was married to Hester Blakesley, the line being traced through their son John and his wife Emma Graves; their son Edward and his wife Elizabeth Coy; their son Edward and his wife Experience Stone; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Harwood; their son David and his wife Susannah Taylor Southgate; and their son Benjamin Bond and his wife Arathusa Bowen, who were the grandparents of Walter Huntington Bond. He was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1901, was admitted to the New York bar in the same year and began practice in the offices of Judge James B. Dill. Three years later he formed a law partnership with William Arthur Babson, which still continues. Specializing in corporation law, he represents many large corporations in the East and in the Pacific northwest. He is a director in the Arch Crown Manufacturing Co., the American Incorporation Co., the Consolidated Coal Co., the Field & Stream Publishing Co., the Henry A. Gould Co., the New York Die Co., the Republic Coal Co., the United States & Santo Domingo Knitting Co., the William Lane Co. and many other corporations. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He finds his chief recreation in travel and mountain climbing, having climbed many high peaks in America and Europe, including Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, Mt. Blanc and the Matterhorn. He is the governor of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and a member also of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of American Wars, Sons of the Revolution, New England Society, National Republican Club of New York City, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the national, state and local bar associations, the New York Law Institute, the New York Biographical and Genea-



Thomas Taylor



L. E. Reeves

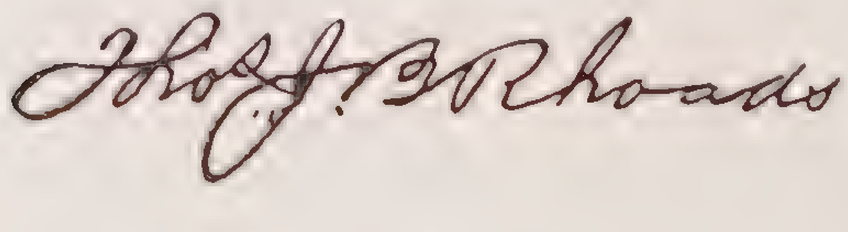


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Walter H. Bond



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logical Society, the University of Michigan Club of New York City, the American Alpine Club of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Swiss Alpine Club of Geneva, Switzerland. He was married at "Cottenham Plantation," Keller, Ga., Apr. 6, 1914, to Mary Madeline, daughter of Richard J. Morgan, and has one son, David Jameson Bond.

GAINES, Edmund Pendleton, physician, was born at St. Stephens, Ala., Oct. 31, 1824, son of William D. and Helen (Toulmin) Gaines. His early education was acquired at Dr. Norman Pinney's private college in Mobile, Ala. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Fearn and was graduated M.D. at the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. After practicing his profession alone for a few years he went into partnership with Dr. Goronway Owen in Toulminville, Ala. At the outbreak of the civil war, Dr. Gaines assumed the superintendence of the Alabama Hospital at Richmond, Va. Harrassed for many years by an attack of tuberculosis, he confined himself almost exclusively to the study of means of preventing and eradicating that disease. His researches enabled him not only to check the spread of the disease in himself but to be of invaluable assistance to other sufferers. He was president of both the Mobile Medical Society and the Alabama State Medical Association, a member of the board of health, a school board commissioner and professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine at the Alabama Medical College. He was married Feb. 12, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of Gen. Theophilus Lindsey, of Toulminville, Ala., and had two children: Toulmin and Amante, who was the wife of Judge Oliver John Semmes. He died in Mobile, Ala., Dec. 7, 1884.

RHOADS, Thomas Jefferson Boyer, physician, surgeon and banker, was born at Boyertown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1837, son of John and Catherine (Boyer) Rhoads. His earliest paternal American ancestor, Matthias Roth, came from the Rhein Pfaltz in 1752 and settled in Colebrookdale township, near Philadelphia, where he bought and worked for some years the first iron furnace built in America. His wife was Anne Elizabeth De Beyer. Their son Jonathan was the grandfather of our subject. The family name was changed to Rhoads near the end of the eighteenth century. Thomas J. B. Rhoads was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1861. Soon thereafter he was commissioned assistant surgeon for the civil war, and saw active service in the Federal hospital at Gloucester Point, Va., and in the field. After the war he began a private practice at Boyertown, where he gave more than half a century to his profession. During the early years of his practice he conducted a drug store. He was a founder of the Boyertown National Bank in 1874 and was its president until 1882, and a year later organized the Farmers' National Bank, of which he was president until his death. He was a director and treasurer of the Boyertown Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; secretary and treasurer of the John Rhoads Mining Co., and trustee of Fairview Cemetery Association. Politically he was a Democrat, and he took a keen interest in all municipal and civic undertakings, holding the offices of councilman, school director and burgess, and president of the board of health. He served as commander of his post, G. A. R., and was a member of the National Geographic Society, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Berks County Historical Society, the Berks County Medical Society, and was a communicant of the Lutheran church. With all his varied interests he found time to write a number of articles on medical subjects as well as several volumes of poetry, issued under the nom-de-plume of "Uncle Jeff." His chief recreation was reading. Kindly, warm-hearted and sincere, a fair-dealing business man and a skillful surgeon and physician, Dr. Rhoads lived a life that was an inspiration to his friends. He was married at Gilbertsville, Pa., May 10, 1862, to Theresa, daughter of Capt. Henry Leidy, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pa., and had four children, of whom one is still living: Thomas L. Rhoads, colonel, medical corps, United States army, who was physician and aide-de-camp to Pres. William H. Taft, and chief surgeon, first army, American expeditionary forces. Dr. Rhoads died at Boyertown, Pa., Dec. 23, 1919.

REEVES, Jeremiah E., steel manufacturer, was born in Dorsetshire county, England, June 23, 1845, son of George and Martha (Arnold) Reeves. He learned the trade of boiler maker in England and came to the United States in 1867, working in the mills of Cleveland and Pittsburgh to become familiar with all phases of iron manufacturing. In 1872, he organized the Reeves Boiler Works, at Niles, O., and in 1882, with his brother, George Reeves, he built the sheet and bar mills at New Philadelphia, O. These mills were sold to the American Sheet Steel Co. in 1900, but later became a unit in the United States Steel Corporation. In 1884 Mr. Reeves purchased the Dover (O.) Rolling Mills, a small concern, which he transformed into one of the best paying mills in the iron industry. In 1899 the tin plate mill was acquired by the American Tin Plate Co., and the following year the sheet and bar mills were purchased by the American Sheet Steel Co. In 1900 he founded the Reeves Manufacturing Co. at Dover, O., which manufactures black and galvanized sheet steel, corrugated steel, stove pipe, metal ceilings and metal building material. He was president of the company from its organization until his death, and chairman of the board of directors, developing the business until, in 1920, when about 1,000 men were employed at the plant. During the European war he placed the mills in the government's service, his knowledge as an engineer greatly aiding the authorities. To furnish coal for this mill he acquired extensive coal lands, including two mines in Fairfield township, and operated them under the title of the Reeves Coal Co., which was later consolidated with the Reeves Manufacturing Co. of Dover. He owned sixty-four miles of traction line known as the Toledo, Fostoria & Findlay Railway Co., which enters the four cities in Ohio of Toledo, Fostoria, Findlay and Bowling Green. He was chairman of its board of directors, and also president of the Reeves Banking & Trust Co. He found his chief recreation in walking and in overseeing the operations of his numerous farms. He was a Mason, was affiliated with the Republican party, was a member of the electoral college in 1908, and he attended the Moravian church. Mr. Reeves was married on Aug. 9, 1869, to Jane, daughter of David Rees, a manufacturer of Wales, and had four children: Samuel J.; Lillian, wife of Conrad C. Fernsell; Louise, wife of Otto E. Scheffer; and Agnes, wife of Herbert C. Greer. He died at Dover, O., July 11, 1920.

BENSON, John Thomas, animal expert, curator, Boston Zoo, was born at Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, Eng., June 16, 1873, son of Thomas and Sarah Mary (Biscombe) Benson. His father was an exhibitor of wild animals. John Thomas Benson was educated in the common schools, and his connection with what became his life work was made when he was but five years old, in his father's menagerie. Since that he has been continuously connected with menageries and "zoos" and has traveled all over the world establishing exhibits, and studying and collecting wild animals. In addition to his practical experience in training and caring for wild animals, he has made a study of zoölogy and has contributed numerous articles on the subject to magazines and newspapers. He came to the United States in 1889. In 1898 he established and became director of the zoölogical gardens at Norumbega Park, Auburndale, Mass., a position which he has since held. He stocked the Adirondacks with moose for the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission in 1900, and two years later established and became director of the zoölogical gardens at Lexington Park, Lexington, Mass., still (1921) holding that position. In 1904 he established another zoölogical exhibit at Providence, R. I., and was its owner from 1904 until 1905. In 1907 Mr. Benson went to Cuba, and established in the city of Havana the Palatino Park zoölogical exhibit at a cost of $250,000, remaining as its director until 1909, when he went to Kingston, Jamaica, and established and became the owner of a zoölogical garden in that city. He remained there until 1910, when he returned to Havana and became the owner of a "zoo" there, returning to the United States in 1911. In the winter of 1911-12 the city council of Boston decided to set aside a fund for the creation of a zoölogical garden in that city. Because of his long experience with wild animals, and particularly because of his experience as director of the Norumbega Park "zoo," which gave him ample opportunity to study the effect of the Massachusetts climate on wild animals, Mr. Benson was selected to establish the garden. He immediately went to Europe and spent the winter in studying twenty-five of the leading zoölogical exhibits there, and in securing specimens for the Boston "zoo." He established the exhibit in Boston and was its director during 1912 and 1913. In addition to his connection with the various zoölogical ventures named Mr. Benson is president of the United Attraction Co., of Boston; and president of the Inter-State Hotel Co., also of Boston.

WILSON, Charles Moseman, lawyer, was born at Ionia, Mich., Oct. 10, 1858, son of Henry J. and Helen (Moseman). He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1880 with the degree A.B., and at the college of law of that institution in 1882 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Michigan and began the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids as an associate in the offices of Champlin & Moore. Later he formed a partnership with John More, under the firm name of More & Wilson. For years he was regarded as a leader in Democratic politics in his native state, and twice was the nominee of his party for justice of the Michigan supreme court, leading his ticket in 1917. For years he was a member of the board of state bar examiners, and was a member of the Grand Rapids board of public works. He was a member of the board of control of Alma (Mich.) College, and he was a trustee and elder of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Grand Rapids. He held membership in various bar associations and was a 32d degree Mason. For years he was affectionately heralded by his friends as the "One Man Trust Company" because so frequently citizens made him the administrator of their estates and the adviser of their families. Had his party not been hopelessly in the minority he would undoubtedly have occupied seats in high places in Michigan political and judicial life. He was married, June 3, 1891, to Jane Wadsworth Dunning, of Auburn, N. Y. She died Oct. 20, 1897. There are two children: Henry Dunning and Helen Moseman Wilson. Charles Moseman Wilson died at Grand Rapids, June 20, 1917.

MOORE, Robert Emmett, lawyer and banker, was born in Clark county, Ill., Oct. 22, 1849, son of William Henry Harrison and Julia Ann (Hungerford) Moore, and a descendant of Thomas Moore, who came from the north of Ireland about 1740 and settled in Virginia. His father, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., was a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister in Illinois, of which state he became a resident in 1824. The son was graduated with honors at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, in 1869, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1872. He read law at Bloomington and at Champaign, Ill., was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1871, and began the practice of his profession at Lincoln, Neb. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Judge Amasa Cobb (q. v.) and Turner M. Marquett (q. v.), under the firm name of Cobb, Marquett & Moore. This relation continued until 1877, when he relinquished the law in favor of banking, which he has since followed with marked success. In 1886 he was an incorporator of the Security Investment Co., Lincoln, of which he has since been president, and which has obtained recognition as one of the most substantial financial concerns of the state; for years it has been the financial agent of numerous large business institutions throughout the country. Also, for more than a quarter of a century, he has been identified with other financial institutions in his adopted city, and he ranks as one of the most astute and conservative bankers of the state. Politically, he is a Republican. He was elected police judge in 1873 and served as mayor of Lincoln in 1883-85. His administration as mayor was noted for its economy and efficiency. During his term the city water works were begun and were practically completed, under the city ownership, which ownership the city has retained until the present time (1922). In 1887, 1891 and 1893 he served as a member of the Nebraska state senate, and was active in support of all sensible and conservative measures brought before that body. In 1895 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state. Mr. Moore is a member of the Lancaster County Bar Association, the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Round Table Club of Lincoln. He was married at Oquaka, Ill., Dec. 28, 1874, to Emily J., daughter of Dr James Petrie Peterson, of Berlin, Wis.

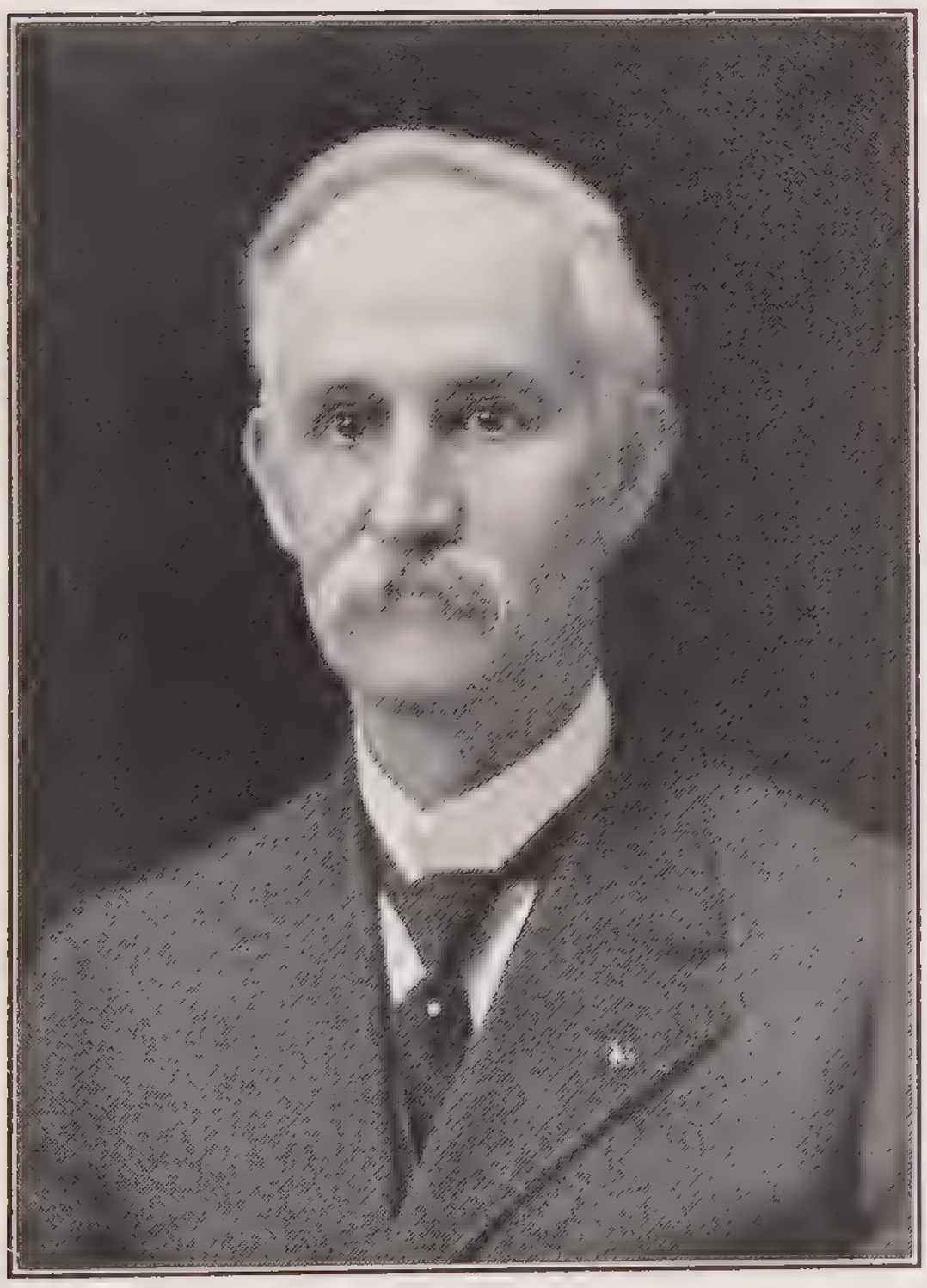
HAMILTON, James Kent, lawyer, was born at Milan, Erie co., O., May 17, 1839, son of Thomas and Sarah O. (Standart) Hamilton. His father, a native of New England, was a merchant in northern Ohio for many years, and was largely interested in the mercantile and shipping interests of Milan and Toledo. The son received his preliminary education in public and private schools. He



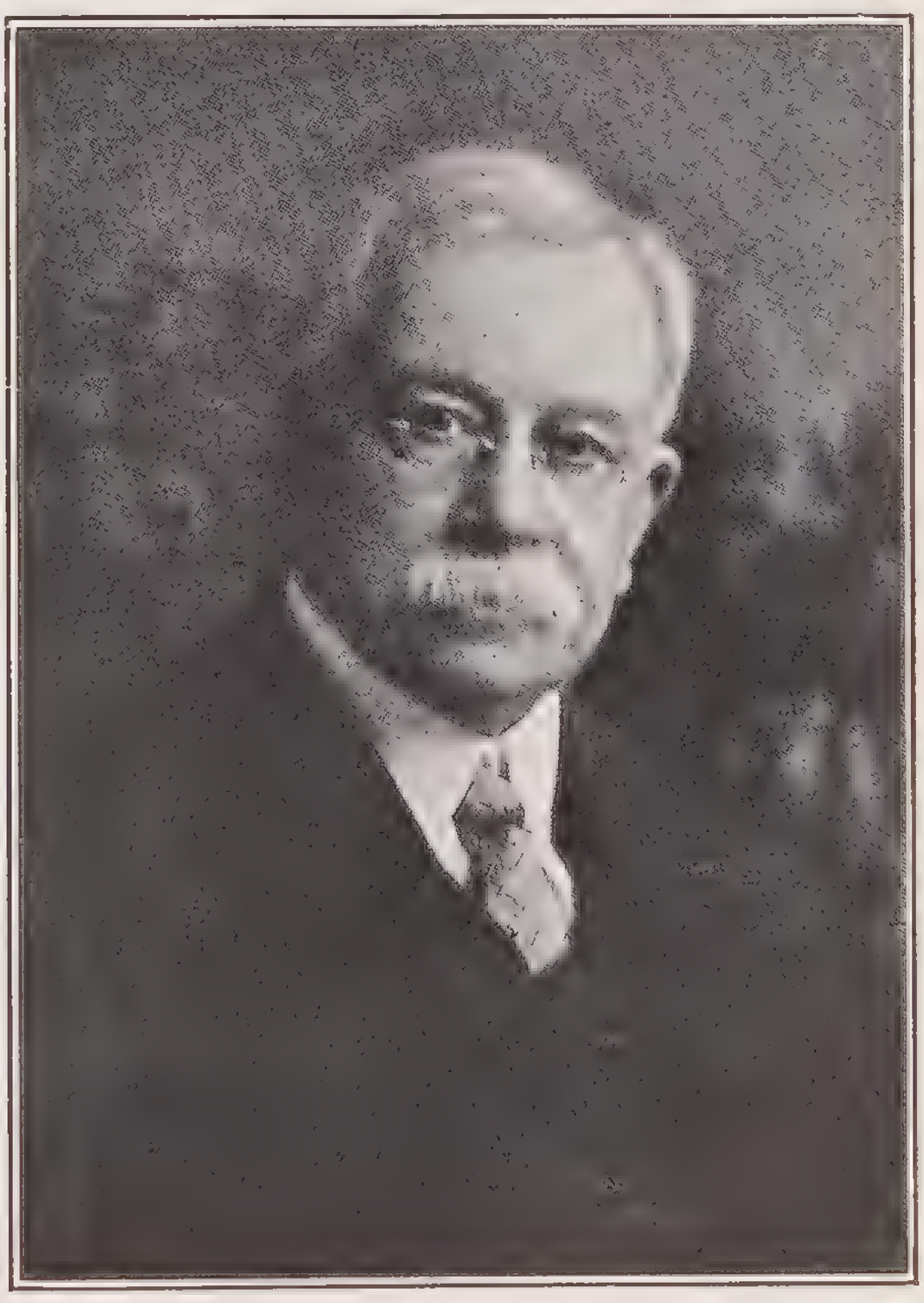
JOHN T. BENSON
CURATOR



CHARLES M. WILSON
LAWYER



ROBERT E. MOORE
LAWYER AND BANKER



JAMES K. HAMILTON
LAWYER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Alvin Dawson

was graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in 1859, with the degree A.B., and received from that institution the degree A.M. in 1862 and the degree LL.D. in 1912. During 1860-61 he was assistant professor of English literature and history in Kenyon College. In 1862 he enlisted for the civil war as private in the 113th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities, being promoted to regimental adjutant and afterwards to captain. He was with the Army of the Cumberland, participating in addition to many others in the battles of Middle Tennessee, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and Sherman's campaign in Georgia. At Chickamauga he served as assistant adjutant-general and chief-of-staff of the brigade commanded by Gen. John G. Mitchell. He was commended for bravery in the reports of Gens. Mitchell, Whitaker and Granger. This brigade was one of two which, under the command of Gen. Steedman, saved the Army of the Cumberland from annihilation. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1865, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Toledo. During 1870-88 he was a member of the firm of Hamilton & Ford, and after 1908 was of the firm of Hamilton, Kirby & Conn, in which his partners were George P. Kirby and Amos L. Conn. He was director, attorney and member of the executive committee Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., and director and counsel of the B. A. Stevens Co. He served as city prosecutor, Toledo, 1867; prosecuting attorney of Lucas county during 1870-71; city solicitor, Toledo, 1875-79, and mayor of Toledo 1887-91, two terms. For twelve years he was a member of the board of sinking fund trustees, and for seven years was a member of the board of education, serving during most of that time as its president. He was judge advocate-general of Ohio on the staff of Gov. Bushnell during 1896-1900, and in 1910 was nominated for congress. He was president of the Toledo charter commission which drafted the present charter, in 1913-14, and for some years he was a member of the Republican state central committee. He was a communicant of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church. He was past commander (1914-15) of the department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and member also Sons of the American Revolution, American Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, Toledo Bar Association, and the Toledo and Commerce clubs, Toledo. He found his chief recreation in driving and boating. Gen. Hamilton's character was simple, sincere and straightforward. In the discharge of his duties to his country, his state, his city, his profession, his family and his friends, his life commands the fullest respect and admiration. His memory will not easily perish from among men. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., July 27, 1898, to Ethel Beecher, daughter of Edward H. Allen, lawyer, banker, and capitalist, of Kansas City; she survives him, with one child: Allen B. Hamilton, Harvard University, 1922. He died in Toledo, O., Dec. 29, 1918.

DAVISON, Alvin, biologist, was born at Hainesburg, Warren co., N. J., Jan. 16, 1868, son of John Cline and Sarah Matilda (Pierson) Davison, and of Scotch and Irish descent. Alvin Davison received his preliminary education in the public schools of Hainesburg and Hackettstown, N. J., and at Blair Hall, Blairstown. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Lebanon (O.) University in 1889, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1891. In that year he became instructor in science at the latter institution, and in 1892–93 was associate principal of the Huntington (Tenn.) State Normal School. In 1893–94 he was a university fellow in biology, and subsequently demonstrator in biology at Princeton University. Later he studied at Freiburg, Germany, under Weissman and Weidersheim. In 1894 he went to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., as instructor in biology; became associate professor the following year, and from 1897 until his death was professor of biology, of which department he was the founder. A number of well-known teachers of biology in the colleges of the eastern United States, and numerous entomologists, bacteriologists and foresters connected with the state and federal governments received their training under him. He will long be remembered as a teacher and a scientific man, and he was also well known as a competent expert witness in both civil and criminal trials. An authority as a bacteriologist his expert blood tests in various murder cases attracted nation-wide attention. He discovered the origin of many infectious diseases, and did much to improve the local milk and water supplies, and to establish medical inspection in public schools. He was much in demand as a lecturer especially by medical associations in various parts of the country. He was a fellow of the American Association of Anatomists, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, and of various other scientific bodies and societies. His text books, over 200,000 copies of which were sold in 1915 alone for use in public and private schools and colleges, included: "Mammalian Anatomy" (1903); "Health Lessons" (books one and two); "Human Body and Health" (advanced, intermediate and elementary; three books), and "Zoology." His list of other publications include: "The Tentacular Apparatus of Amphiuma" (1896); "The Silk Worm for Nature Study" (1905); "The Seventeen Year Cicada" (1901); "Death in School Drinking Cups" (1908); "Dust as a Carrier of Disease in the Schoolroom" (1910); "A Preliminary Contribution to the Development of the Vertebral Column and its Appendages" (1897); "The Camera as an Aid in Zoological Instruction" (1904); "A Microscopical Mount for Museum and Class Work" (1905); "Medical Inspection in the Public Schools" (1910), and "Effective Nature Study in the Grades" (1910). He found his chief recreation in collecting scientific material, and in photography in the various fields of science. His dominating personal characteristics were his love of nature and his great optimism and unusual industry. He had the courage of his convictions, and a deep regard for the rights of others. Princeton gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. He was married at Mill Grove, Morgan co., O., Aug. 11, 1892, to Kate Bell, daughter of Francis Asbury Wells, farmer and stock raiser; she survived him, with three children: Virgil Alvin, electrical engineer; Margaret Andress and Francis Wells Davison. He died in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 31, 1915.

BROWN, Thomas Jefferson, jurist, was born in Jasper county, Ga., July 24, 1836, son of Ervin and Matilda (Burdett) Brown. Thomas Jefferson Brown was educated in the public schools, and on removal to Texas he studied at Baylor University in Independence, where, following the study of the law, he was granted the degree of LL.B. in 1858. He had been admitted to the district court bar in 1857, and two years later was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. He began the practice of his profession in McKinney, Collins co., Tex., where he remained for thirteen years, and in 1872 went to the city of Sherman, which was afterwards

his home. Here he had a distinguished practice for the next twenty years, during which period he represented his district in the Texas house of representatives twice, first in 1888 and then in 1890. In 1892 he was made judge of his district's court, and had served two years there when he was chosen the junior associate justice of the supreme court of Texas. In January, 1911, he succeeded to the post of chief justice, which position he held at the time of his death. He was married Aug. 7, 1859, to Louisa T. Estes. He died at Greenville, Tex., May 26, 1915.

McARTHUR, Robert, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Ashton, England, May 18, 1838, son of John and Jane (Lee) McArthur, who came to America in 1842, settling at Woonsocket, R. I. At fifteen years of age he entered the service of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Woonsocket, continuing for three years and mastering the earlier stages of cotton mill manufacturing. In 1870, having spent four years in various cotton mills in southern New England, he was made superintendent of the Millville (N. J.) Manufacturing Co. In 1873–83 he was employed by the B. B. & R. Knight Co. as agent for the Manchaug Mills, Sutton, Mass. During the ensuing three years he was agent for the Grosvenordale Mills at Grosvenordale and North Grosvenordale, Conn., and in 1887 he became agent for the Pepperel and Laconia corporations at Biddeford, Me., continuing thus until impaired health caused him to resign in 1910. The Pepperel Corporation under his management enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and its stock commanded a high premium. He was highly esteemed by his business associates, and under his wise and humane leadership all friction with operatives was avoided. Mr. McArthur was deeply interested in the library association that bears his name, having purchased the splendid building in which it is housed and giving liberally for its maintenance. The Webber Hospital, secured for Biddeford through his efforts, the Westbrook Seminary and the Universalist church also enjoyed his bounty. At Westbrook Seminary the gymnasium bears his name in honor of his liberality and interest in that institution. He was president of Webber Hospital Association from its organization until his death; president of the McArthur Library Association, the New England Textile Club, Boston, and the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order. During the civil war he served in the engineering corps of the Federal army. A Republican in politics, he invariably avoided public office. A man of remarkable business ability, his citizenship was of the highest order, and his domestic life was ideal. In his will he provided for a home for the aged, to be located at Biddeford. He was married at Smithfield, R. I., May 18, 1861, to Lydia A., daughter of William Swan, of Smithfield; she survives him with two daughters: Lena G. and Jane E., wife of Daniel Owen. Mr. McArthur died at Biddeford, Me., Dec. 23, 1914.

BARNES, John Beaumont, jurist, was born at East Trumbull, Ashtabula co., O., Aug. 26, 1846, son of A. J. S. and Susan M. (Jeffords) Barnes. John B. Barnes was educated in the public schools of East Trumbull and the Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, O. When the civil war broke out he was but fifteen years old, but he soon enlisted as a private in battery E of the 1st Ohio volunteer light artillery, and served during that conflict, being honorably discharged July 10, 1865. He taught school for several years and became interested in the study of law. In 1871 he settled at Ponca, Dixon co., Neb., in the following year was admitted to the bar and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. In November, 1875, he was elected district attorney of the 6th judicial district of his state, and served in that capacity until January, 1879. He was then appointed judge of his district and was elected to that office in the fall of that year. He served until January, 1884, declining a re-election. He then took up the practice of law again and removed to Norfolk, Neb., in 1888. The supreme court had been composed of a chief justice and two associates, and by the statute of 1895 commissioners of that court were created, and by 1901 the latter had become divided into three departments, with three commissioners to a department. Mr. Barnes was the first commissioner of Department No. 2, and so continued for two years, when he was elected a judge of that court. He was re-elected in 1909 and served as a judge of the supreme court until January, 1917, when he retired from the bench, having served his turn as chief justice in 1908-09. While he was a member of the supreme court Judge Barnes wrote the opinion in the case of the State vs. the leading express companies. It is claimed that there was thereby saved to the people many hundreds of thousands of dollars. On retiring from the bench Judge Barnes resumed the practice of his profession. He was married Nov. 29, 1874, to Ida Frances Hannant, of Ponca, Neb., and had three sons: John B. Barnes, Jr.; Alfred Kimball Barnes, and Guy W. Barnes. He died in Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15, 1921.

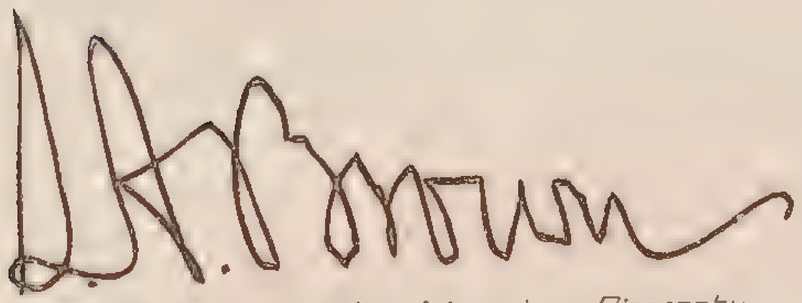
PORTER, Eleanor Hodgman, author, was born at Littleton, N. H., Dec. 19, 1868, daughter of Francis Fletcher and Llewella French (Woolson) Hodgman. On the maternal side she is a direct descendant from Gov. William Bradford of the Mayflower. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Hodgman, who came, presumably, from England and settled at Reading, Mass., in 1663; from him and his wife Mary Morrel the line of descent is traced through their son Josiah and his wife Elizabeth ———; their son Thomas and his wife Abigail Geary; their son Benjamin and his wife Lydia Walker; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Merriam; their son Oliver and his wife Parmela Thompson; and their son Francis and his wife Mary Burns Fletcher, who were the grandparents of Eleanor Hodgman Porter. Thomas Hodgman (3) was a soldier in King Philip's war, while both Benjamin and his son Benjamin served in the war of the revolution, as did nine others of her ancestors. Her father was a druggist. She received her preliminary education in the public schools of Littleton, and subsequently studied under private tutors in Boston, and at the New England Conservatory of Music. Trained for a musician, she was a choir and concert singer for some years; since 1901 she has devoted herself to writing, and is the author of a number of volumes which have been widely popular, and of more than two hundred short stories published in magazines and newspapers. Her publications in book form include: "Cross Currents" (1907); "The Turn of the Tide" (1908); "The Story of Marco" (1911); "Miss Billy" (1911); "Miss Billy's Decision" (1911); "Pollyanna" (1913); "Miss Billy Married" (1914); and "Pollyanna Grows Up" (1915). Of "Miss Billy's Decision" "the Christian Intelligencer" said: "The character of 'Miss Billy' is most admirably conceived, beautiful and lovable, and the



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Robt McArthur





The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

sparkle of her bright, vivacious, simple spirit falls across these pages like dancing sunbeams.'' Of ''Pollyanna'' Leigh Mitchell Hodges wrote in the Philadelphia ''North American'': ''You do not 'read' this little girl. You just return her shout of gladness with a smile and high thanks that she has come your way, your weary way, perhaps. You just fold her to your heart and make her sit down in the very best room of your life and tell her she can never, never go away . . . I know of one person who buried his face in his hands and shook with the gladdest sort of sadness and got down on his knees and thanked the Giver of all Gladness for Pollyanna.'' ''Pollyanna'' alone has sold over 200,000 copies and has been translated into Swedish and into New York point for the blind. Because of the favorite expression of the principal character, and the perennial gladness in her heart, numerous ''Glad Clubs'' have been organized all over the country and abroad. In religion Mrs. Porter is a Congregationalist. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Boston Author's Club, and of various other social clubs and societies. She was married at Springfield, Vt., May 3, 1892, to John Lyman Porter, of Corinth, Vt. She died in Cambridge, Mass., May 21, 1920.

BROWN, Samuel Augustine, physician and surgeon, was born at North Cove, N. C., June 25, 1848, son of John Seawell and Rebecca (Burnett) Brown grandson of Samuel and Olive (Cox) Brown, great-grandson of David Brown and great-great-grandson of David Brown, a Quaker, who came from Scotland in the 18th century and settled first in Philadelphia, Pa., and removed to North Carolina prior to the war of the revolution. On the maternal side he is a great-grandson of Greenberry Burnett, an American soldier in the war of the revolution who was killed in the battle of Kings Mountain, S. C. He was educated privately and at the Marion (N. C.) Academy, and was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1871. After several special courses he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, with rank of ensign, in 1871; promoted passed assistant surgeon in 1874, with rank of master. His wife being ill, and physicians recommending that she be removed to the northwest climate he resigned from the U. S. navy in 1884, with the rank of lieutenant. He then settled at Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory (now S. D.), where he was engaged in general practice until his death. He served as health officer of Sioux Falls, superintendent of the Minnehaha county board of health; a member of the pension board; physician to All Saints School and the Sioux Falls public schools; surgeon to the Illinois Central Railroad Co., and the South Dakota Central Railroad Co.; medical referee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; and chief medical examiner of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was president of the Minnehaha County Medical Society and its successor, the Seventh District Medical Society; the Sioux Valley Medical Association, and the South Dakota Medical Association. He was a 33d degree Mason; filled practically all of the important chairs in the grand lodge, chapter and commandery of South Dakota; received the honorary degree of knight commander, court of honor in the consistory; was grand representative of the grand lodge of Ireland, and a member of the Masonic Veterans Association. From 1898 he was chairman of the South Dakota grand lodge committee on foreign correspondence. A communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and active in the religious welfare work of that denomination, he was senior warden of Calvary parish, and for ten years was a member of the board of trustees and of the bishop's council of advice, diocese of South Dakota, serving in that capacity under three bishops. He found his chief recreation in standard and current literature. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was twice married (1) Sept. 11, 1875, to Clara Kimball Cross, of St. John, N. B. She died in 1889, and he was married (2) Sept. 21, 1896, to Susan Maria, daughter of William Ward, a farmer of Wayland, Mass. He had no children of his own, but during his late years provided a home for several nieces and nephews. He died at Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 5, 1918.

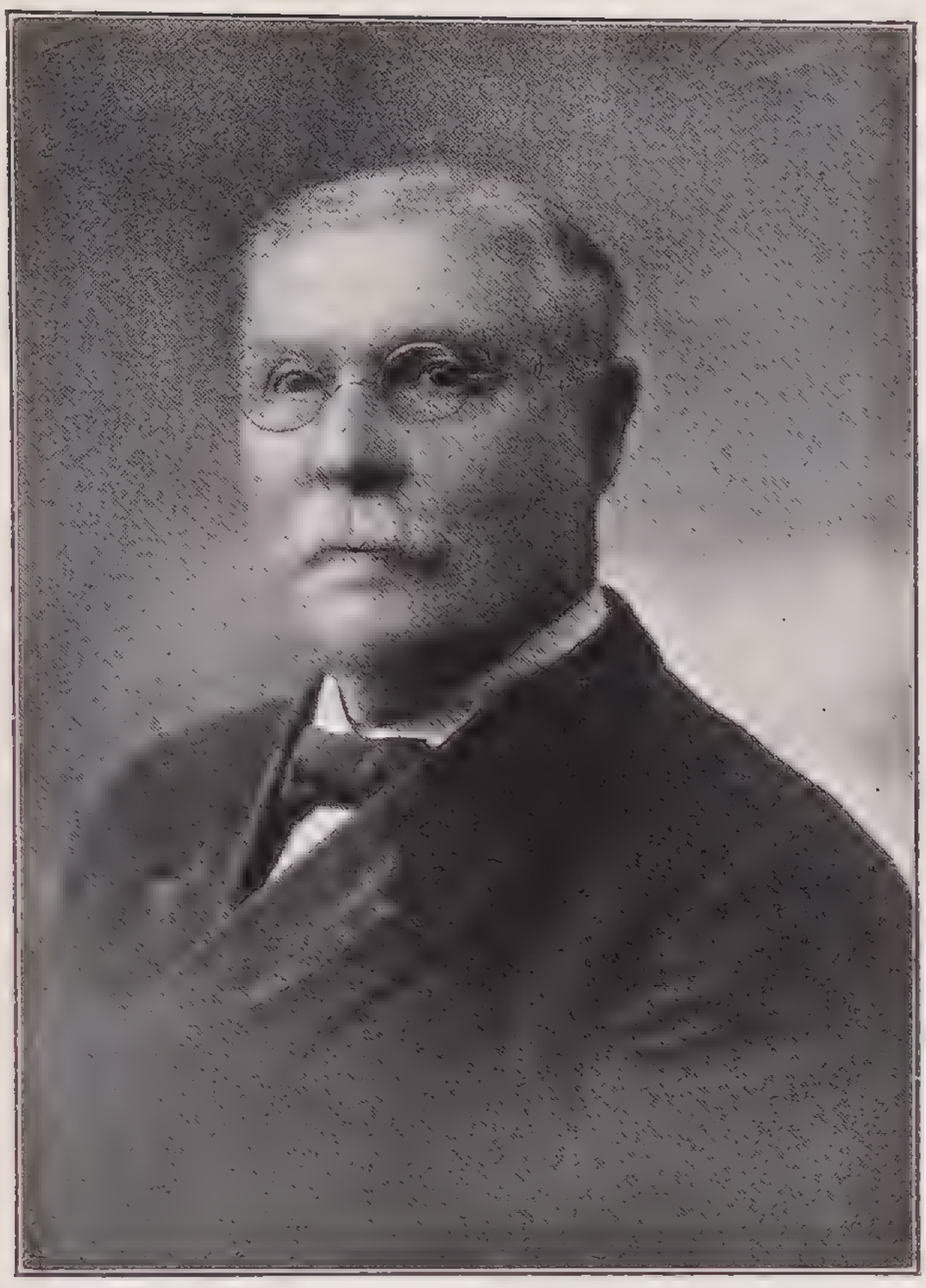
ARMSTRONG, Paul, playwright, was born at Kidder, Mo., Apr. 25, 1869, son of Richard and Harriet (Scott) Armstrong. He was educated in the public schools and after following a number of occupations he became a licensed master of steam vessels on the Great Lakes in 1890 and continued thus for five years. He then turned to journalism, was a reporter on papers in Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland, worked on the "Morning Telegraph" in New York and was the original "Right Cross" for the Hearst newspapers. He wrote a number of sketches and plays, and displayed considerable ability as a playwright. He wrote in order "The Heir to the Hoorah" (1903); "St. Ann," "Salomy Jane" (1905); "In a Blaze of Glory" (1906); "The Superstitions of Sue" (1907); "Society and the Bull-dog" (1908); "Blue Grass" (1909); "Via Wireless," in collaboration with Winchell Smith (1909); "Going Some," in collaboration with Rex Beach (1909); "Alias Jimmy Valentine" (1910); "The Deep Purple," in collaboration with Wilson Mizner (1910); "A Romance of the Underworld" (1911); "The Greyhound," in collaboration with Wilson Mizner (1911); "The Escape" (1913); "To Save One Girl" (1913); "Woman Proposes" (1913) "The Bludgeon" (1914). He left seven completed plays: "Rosa the Glad," "Hurrah for the Heir," "Whom the Gods Love," "Once Upon a Time," "Love Story of the Ages," "In Time of Peace" and "A Hunt for Happiness." The first, which was written for his wife, was in preparation for presentation at the time of his death. That as well as the others are to be produced under the direction of his wife, who assumed personal management of his business and will carry out his plans and aims. Mr. Armstrong was commissioned to complete "The City," the last and unfinished play of Clyde Fitch, and as it is now presented it is the joint work of the two playwrights. Mr. Armstrong was a rapid worker, his most successful play, "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a profound study in criminology, having been completed in five days. His plays show decided genius, and in all his work there was revealed the mental processes of a philosopher. He wrote no problem plays, yet he appealed to the emotions and analyzed with skill the thoughts of his characters, as well as the influence wrought by them upon the social body. Not only was he a hard worker, he was likewise a deep student of character. His mental acumen is revealed in the fact that, while a member of a newspaper staff in Buffalo, he solved the mystery of the identity of the girl victim of a murder that baffled the police, and saw the murderer brought to justice. Of a distinctive personality, those who knew him best found in him a genial associate and an admirable companion. His friend and collaborator,

Wilson Mizner, paid him this tribute: "Paul Armstrong was a man who never had a friend he could lose or an enemy he couldn't." As a raconteur and after-dinner speaker he had few equals. He was married three times, first when very young and was divorced; second, in London, England, July 24, 1899, to Rella Abell, of Kansas City, Mo., from whom he was divorced; the children of this union were Anabel, Myrell and Elizabeth Armstrong, all of whom survived their father; third, Dec. 17, 1912, to Catherine Calvert Cassidy, who, under the stage name of Catherine Calvert, was the leading woman of several of his plays. She survived him with one son, Paul Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong died in New York city, Aug. 30, 1915.

FOX, Gustav Theodore, physician, oculist and surgeon, was born at Bath, Northampton co., Pa., Nov. 30, 1843, son of Augustus and Charity (Shuman) Fox. Both his paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were physicians in Germany, and his father, a native of Steddorf, Hanover, Germany, received his education at Stade and the University of Gottingen, and was later ordained a minister of the Lutheran church. He came to America in 1831, and entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, to perfect his English. He became pastor of the Lutheran church at Bath, and in connection with his ministerial work he studied medicine and became one of the pioneer homeopathic physicians of Northampton county. His son, Dr. Fox, was educated at Freeland Seminary and at Easton Collegiate Institute, and was graduated M.D. at University Medical College, New York city, in 1865. After practicing in Bath, Pa., for ten years, he took a course of general medicine at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, and a private course on the eye under Dr. Henry D. Noyes, the ophthalmic surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary. From 1875 he confined his practice exclusively to eye, ear, nose and throat work, and had offices at Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Bath. For the purpose of keeping abreast of the latest developments in his specialty, he studied at Philadelphia in 1880 under Drs. Brewer Hall, Peter Dirck Keyser and George Strawbridge; he attended clinics at the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Wills Eye Hospital in 1885; he took a course at the Eppendorf Krankenhaus, one of the most extensive and noted hospitals of Germany, in 1900, and was also under the private instruction of Prof. Deutchman on the eye, and under Prof. Trost on the ear, nose and throat. He was medical examiner for various life insurance companies. He gained considerable prominence as a traveler and lecturer, being well qualified for the latter by his keen observation of men and objects and the gift he possessed to impart this knowledge to others. His lecture subjects included: "Over the Range to the Golden Gate," "Yosemite Valley and the Yellowstone Park," "Bermudas," "Great Britain," "North and Middle Germany," "A Trip Through Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland," "Southern Germany and Austria," "Italy and Its Shrines," "The Paris Exhibition," and "Ober-Ammergau, the Place, the People and the Play." He visited all the places he thus described and he secured a large number of stereopticon slides. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Society, Northampton County Medical Society, Northampton County Historical Society, and he was past master of his Masonic lodge. He was a communicant of St. John's Lutheran Church, Bath. His political affiliation was with the Independent party. He was married Feb. 12, 1867, to Hannah C., daughter of Samuel Seem, a slate merchant, of Chapman Quarries; she survives him with one daughter, Mrs. Marie Fox Decker. Gustav Theodore Fox died at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 27, 1917.

SPURLING, Oliver Cromwell, electrical engineer, was born at St. George's, Bermuda, Sept. 19, 1874, son of George and Sarah (Gush) Spurling. His father, a native of Ipswich, Suffolk, England, went to Bermuda in 1856 as a convict warden, and at the expiration of his term of office remained there as a grain merchant. He was educated in private schools at St. George's and Hamilton, Bermuda, and matriculated in the first division, University of London, in 1891; passed senior locals, University of Cambridge, in 1892, both examinations being held at Hamilton. He began his professional career in New York city in 1893 with the Western Electric Co. During 1898-1901 he was a member of the factory engineer's department engaged in the design and installation of electrical circuits and equipment for power and lighting, Western Electric Co.'s New York factory. He was for four years assistant to the plant engineer of that company in charge of designing and installing electric power and lighting equipment. He converted the Western Electric Co.'s factory at North Woolwich, London, England, from mechanical power transmission, with gas lighting, to electric power and lighting, with an electric power plant capacity of 850 k.w.; also converted the company's factory in Antwerp, Belgium, from mechanical power transmission to electric power transmission, its capacity being 700 k.w. During 1905-08 he was assistant plant engineer in responsible charge of design and installation of electric power and lighting equipment for the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Co., Chicago, the electric power plant capacity being 3,000 k.w. In 1909 he became plant engineer of the Hawthorne Works, in charge of design, installation and maintenance of buildings, including mechanical and electrical equipment. The electric power plant and distributing system was during the ensuing five years under his direction increased to a capacity of 7,750 k.w.; in 1920 it was 14,250 k.w. Since 1915 he has been assistant general superintendent of the Hawthorne Works. Mr. Spurling became an American citizen by naturalization in 1906. He is a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of England, Institution of Mechanical Engineers of England, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., and Chicago Engineers' Club. He finds his chief recreation in automobiling. He was married at Worcester, Mass., Apr. 19, 1899, to Lena May, daughter of William Loren Cronk, a merchant of Lowell, Mass., and has two children: Alice Ione and Ralph Everett Spurling.

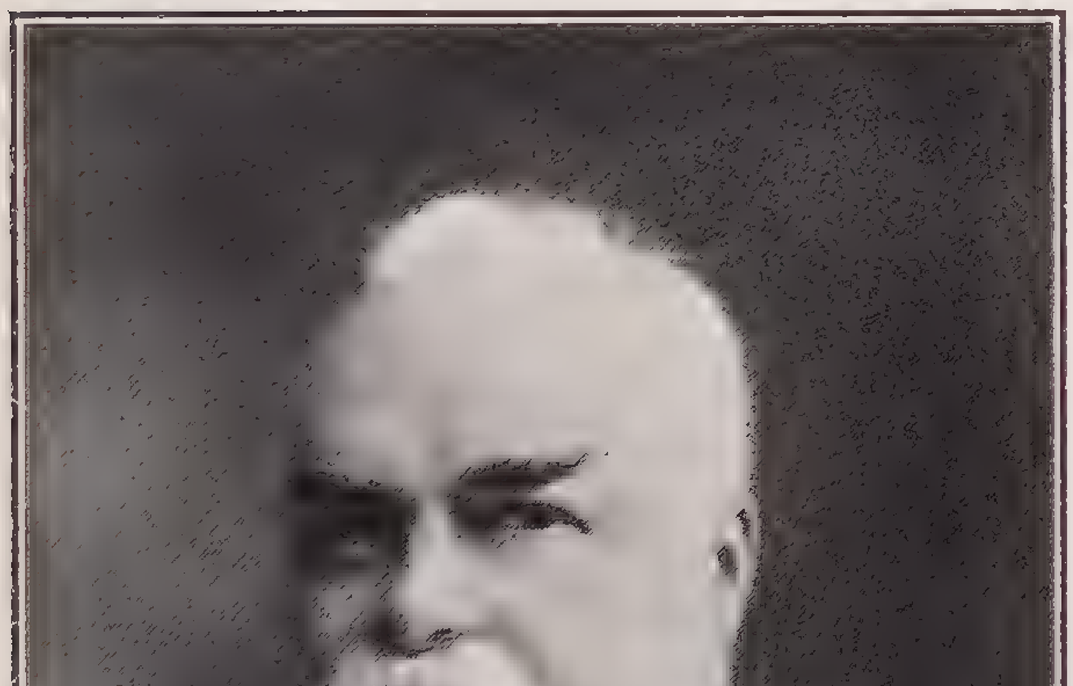
ABBOT, Frank Prentice, importer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1853, son of Thomas Wade and Helen Tracy (Adams) Abbot, and a descendant of George Abbot who came over from Yorkshire, England, in 1640, and settled in Andover, Mass. From him and his wife Hannah Chandler the line is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah Farnum; their son Benjamin and his wife Abigail Abbot (descendant of George Abbot of Rowley, Mass.); their son Abiel and his wife Phoebe Ballard; their son Benjamin, who fought at Bunker Hill in the revolutionary



GUSTAV T. FOX
OCULIST AND SURGEON



OLIVER C. SPURLING
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER



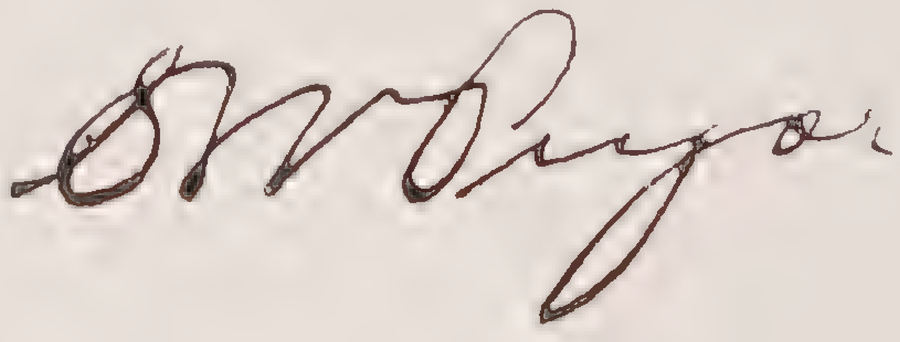
FRANK P. ABBOT
IMPORTER



WILLIAM F. YOUNG
PUBLISHER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



war, and his wife Joanna Holmes; and their son Francis Holmes and his wife Mary Wade, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and began his business career in 1868, in the employ of Churchman & England, china importers, of New York, becoming a partner in the business in 1886. The name of the firm became Charles Field Haviland & Co. in 1870; O. A. Gager, 1881; O. A. Gager & Co., 1886; Haviland & Abbot, 1892; Gerard, Dufraisseix & Abbot, 1895, and Haviland & Abbot Co., 1912. Mr. Abbot was president and treasurer of the last, and also president and treasurer of Jesse Dean, Inc., china decorators of Trenton, N. J., and New York city, until his death. Almost from the beginning of his business life, Mr. Abbot's firm handled the entire American trade of the "G.D.A." Limoges porcelain, also known as "Charles Field Haviland" china. He was an extensive reader and a wide traveler, spoke the French language fluently and gave many illustrated travel talks. He organized and conducted a number of literary societies for boys. He was devoted to his home and family. His dominating personal characteristics were executive ability, geniality, optimism, unselfishness, and a high sense of honor and duty. Of a deeply religious nature, he was interested in numerous philanthropic organizations; he was active in the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn as deacon and Sunday school superintendent; was for seventeen years a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and during the last three years of his life served as treasurer of its benevolent funds. In 1892 he was president of the Crockery Board of Trade of New York, of which he was a founder in 1891; he was also a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and the Hardware Club of New York. He was married, May 21, 1878, to Mary Augusta, daughter of Richard Harper Laimbeer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two children: Frank Prentice Abbot, Jr., and Kate Abbot, wife of Francis Effingham Laimbeer. Mr. Abbot died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, 1918.

YOUNG, William Foster, publisher, was born in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1867, son of Arthur Wellington and Carolina Eliza (Page) Young. On the maternal side he is descended from one of the three Putnam brothers who came from England in 1635. His father, a native of Bantry, Ireland, was the proprietor of a successful mercantile business in Memphis. William Foster Young received his preliminary education in private schools at Memphis, and public schools of Chicago and Oswego, Ill. During 1882–85 he was a student at the University of Illinois. He taught school for two years, studied shorthand nights, and in 1887 took a position with Warner Bros., corset manufacturers, Chicago. For a period also he was a newspaper reporter at Aurora, Ill., and served in the office of the general baggage agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., Chicago. In 1889 he became stenographer in the Chicago offices of Ginn & Co., school-book publishers, and remained with that concern for nearly six years as stenographer and correspondent. During 1894–1902 he was successively correspondent, office manager, and Illinois agent with D. C. Heath & Co. In 1902 he became western manager for Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co., publishers, Chicago, was subsequently made vice-president, and since 1913 has been president of that concern. Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co., and its predecessors, date from the early days of the 19th century, and is therefore one of the oldest school-book publishing houses in the country. Many notable school books have been issued by the house, among them the "Lindley Murray Grammar," "Greenleaf Arithmetic," "Southworth Language and Grammar," "Scott-Southworth Language and Grammar," "Southworth Arithmetic," "Southworth-Stone Arithmetic," and the "Stone-Millis Arithmetic." Many high school books of note have also appeared on the list, such as "Students' Series of Latin Classics," "Hispanic Series," and many books in Latin, mathematics, English, French and Spanish and several on science. He is a member of the National Education Society (president publishers' association of that body, 1918–19), National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education, Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Union League, City, Illini, and Caxton clubs, Chicago, also the Masonic fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in fishing. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26, 1892, to Laura Belle, daughter of Harlan Page Pierce, and has three children: Arthur Tatarian, who was with 1st U. S. army headquarters regiment, A. E. F., during the European war; Philip Page, with the U. S. navy during that war, and William Foster Young. (Portrait opposite page 384.)

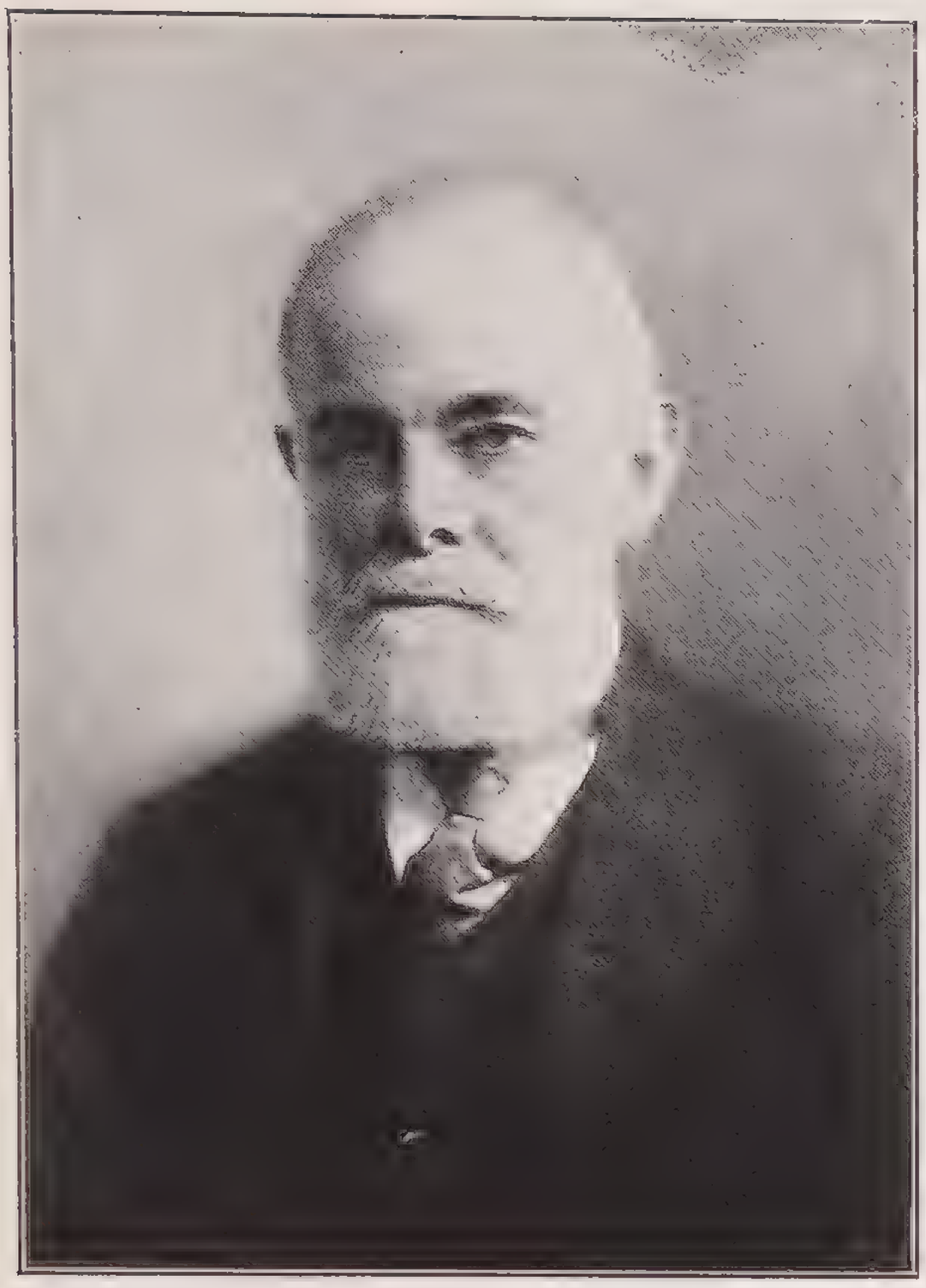
PRYOR, Stewart Wylie, physician and surgeon, was born in Spartanburg county, S. C., Jan. 29, 1864, son of Stewart Love and Susan Catherine (Haynes) Pryor. His father, a native of North Carolina, was a farmer. Stewart Wylie Pryor received his preliminary education in rural schools and at a business college in Baltimore. At seventeen he became clerk in a mercantile establishment at Gaffney, S. C., and later was advanced to the post of bookkeeper. Meanwhile he studied medicine under the preceptorship of a physician at Gaffney, and was graduated with honors at Atlanta Medical College in 1887 with the degree M.D., subsequently taking fifteen post-graduate courses at New York Polyclinic Hospital Medical College. From time to time, he also took special advanced courses in surgery under the direction of the celebrated Mayo brothers at their hospital at Rochester, Minn. Meanwhile, he began the practice of his profession at Cherokee Springs, S. C., removing shortly thereafter to Lowryville, Chester co., S. C., but soon settled at Chester, S. C. At that time there were few skilled surgeons in the state and those requiring operations were forced to seek attention at distant points. From the outset his ability, skill and resourcefulness were recognized and he speedily built up a large and lucrative practice, his work attracting the attention of patients from all sections of the United States. To care for them he built a combined hospital and residence, but was soon obliged, in 1904, to erect a large separate hospital, the Magdalene, which had every modern equipment, and where he handled approximately 700 cases annually. When it was destroyed by fire in 1916 he built the Pryor Hospital costing $150,000, which is one of the best appointed institutions of its kind. Out of 1,327 patients in two years he lost but 32. He was president and surgeon of Pryor Hospital, chief surgeon Carolina & Northwestern Railway Co., and Lancaster & Chester Railway Co., consulting surgeon Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., and chairman of Chester Board of Health. He was a trustee of the Chester public schools, and as a member of the building committee was a dominant factor in erecting the Witherow school. He was one of

Chester county's largest and most successful planters, and a factor in many business organizations. He was vice-president Chester Building & Loan Association, and a director in the National Exchange Bank and the Baldwin Cotton Mills. He was a steward in Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. He was past president Chester County Medical Society; past vice-president South Carolina State Medical Association, fellow American College of Surgeons, life member Rochester (Minn.) Medical Club, and member American Medical Association, Southern Gynecological Association, Southern Medical Association, Association of Southern Railroad Surgeons, Association of Seaboard Air Line Railway Surgeons, American Association of Railway Surgeons, Tri-State Medical Association, and the Masonic Fraternity, in which he held the 32d degree. In all that he undertook he kept to the highest ideals of his profession, and was an incessant worker. He had a lovable personality. He was married at Union, S. C., Feb. 14, 1888, to Carrie Magdalene, daughter of Rufus W. Tinsley, of Union. They had seven children: Stewart Wylie, Jr.; Annie May, who married Malcolm L. Marion; Stewart, who married Ralph H. McFadden, all of Chester; Madeline, who married Ernest O. Steinbach, Humboldt, Tenn.; Sarah, who married Alexander R. Oliphant, Fort Worth, Tex.; Ruth, and Clara Dale Pryor. He died at Chester, Dec. 27, 1918.

SCOTT, George Montgomery, merchant, was born at Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., July 27, 1835, son of Ebenezer Ashley and Betsy Maria (Hitchcock) Scott, grandson of Matthew Scott, and great-grandson of John Scott, who came from Scotland in the eighteenth century, located first in Connecticut, and subsequently settled in the Hudson valley, New York. Matthew Scott was an officer in the colonial service in 1773, having been commissioned by King George III., and in 1776 he became a colonel in the Continental army. Our subject's father was a soldier in the war of 1812. George M. Scott received a public school education and at fourteen accepted a clerkship at Troy, N. Y. Three years later he went West, arriving in San Francisco in 1852, going at once to the gold mines. Entering into a partnership with a friend, he set up a mercantile establishment at a mining camp on Feather river, under the firm style of Scott & Vantine. Three years later he removed to Marysville, Yuba county, and there formed a partnership with his older brother, Matthew, and A. A. Vantine, a brother of his former partner, the firm name being Scott, Vantine & Co. In 1860 he closed out this business and entered the service of Conroy & O'Connor, the leading iron and hardware firm of its day, in San Francisco, later Conroy, O'Connor & Co., and remained with them, except for a period of three years, when he was in Mexico, until 1871. In the latter year he established, at Salt Lake City, the first regular hardware business ever undertaken in Utah, under the firm name of Scott, Dunham & Co. Within a few years he bought out his partner, and later formed another partnership with James Glendinning, one time mayor of Salt Lake City, under the firm style of George M. Scott & Co. Afterwards the firm became known as the Scott-Strevell Hardware Co., predecessor of the present Strevell-Patterson Co. Meanwhile he became prominent in local affairs. When the Mormons, driven from Illinois, emigrated to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, it was then a wilderness. But the discovery of gold in California brought many from the East, and Salt Lake City became a half-way station. The building of railroads and the development of the agricultural and mining resources of the interior of the continent surrounded the Mormon population of Utah with Gentiles. In 1889-91 Mr. Scott served as mayor of Salt Lake City, being the first Gentile ever elected to that office in Utah. He retired from business in 1903 and removed to Santa Barbara, Calif. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was unmarried, and died at San Mateo, Calif., Nov. 19, 1915.

RENWICK, Edward Anderson, architect, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 24, 1860, son of William Buel and Mary Jane (Whitmore) Renwick. His earliest paternal American ancestor was George Renwick, who came from Dyke Hill parish, Northumberland, England, about 1825, and settled in western New York. His wife was Isabella Robson, and from them the line of descent is traced to their son George Renwick, Jr., and his wife Mary Gillet Norton, who were the grandparents of Edward Anderson Renwick William Buel Renwick, father of the subject, was a manufacturer of wagon supplies. Edward A. Renwick received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city. In 1882 he entered the service of Holabird & Roche, architects, Chicago, and since 1896 has been a partner in the firm. He is architect of some fifty large buildings in Chicago, including the county building and city hall, Tacoma, Tribune, McCormick and Otis buildings, Hotels La Salle and Sherman, Lumber Exchange, Mandel Bros. store, Boston store, the department store of Rothschild & Co., and the University Club. His firm designed and built the Tacoma building, this being the first skeleton construction building in the world, and it also designed and built the first deep basement construction in the city. Its work includes also the Marquette, Old Colony, part of Monadnock, the Atwood, Venetian, Champlain, North American, Monroe, and Rand-McNally buildings, Cook county infirmary, military post at Fort Sheridan, and many other buildings of importance in Chicago and elsewhere. He is a member of the Institute of American Architects, Western Society of Engineers, Engineers' and Union League clubs, Chicago; Evanston and Evanston Country clubs, Evanston; Kansas City Club, Kansas City; Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill., and Coleman Lake Club, Goodman, Wis. He finds his chief recreation in fishing, hunting and golf. His residence is at Evanston. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 28, 1885, to Hattie J., daughter of Orris Bonney, a contractor of Grand Rapids; they have two children: Ralph B., and Margaret G. Renwick.

MUCKLE, John Seiser, inventor and engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1862, son of Mark Richards and Caroline (Seiser) Muckle. His father was for half a century a leading journalist in Philadelphia, and influential in its civic and charitable affairs. He was educated at a German school, an Episcopal academy, and at a Catholic military school, in Philadelphia, subsequently serving an apprenticeship in a machine shop in his native city. In 1885 with his brother M. R. Muckle, Jr., and T. Carpenter Smith he organized the Philadelphia engineering firm of Muckle & Co., which had an existence of twenty-two years. In 1903 he was one of the three engineers who devised and constructed the Philadelphia high pressure



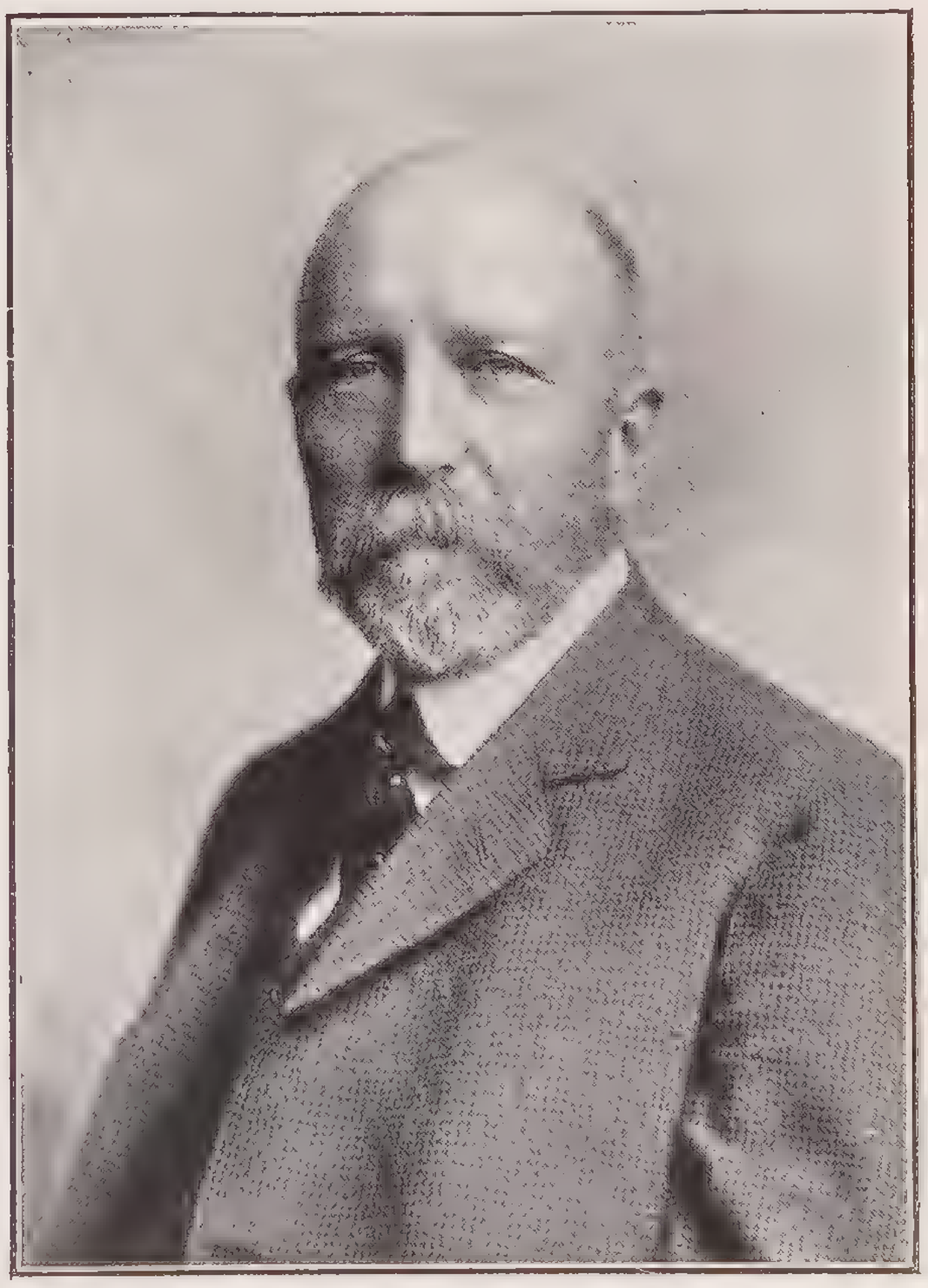
GEORGE M. SCOTT
MERCHANT



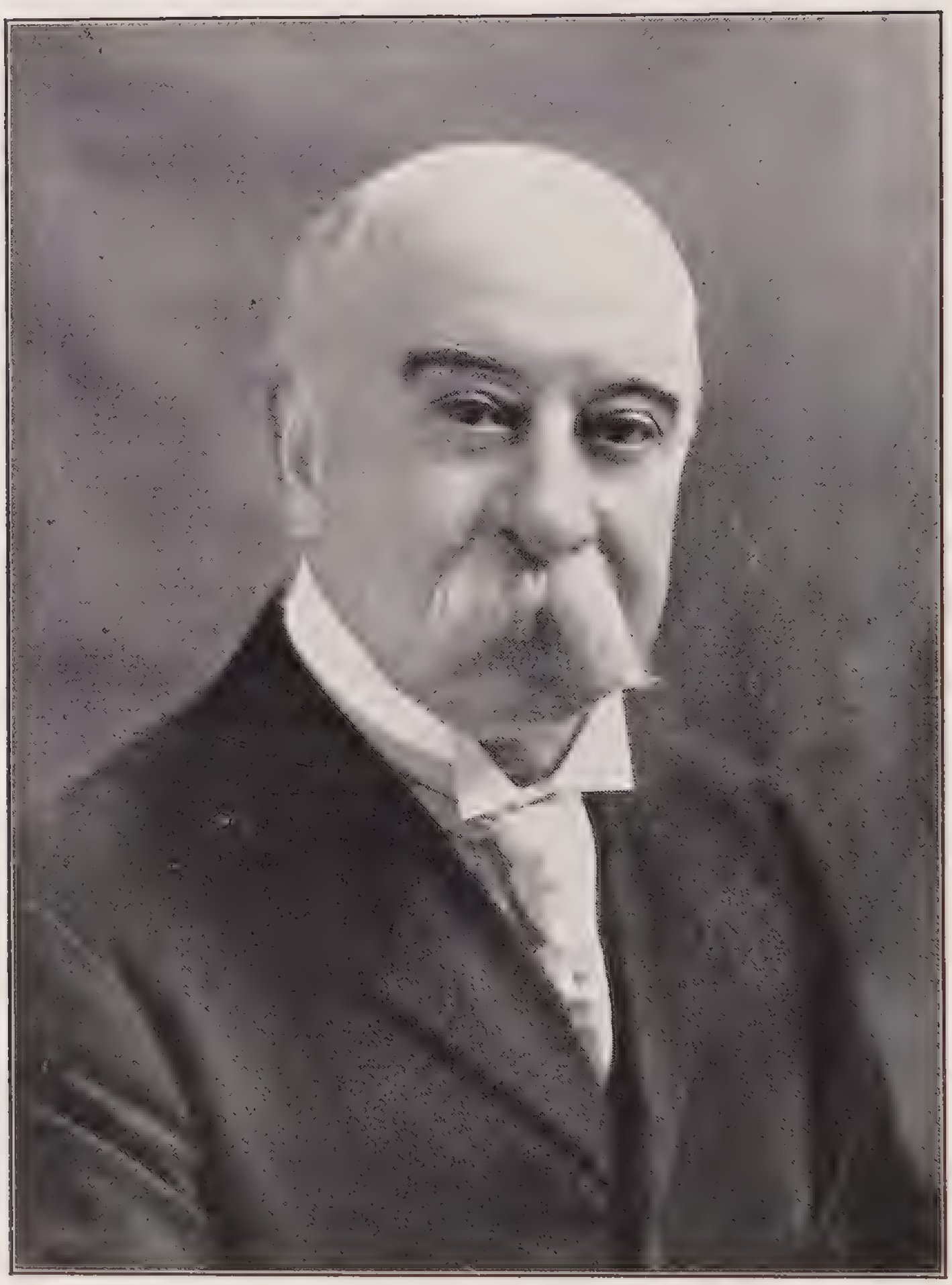
EDWARD A. RENWICK
ARCHITECT



JOHN S. MUCKLE
INVENTOR AND ENGINEER



HOLLIS B. FRISSELL
EDUCATOR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



pumping station, the first of its kind in the world. He was the inventor of an elevator safety door lock, patented Mar. 3, 1896, which was designed to prevent an elevator landing door being opened until the car is at the landing to be used, and the opening of the landing door locks the elevator car and holds it until the landing door is again closed and locked. During the Spanish American War, he served in the U. S. navy, with the rank of lieutenant, commanding the auxiliary naval force of the 4th lighthouse district for four months. He was the third commander of the Pennsylvania naval militia, and was naval aide on the staffs of Govs. Stone and Stuart, with the rank of colonel. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War, serving as commander, and he was also commander-in-chief of the national commandery in 1913. He is a life member of the American Red Cross, being president of the Pennsylvania branch in 1907-08, and a member of the national relief board, and was a delegate to the 9th international Red Cross conference, Washington, 1912. He is a foundation life member and one of the vice-presidents of the British English-Speaking Union, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Masonic Order, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Naval Order of the United States, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Army & Navy Club, New York, and of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Country, and Church clubs, Philadelphia, and honorary member of the Over-Seas Club (British), and the Canadian Club of Philadelphia. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. During 1908-12 he was a member of the board of inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison. He was married Dec. 28, 1901, to Katherine Craig, daughter of Joseph Wright, a manufacturer, of Philadelphia, and has one son, Craig Wright Muckle. Col. and Mrs. Muckle are widely known socially, and have entertained at their home many distinguished guests from abroad.

FRISSELL, Hollis Burke, educator, was born at South Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., July 14, 1851, son of Amasa C. and Lavinia (Barker) Frissell. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Frissell, who came to this country from Scotland, and was one of thirty-five persons who received the grant of the town of Woodstock, Conn., early in the seventeenth century. From him and his wife, Abigail Bartholomew, the line of descent is traced through their son John Frissell and his wife Abigail Morris; their son Lieut. William Frissell and his wife Judith Mason; their son Amasa Frissell and his second wife, a Miss Cogswell, who were the grandparents of Hollis Burke Frissell. Amasa C. Frissell, father of our subject, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and a courageous opponent of slavery, and for many years one of the secretaries of the American Tract Society. Hollis Burke Frissell was prepared for college at Dr. Dwight's school in New York city, and later at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., under Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, and entered Yale. He helped himself through school and college courses by doing clerical work and by means of his fine voice. As president of the Yale Glee Club he made the longest vacation trip that the club had ever undertaken a financial success, resulting in a donation of $700 to the Yale boathouse. He was graduated in 1874, then taught two years in a school at Rhinebeck, N. Y., at the same time beginning his theological studies under an Episcopal clergyman. These studies were continued and completed at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and at the same time he had charge of the home and mission schools of Dr. Robinson's church on Madison avenue. This work he continued for a year after his graduation from the seminary in 1879, and he then accepted the invitation of Gen. Armstrong to fill the position of chaplain at the Hampton Institute, Virginia. Much of his time there was at first spent in a study of the two races with which he had to deal. Long trips were made, sometimes on horseback, to the schools of the negro graduates in Virginia and neighboring states. Other journeys to the western plains gave him a valuable insight into the home life and character of the Indian. During the last months of Gen. Armstrong's life, Dr. Frissell, in the position of vice-principal, took up the work the great founder was obliged to relinquish; and when in 1893 the death of Gen. Armstrong made necessary the election of a new principal for the school, the trustees elected Mr. Frissell in his stead. Their wisdom was amply proven by the progress and development of the school, and two large and splendidly equipped buildings erected for instruction in trades, agriculture, domestic science, and manual training, testify to the constancy of purpose with which the plans for the industrial education of the negro and Indian were carried out. He was a member of the General Education Board; member and organizer of the Southern Education Board; member of the Negro Rural School Fund; Anna T. Jeanes Foundation; chairman of the Board of Trustees of Calhoun Colored School and Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School. He was also actively interested in the management of various other colored schools in the South, was a trustee of Virginia Manual Labor School of the Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia. He was president of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, and member of the Mandingo Association and Mandingo Development Co. He received his first honorary degree, M.A., from Yale (1887); his second, D.D., from Howard University (1893); his third, S.T.D., from Harvard (1900); and his fourth, LL.D., from Yale (1901), and from Richmond (1909). His clubs were: Century Association, City, Yale, and Barnard of New York, and Cosmopolitan of Washington, D. C. He was married in Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 8, 1883, to Julia Frame, daughter of Amzi Dodd, a graduate of Princeton, and vice-chancellor of New Jersey; one son was the offspring of this marriage, Sydney Dodd Frissell. Dr. Frissell died at Whitefield, N. H., Aug. 6, 1917. (Portrait opposite p. 386.)

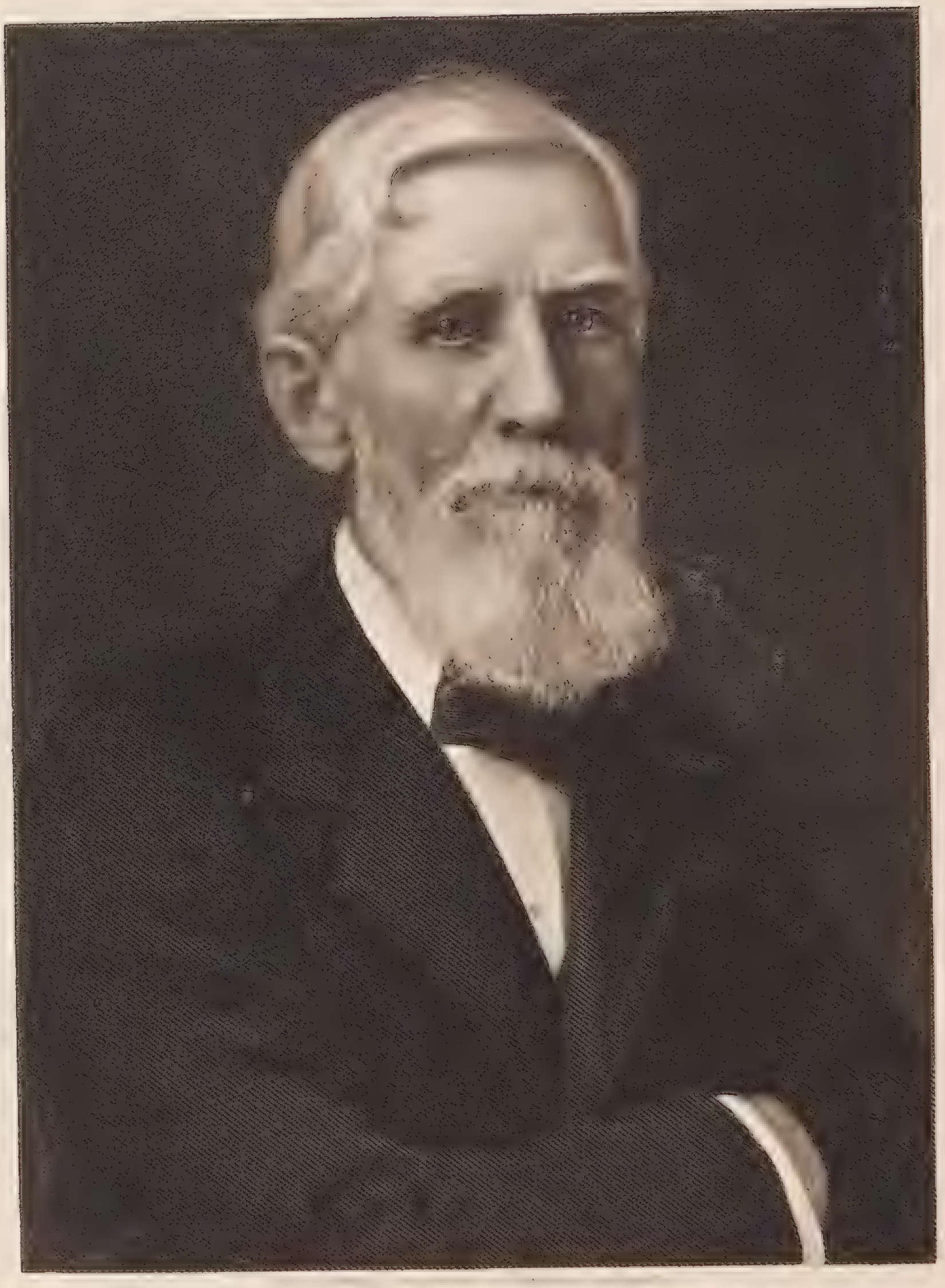
LINBURG, Watson Harrison, manufacturer, was born at Conshohocken, Pa., Dec. 5, 1839, son of William and Margaret (Wood) Linburg. He was educated in the Friends' School at Buckingham, Pa., and began his business career in a store in Lahaska, Pa. In 1857 he was employed in the store of William Thompson at Doyleston, Pa., and was subsequently engaged in the dry goods business in Trenton, N. J. In 1869 he became a member of the wholesale drygoods firm of Fisher, Sutphin & Co., Scranton, Pa., and continued thus until 1878, when he was made secretary of the Hamilton Rubber Co. of Trenton, N. J. Five years later he became manager of the Empire Rubber Carriage Cloth Co., and in 1884 president of the United Rubber Co., remaining in this connection until 1899, when he was made president of

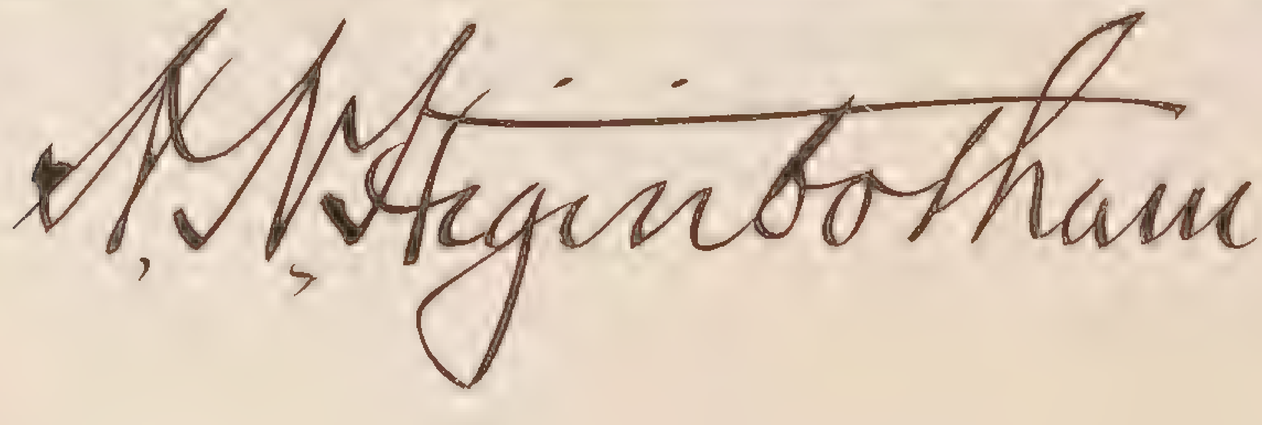
the United & Globe Rubber Co., a position which he occupied until his death. He was a director of the First National Bank and the Standard Fire Insurance Co., Trenton; the Mercer Hospital Board, and the Inter-State Fair Association, and was vice-president of the Spring Lake Realty Co. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company C, 128th Pa. Vol. Inf., participating in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain and Chancellorsville, and was confined for a month in Libby prison. In 1887-88 he was city treasurer of Trenton. Possessed of a quiet forcefulness of character, he had a magnetic personality, and a genial, generous nature. His humor, wit and repartee were unexcelled. His favorite diversion was reading. He was vice president of the Lotus Club of Trenton and a member of the New York Railroad, Trenton Country and Spring Lake Golf clubs, and the Aaron Wilkes Post, G. A. R.; he was also a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Pennsylvania Society in New York. For thirty-six years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Scottish Rites Mason of the 32nd degree. He was married, Feb. 15, 1872, to Elizabeth C., daughter of John Huston Hillman, of Trenton, N. J., and had one daughter, Emma, wife of Horace Bailey Tobin of Trenton. Mr. Linburg died in Trenton, N. J., Jan. 5, 1916.

GOODALL, Albert Gallatin, engraver, was born in Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 31, 1826, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Lucas) Goodall. His grandfather, Pleasant Goodall, a native of England, came to this country in 1756, and settled in Virginia, later serving with the famous "Marion men" during the revolutionary war. The early death of the boy's father left the little family on the reservation of the Creek Indians in Alabama, and in these dangerous surroundings he gained his first experiences. In 1838 their home was burned by the Indians and the family removed to Galveston, Tex., where soon after the mother died, and Albert was thrown upon his own resources. At the age of fifteen he was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy, and for three years saw active service in the Texas-Mexico hostilities. He left the navy in 1844 and finally settled in Havana, Cuba. A year later he began the study of copper-plate engraving, and in 1848 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became acquainted with the Jacob Perkins (q.v.) method of engraving on steel. He went to New York city in 1858, where he associated himself with the old firm of Cousland Co., the original organizers of the American Bank Note Co., continuing in this connection until the close of his life, serving as president of the company in 1875–87. The American Bank Note Co. is the oldest and largest concern of its kind in the world, having been established in 1795, and incorporated under the name of the American Bank Note Co. in 1858, by the union of all the engraving houses then in existence. The company became the sole agents for the printing and engraving of government bank notes, etc., and during the beginning of Mr. Goodall's administration as president more than four million stamps were delivered daily to the national post office. The finest postage stamps in the world were made by these engravers, and in 1885 their contract was to deliver four billion annually to the U. S. government. To the efforts of Mr. Goodall is credited the introduction of American engraving in foreign countries. He traveled extensively in the interests of the company during 1853–58, through the southern and western states, later going to Europe, where he visited Greece, Constantinople, Russia, Norway and Sweden, receiving especially large orders at Athens and St. Petersburg. The American Bank Note Co. was the first to execute this work for the Old World. The Greek bank notes were the first foreign notes engraved on steel. In 1860 Mr. Goodall brought back a large order from the Russian government and the following year returned to St. Petersburg, taking with him five young American engravers who were to execute the art and instruct Russian engravers in American methods of printing and engraving. In recognition of this fine principle he was presented with a superb court ring by Czar Alexander on behalf of the Russian government. On his second voyage to Russia Mr. Goodall was shipwrecked off the coast of Denmark; one of the young men engravers was drowned and the survivors remained lashed to the mast of the wrecked vessel until assistance finally came. Mr. Goodall also made frequent tours through South America during 1864–86 and on one occasion was again very near death after passing through the cholera and yellow fever epidemics. He was rescued by natives, who gave him stimulants when they found him gravely ill. He was an able linguist and possessed a great charm of manner which aided in his phenomenal successes in foreign lands. It was said of him in South America: "President Goodall wields a mightier wand than many a crowned ruler." In 1879 the emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, dubbed him a true Sir Knight, conferring upon him the "Order of the Rose" as an evidence of personal appreciation, Mr. Goodall being the first American to be thus decorated. In later years his persistent efforts to run down counterfeiters who were then acquiring skilled methods of duplicating American bank notes, resulted in the ultimate arrest and conviction of two notorious counterfeiters. Thereafter he spent years in experimenting to discover a permanent ink which would defy all treatment by acids and render counterfeiting impossible. The present unduplicatable notes grew from his original ideas. The treasury notes department of the American Bank Note Co. was taken over by the U. S. Treasury in 1880, but the company continued to issue stamps until 1894, when the government also took over this process. As president of the American Bank Note Co. Mr. Goodall had ample scope for his great executive abilities, and was pre-eminently fitted for the honorable position. A recognized leader in the world of art and a traveler of note, he was also an earnest member of the Masonic fraternity, and in that order attained the highest rank, that of the 33d degree. He was master of Montgomery Lodge of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860; a member of the old Holland Lodge, of New York; past high priest of Jerusalem chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Union council, Royal and Select Masters and past eminent commander of Morton Commandery. In 1869 he had the unprecedented distinction of being made general foreign representative of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, with the rank of past grand captain general, being the first Sir Knight to receive that title. His proficiency in modern languages, familiarity with the history and jurisprudence of Free Masonry in general rendered him particularly fitted for the duties of such a position. He attained the high rank of sovereign grand inspector-general in the supreme council in 1864, and was crowned as an active member of the supreme council in 1867, which position he held until his death. He was president of the Knights Templar Veterans' Association, and was at the



Albert G. Goodall 33d





time of his death very eminent deputy grand commander. In addition to the honors already accorded him by the rulers of Russia and Brazil, he was signally recognized by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), Most Worthy Grand Master of Masons in England, in his appointment as representative near this jurisdiction. This was the initiative of diplomatic relations between the two largest Grand Lodges in the world. When Commander Gorringe returned from Egypt with the obelisk to be placed in Central Park, New York, Mr. Goodall acted as master of ceremonies with the delegation appointed to meet him on his arrival. He was a keen conversationalist, a ready debater who expressed his convictions with tongue or pen and with a boldness, intensity and force that challenged admiration. He was married, in 1852, to Emma Haas, of Philadelphia, Pa., and they had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Goodall died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1887.

HIGINBOTHAM, Harlow Niles, merchant, was born at Joliet, Ill., Oct. 10, 1838, son of Henry Dumont and Rebecca (Wheeler) Higinbotham. His family came originally from Holland. His parents removed from Oneida, N. Y., to Joliet in 1834. He was educated in Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., and after taking a course in a Chicago business college began his business career as a bank clerk in the Will County bank at Joliet, but in the autumn of the same year secured a position in the Joliet City Bank. He was clerk in a bank at Morris, Ill., for a time, and during 1859-61 was assistant cashier in the Bank of Oconto, Wis. Thereafter he became entry clerk, bookkeeper and cashier for Cooley, Farwell & Co., wholesale dry-goods dealers in Chicago, of which firm Marshall Field (q.v.) was then junior partner. Responding to his country's call for soldiers he enlisted as a private in the Mercantile Battery of Chicago in 1862. Being transferred to the quartermaster's department, because of ill health, he served as chief quartermaster's clerk of the Department of Ohio until December, 1865. Returning to his former business in Chicago, he became a bookkeeper for the reorganized firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter. His rise was rapid, and in 1878 he was admitted to partnership, the name then being Field, Leiter & Co. and ten years later Marshall Field & Co. Upon the organization of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1890, Mr. Higinbotham was chosen a director, and although at first holding no other office, he became actively interested in the movement, and was closely identified with the vast operations of that enterprise. Wherever close application, patience and knowledge of details were necessary his service was in demand, and as chairman of the ways and means committee he responded generously to every call. The contracts made under his direction netted the World's Fair over $4,000,000. In April, 1892, he was elected vice-president of the exposition, and in August of the same year he was made president. At the same time he was made chairman of the council of administration, a body composed of two directors and two members of the World's Columbian Commission, charged with practically the entire administration of the affairs of the exposition. The office of president he retained, and administered the affairs of the exposition corporation until they were entirely wound up. The difficulty, the excessive labors and the physical strain of these two offices were very great. The World's Columbian Exposition was an international exposition, held as provided for by the United States congress, to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. It was intended as an "International exhibition of the products of America's soil, mines and sea." The site of the exposition, covering 666 acres, was in Jackson Park, Chicago. The president of the commission named by congress was Thomas W. Palmer, and the director-general was George R. Davis. One hundred and fifty buildings were erected. The total attendance at the exposition was 27,539,041, the total receipts aggregating $33,290,065, which exceeded the total disbursement by over $2,000,000. At the close of the exposition Mr. Higinbotham gave $100,000 toward the endowment of the Columbian Museum, to which his partner, Marshall Field, contributed $1,000,000, when the name was changed to the Field Columbian Museum, and Mr. Higinbotham was made president and chairman of the executive committee, which offices he held until after Mr. Field's death. Mr. Higinbotham was a man of great capacity for substantial work, with business qualifications of the highest order and a mind of the widest scope. Since establishing himself in Chicago, every day, with the exception of those spent in the service of the United States, his earnestness in the work of the great firm with which he was identified was manifest. He was made a partner immediately after the great fire of 1871, in recognition of his valuable services to the firm in directing the salvage of $600,000 worth of goods, in re-establishing the business, and for the able manner in which he controlled the credits of the house. He won the reputation of being an able "credit man" prior to 1871; but during the succeeding years his ability in this special branch resulted in greater benefits to the firm and contributed largely to its remarkable success. The extension of trade territory to keep pace with the settlement of the West and Northwest led, of course, to the expansion of trade, and entailed work upon Mr. Higinbotham corresponding with the growth of the firm's business and the growth of the country. Late and early he labored to keep pace with the demands and gave the subject of customers' credit such close study that he became a barometer of the trade, his mind compassing in an instant the present conditions of credit patrons and the future conditions which should control their obligations to the firm. His system reduced the losses of the house through bad debts to a minimum, and raised the standard of the customers of the house to such a high place that to be known as a regular customer of Marshall Field & Co. became a sufficient guaranty of financial position. Mr. Higinbotham's busy life did not remove him from the world of philanthropy, society, literature and politics. It was in the spirit of the highest civic duty that he undertook the heavy burden of exposition work which he bore so well. Chicago's Drainage Canal was another m r of great importance to which Mr. Higinbotham gave his best efforts. A number of questions were involved that were of paramount interest to the city, and to people living in the lower part of the state, who felt that they were being imposed upon by Chicago. When the city decided to construct the drainage canal, there were to be nine trustees or commissioners elected and each political party was striving for control, as a total of $33,000,000 was involved in the issue. The law was so constructed that each party could nominate five candidates and cumulate the nine votes on five of the nominees. Thus ten men were nominated—five Democrats and five Republicans; nine of them would

be elected if nothing were done. None of the ten were representative, broad-gauge men or had ability and experience for such work. There was not a desirable man on either ticket, and so much money was involved that it was necessary that something be done to safeguard public interest. Mr. Higinbotham headed a movement to organize an independent party that resulted in the nomination of a ticket composed of six men whom he selected with special reference to both ability and integrity; they were elected, and with them were three of the ten nominees of the old parties receiving the next highest number of votes and thus the board of commissioners was filled. At their first meeting Mr. Higinbotham sat with and assisted them by advising in the election of officers and adoption of rules. These commissioners gave Chicago a perfect piece of work at a minimum of expense. The expense of the election campaign was in Mr. Higinbotham's hands, and he collected more than $30,000 from individuals and corporations for that purpose. At the conclusion of the campaign, and after the election, he had $17,000 left, and divided it back to the contributors pro rata, a circumstance which probably never occurred before in the history of a political campaign. At that time the manager of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" demanded of Mr. Higinbotham a list of subscribers to the expense fund, together with the amount which each had subscribed, so that he might use it against them as "party bolters" in future campaigns. Mr. Higinbotham refused to surrender the list, and after returning to his office burned it, thus closing the incident. Time and the operation of the canal have proved the wisdom of its construction. The numerous dams, or falls, over which the water is made to flow between Chicago and Joliet so expose it to the action of the air that it is purified by the time it reaches the latter city. The capacity of the canal for navigation is also increased, while at the same time Chicago's serious drainage problem has arrived at a solution. In the accomplishment of this work, by the turning of the Chicago river up-stream and making it draw water from Lake Michigan, a large and valuable water-power was created at Joliet and vicinity, and this water power is being utilized to send light and power back to Chicago, thereby saving an immense amount of fuel and also giving a more even and satisfactory service. In 1901 Mr. Higinbotham retired from Marshall Field & Co., but for many years after was president of the American Luxifer Prism Co., was president of the Portland Cement Co., the National Grocery Co., and was a director of the Northern Trust Co. Mr. Higinbotham was connected with many charitable and benevolent institutions, but his activities in their behalf were not for the sake of being prominent in good works, but rather for the pleasure it gave him and the good it did to others. He was an early friend of the Newsboys' Home and the Home for Incurables, and of the latter was president from its organization in 1880 until the time of his death. The Chicago Municipal Sanitarium for Tuberculosis also received his generous interest and attention, and he was the first president of its board of trustees. The chapel of St. Paul's Universalist Church was built jointly by Mr. Higinbotham and one of his friends. He bought the property, built the chapel and deeded it to Trinity Methodist Church for a mission, and they named it Marie Chapel in memory of his daughter. His generosity was not bounded by religious lines. Many great hospitals, orphanages and other eleemosynary institutions were indebted to him for aid. He took great interest in the Chicago Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association, and served as its president. He was also president of the Chicago Free Kindergarten, the Hahnemann Hospital, and of the Field Museum of Natural History, holding the last named office from 1897 to 1909. He played a large part in the fight on insurance companies by the New York legislature, once refusing a membership on the board of an insurance company. He charged the insurance companies with refusing to aid the adoption of laws which would restore public confidence. Mr. Higinbotham's favorite pursuits were business and the care of charitable institutions by personal attention. He was also very fond of floriculture and devoted much time to raising flowers. He once paid $10,000 for a new carnation, which won the title of the finest carnation in the United States. Walking was also one of his favorite avocations, and ten years before his death he made a seven-hundred mile walking trip through the Virginia mountains. His beautiful home in Chicago, one of the finest examples of the work of the architect Francis Meredyth Whitehouse contained priceless treasures of art and literature, and his library was one of the best selected in Chicago. He was also very fond of music, and made several noteworthy contributions to the literature of the subject, among them an article entitled "Music as an Ethical and Spiritual Force in Education." He was also the author of "The Making of a Merchant," (18—). He was noted for his hospitality, and his home sheltered many distinguished guests, particularly during the days of the World's Columbian Exposition. His country estate of 3,000 acres near Joliet, Ill., is one of the finest in America. Mr. Higinbotham was a Republican in politics. He recognized in the party his ideal of national progress, and gave it his unqualified loyalty for many years. He exemplified in his career the highest commercial ability, philanthropy and good citizenship, and indicated in a way which cannot be misunderstood the only true road to success. He was unpretentious, with cordial and unaffected manners and sound common sense, warm of heart, with quickly enlisted sympathies, and his loyalty to the things in which he believed was unswerving. He impressed his personality on the business ethics of the country. While in New York city on his way to welcome the homecoming Illinois soldiers at the Illinois Welcome Home headquarters, he met his death, when he was struck by a government ambulance, suffering a dislocated shoulder and scalp wounds. He died a few hours later at the embarkation hospital at Grand Central Palace. At his funeral all Chicago paid tribute to his memory. He was president of the Twentieth Century Club, and a member of the Union League, Chicago and Commercial clubs. He was married Dec. 7, 1865, to Rachel D., daughter of John J. Davidson, of Joliet, Ill. Mrs. Higinbotham died in June, 1909. The living children of the union are: Harlow Davidson and Harry Mortimer Higinbotham; Florence, who married R. T. Crane, Jr., and Alice, who married Joseph Medill Patterson. Harlow Niles Higinbotham died in New York city, Apr. 18, 1919.

DE RENNE, Wymberley Jones, antiquarian, was born in Newport, R. I., Sept. 23, 1853, son of George Wymberley Jones and Mary (Nutall) De Renne. The first of the family in America was Col. Noble Jones, a native of England, who came to this country with Oglethorpe in 1732, settled at Savannah, Ga., and rendered valuable military services to the Georgia colony against the many



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Wm Bauer



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Indian and Spanish invasions. From him the line of descent is traced through their son Noble Wimberly Jones (q.v.) and his wife, Sarah Davis, and their son George Jones (q.v.) and his wife, Eliza Smith, who were the grandparents of our subject. Wymberley J. De Renne was educated in Europe, studying at Leipzig and Strassburg and then graduating at the Columbia University Law School in 1876. Although he never practiced law, he was admitted to the bar in 1877. Mr. De Renne spent most of his life in collecting historical data on the state of Georgia. The material he gathered consisted of maps, pamphlets, engravings and books, and included the original constitution of the Confederate States, besides almost complete files of early Colonial records, acts and newspapers. It is the most complete private state historical collection in existence, and for its protection he built in 1907 the fire-proof library at Wormsloe, known as the Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia Library. In 1915 Mr. De Renne published the confidential dispatches of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Pres. Davis that attracted wide attention. He was a patron of the arts and sciences and in various substantial ways showed his interest in the preparation of Colonial memorials and monuments, and was a liberal though unostentatious contributor to numerous charitable organizations. He was a member of the board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution, of Georgia, the board of directors of the Union Society, the board of curators of the Georgia Historical Society, and belonged to the following clubs: Union and Metropolitan, of New York, and the Oglethorpe, of Savannah. He was the owner of Wormsloe, a country estate a few miles from Savannah, which was granted by George II to Noble Jones, by whose family it has since been retained. He was married June 22, 1880, to Laura, daughter of Charles Camblos and widow of William Norris, of Philadelphia, and had three children: Wymberley W.; Elfrida, wife of Dr. Craig Barrow, of Savannah; and Audrey, wife of Frederic H. Coerr, of New York. Mr. De Renne died in New York city, June 23, 1916.

JONES, William H., manufacturer, was born at Pen-y-groes, Wales, Apr. 28, 1845, son of Hugh W. and Janet Jones. He came to America in 1857 and located in Columbia county, Wis., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866. In that year he became agent for the Dodge reapers and Champion mowers, with headquarters in Berlin, Wis. His knowledge of farming and the needs of the fields here stood him in good stead and found practical application as he advanced in his new field. He was traveling salesman and agent for L. J. Bush & Co., of Milwaukee, during 1868-70. He was traveling salesman for E. H. Gammon, general agent for the Marsh harvester, when Mr. Deering became a partner in the business, which continued under the firm style of Gammon & Deering, and he remained with the firm as general traveling salesman and supervisor of agencies. In 1881 Messrs. Jones, Gammon and Lewis Steward organized the Plano Manufacturing Co., to make and sell harvesting machines. The organization was wholly effected through the efforts of Mr. Jones, who was its president from the date of the corporation until his death. He was the dominating spirit in the management of the business, and under his personal direction the Plano Co. enjoyed a marvelous growth. In 1893 he removed the plant to Chicago, the new factories covering thirty acres at West Pullman. Upon the organization of the International Harvester Co., in 1902, he was chosen vice-president, director and member of the executive committee. Mr. Jones was a member of the Union League and Evanston clubs of Chicago; was a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had been a most generous contributor to the Chicago Boys' Club since its inception in 1902, and in his will he gave $100,000 to extend its work. Throughout his entire life Mr. Jones improved every opportunity that was presented, nor did he waste a moment that might be advantageously used. He displayed both initiative spirit and a genius for organization, and never fearing to venture where favoring circumstances opened the way, he reached a commanding position in connection with one of the most extensive and important industrial corporations in America. In his fine makeup was found the leaven of charity, generous impulse and sympathetic feeling. He was of that class who have been justly and appropriately termed captains of industry—men who have the power to organize and direct forces, to coördinate interests and develop possibilities. He was married Sept. 18, 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Owens, of Dodgeville, Wis., and of his three sons one survives, Garfield R. Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 1, 1916.

O'REAR, Edward Clay, jurist, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Feb. 2, 1863, son of Daniel and Sibba (Mynheir) O'Rear, of Irish extraction. He attended the public schools of his county until 1876, when he was apprenticed to a printer and worked at that trade until 1881. He studied law in the office of Col. John T. Hazelrigg at West Liberty, Morgan co.,, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar in Salyersville, Ky. He first engaged in practice with his preceptor at West Liberty, but his law work eventually extended throughout the state, earning for him a reputation as one of the foremost members of its bar. In 1894 he became county judge of Montgomery county, which position he held for four years. His election to the state court of appeals followed in 1900, and after a distinguished service of eight years, he was re-elected without opposition for an additional term of like duration. In 1907-08 he served as chief justice, and on Dec. 9, 1911, resigned from the appellate bench to resume the practice of law, in which he has since been continuously engaged. Judge O'Rear's service upon the appellate bench was distinguished above the average. He is an able public speaker, conversant with public affairs. In politics he affiliated himself with the Republican party; in 1884 was a presidential elector, and in 1911 was the nominee for governor of Kentucky. He received the degree of LL.D. from Kentucky Wesleyan College in 1906 and from the Kentucky State University in 1909. Judge O'Rear was married Nov. 29, 1882, to Virginia Lee, daughter of Col. John T. Hazelrigg of West Liberty, Ky., and has five children: Prentice, John T., Helen, Hazel and James O'Rear.

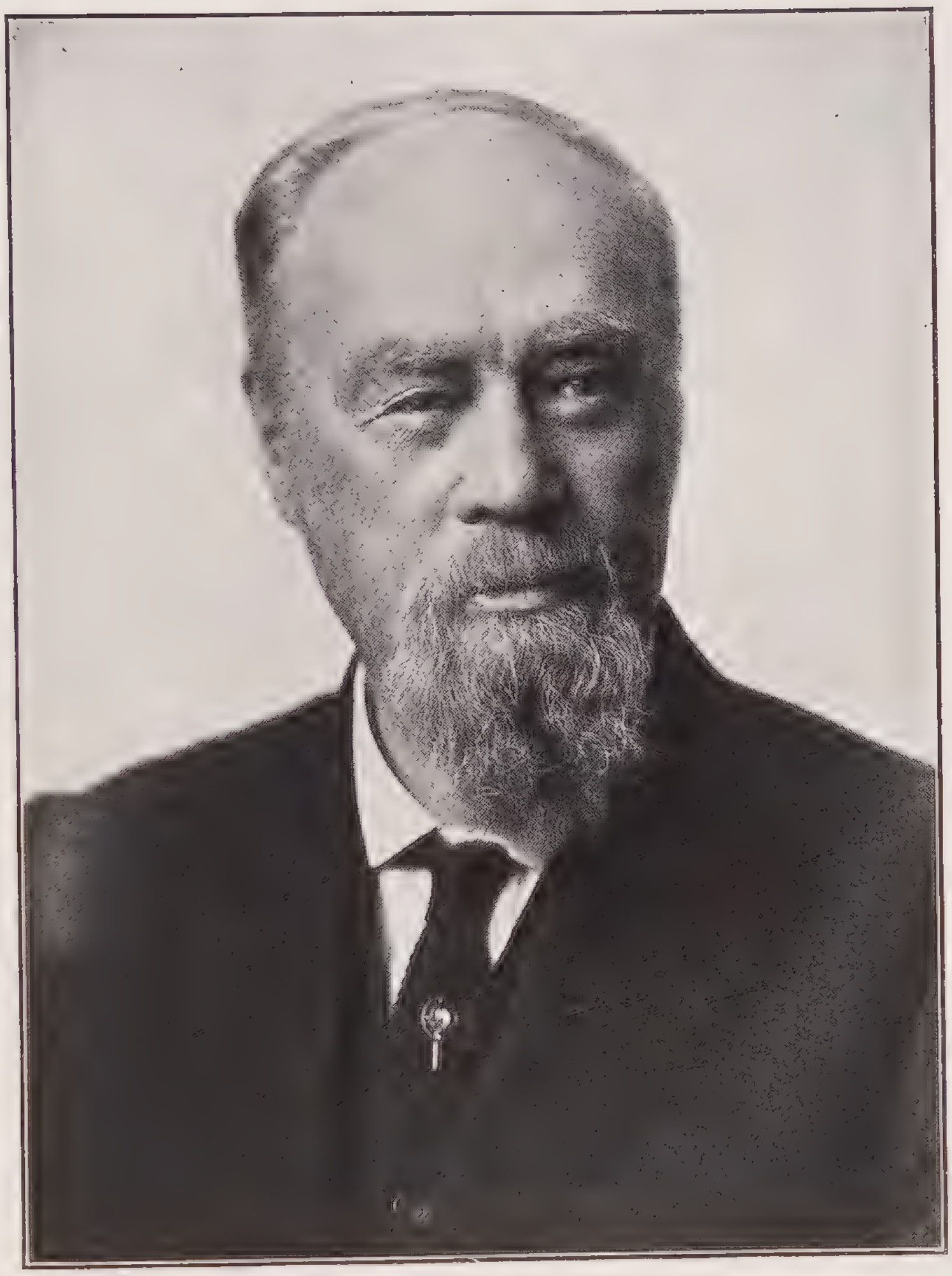
PENNEWILL, James, jurist, was born near Greenwood, Sussex co., Del., June 16, 1854, son of Simeon and Anna E. (Curry) Pennewill. James Pennewill's preparatory education was received in the public schools, and in Prof. Reynold's Academy in Wilmington, Del., and at the age of seventeen he entered what is now Princeton University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1875. He at once began the study of law under Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers at Dover, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Dover, and for a time was a partner of George P. Fisher,

and afterwards, successively, of Hon. George V. Massey and Hon. James L. Wolcott. He and Judge Wolcott were solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. of Delaware. In 1897 he was made an associate justice of the supreme court of Delaware, and at the same time was appointed supreme court reporter. He held the latter position until 1909, and during this period produced seven volumes of the proceedings of the court, known as "Pennewill's Reports." His cessation of the work of reporter was due to his promotion to the post of chief justice of the supreme court on June 15, 1909, a position which he filled with much distinction. He served as chairman of the Kent County Republican committee, and later as chairman of the state central committee. In 1907 his party offered him the U. S. senatorship for Delaware, which he declined to consider. He was married Dec. 5, 1888, to Alice Hazel of Dover, Del.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist and musical critic, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834, son of Daniel Putnam and Lydia (Noyes) Upton, and a descendant of John Upton, who came over from England about 1760 and settled in Reading, Mass. He was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated at Brown University in 1854, the poet of his class. After teaching school one year at Plymouth, Mass., he decided to adopt the profession of journalism, and removing to Chicago, Ill., joined the staff of the "Native Citizen." During 1856–60 he was city editor of the Chicago "Evening Journal," and in that position inaugurated a new feature in Chicago journalism by starting a musical column. In the fall of 1860 he transferred his services to the Chicago "Tribune." For two years he was the "Tribune's" civil war correspondent, and subsequently he held in turn the positions of exchange editor, night editor, dramatic and musical editor, editorial writer and statistician, remaining with that paper until his death. He made the musical department of the "Tribune" a notable one, not only publishing critical articles on local events but printing regularly musical intelligence from abroad, thus winning a national reputation as an author and critic. He was a fluent and graceful writer of English, and possessed excellent judgment of the quality of a performance. His published writings are: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "The Great Conflagration" (with James W. Sheahan, 1872); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Standard Operas" (1886); "Standard Oratorios" (1887); "Standard Cantatas" (1888); "Standard Symphonies" (1889); "Musical Pastels" (1902); "Standard Light Operas" (1902); "Life Stories for Young People," 36 vols. (1904–12); "Life of Theodore Thomas" (1905); "Standard Concert Guide" (1908); "Standard Concert Repertory" (1909); "In Music Land" (1913); and "The Song" (1915). He was also the editor of "Life of Remenyi" (1906), and the translator of Max Mueller's "Memories: A Story of German Love"; lives of Haydn, Beethoven, Wagner and Liszt, Becker's "Ulysses of Ithaca," Storm's "Immenses," Kuehn's "Barbarossa," and Schrader's "Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War." Mr. Upton was one of the founders and the first president of the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago; was a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Authors' League, and the National Arts Club of New York, and corresponding member of the Chicago and Wisconsin Historical societies. He was twice married: (1) in 1861 to Sarah E., daughter of Perrin Bliss of Chicago, and (2) Sept. 21, 1880, to Georgiana S., daughter of Col. J. H. Wood, a theatrical manager of Chicago. A daughter, Mary E., was married to William F. Favorite. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1919.

ANDERSON, John Crawford, jurist, was born in Greene county, Ala., Aug. 5, 1863, son of John Crawford and Elizabeth (McAlpine) Anderson; grandson of James M. and Mary Vernon (Miller) Anderson; great-grandson of David and Miriam (Mason) Anderson and great-great-grandson of William Anderson, who emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1740, locating first in Pennsylvania and, subsequently, in Spartanburg, S. C. His paternal great-grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war, attaining the rank of major, and his father was an officer in the Mexican war. The son studied for a time in the academic department of the University of Alabama and was graduated in the law school of the university with the degree of LL.B. in 1883. He practiced his profession at Linden and Demopolis, Ala., from 1886 to 1895. He was an alternate presidential elector in 1892 and, three years later, was appointed judge of the first judicial circuit. He was elected to that office in 1898 for a term of six years, elected an associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama in 1904 and reëlected in 1910 for a second term of six years. On Jan. 15, 1914, he was commissioned chief justice to succeed James R. Dowdell, resigned, and in the same year was elected to succeed himself. Politically, he is a Democrat and, in religion, a Presbyterian. He is a member of various bar associations and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married Feb. 24, 1897, to Mary-Bird, daughter of Capt. E. B. Martin of Waco, Tex., and has two children: Julia and Elizabeth McAlpine Anderson.

REED, Myron Winslow, clergyman, was born in Brookfield, Vt., July 24, 1836, son of Fry Bailey and Asenath (Smith) Reed. His first American ancestor, John Reed, came from England in 1630 and settled in Rehoboth, Mass., and the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, his son James, his son Nathan, who married Dorothy Titus, and their son Jonathan, who married Polly Umphrey and was the grandfather of Myron W. Reed. His great-grandfather served in the French and Indian war; his grandfather in the revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812. His early life was an adventurous and varied one. He ran away from home, and drifting to New York, friendless, hungry and penniless, shipped on a fishing schooner on the banks of Newfoundland. Upon his return to New York he applied to Horace Greely for work, and through him was employed by the Republican state central committee at Albany to traverse the state, organize clubs and distribute campaign documents. He was a reporter for the Buffalo "Express" for a short period, and then was by turns a school teacher, a farm laborer, a law student, a theological student, a preacher, and a soldier in the middle West. He enlisted in the second year of the civil war as a private in the 18th Mich. infantry, becoming chaplain of the regiment. Two months later he resigned to become captain, and served as such for the remainder of the war. At the war's close Capt. Reed entered

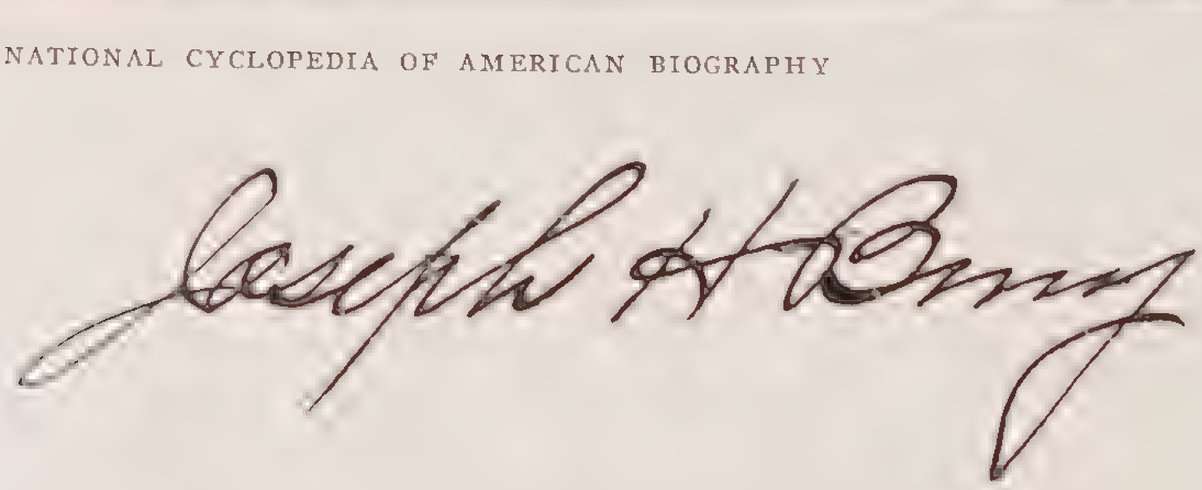


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Geo. T. Upton



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



the Chicago School of Theology, where he was graduated in 1868. His first pastorate was at a small town in Michigan, from which he was soon called to a non-sectarian church in New Orleans, La. While there he married a member of his choir, who had gone south to teach colored children. In 1873 he was called to the Olivet Congregational Church at Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1877 went to the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained seven years. Here he formed a close friendship with James Whitcomb Riley, who was a kindred soul in many ways. Riley's poem, "Our Kind of a Man," presents his view of Reed. In 1884 he resigned to accept the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Denver, Colo., known as the wealthiest church of that city. He was not at all awed by the wealth of his congregation, and publicly proclaimed when entering upon his duties that one of his chief missions was to plead the cause of the poor. He won many friends among all classes. After a pastorate of ten years his sympathy for the striking miners in 1894 aroused the antagonism of some influential members who denounced him as an anarchist, and he resigned. In the following January his friends and admirers organized the Broadway Temple Association, a non-sectarian organization with "no constitution, by-laws or creed," rented the Broadway Theatre in Denver, and installed him as pastor. Here he preached his ideas of Christianity as applied to modern life to crowded houses until stricken with his fatal illness. It is questionable if a more remarkable series of discourses was ever delivered in this country. A few of these addresses were published under the title of "Temple Talks," (1898). He was married in 1870, to Ellen Louise, daughter of Charles B. Lyon, a merchant of Elgin, Ill., and had two sons, Paul Lyon and Ralph Waldo, and one daughter, Annie Ruth, wife of Leslie P. Carter. He died in Denver, Colo., Jan. 30, 1899.

BERRY, Joseph Hooper, manufacturer, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 10th, 1839, son of John and Catharina (Hooper) Berry of Horsham, England, who came to America in 1835 and settled in Elizabeth, N. J. His father had been in the tannery business in England, and resumed that business at Elizabeth, and for several years had branch establishments at Richmond and other points in Virginia. Later he moved his family to Richmond where Joseph was educated at private schools. After leaving school the youth began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store, in Richmond. About 1856 the family went to Detroit, Mich., to live and Joseph secured employment in a drug store. He was ambitious to be in business for himself and organized a varnish manufacturing business. At first the product was sold in small quantities, only, to Detroit retail dealers; but it was of such superior quality that the demand speedily increased. In 1858 Mr. Berry admitted his brother, Thomas Berry, into the firm; the varnish business rapidly expanded, becoming finally the great Berry Bros. concern, said to be, in 1907, the largest varnish business in the world. It had nine branch houses, located, respectively, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco. Joseph H. Berry was recognized as one of the greatest business men in Detroit, a man whose capacity for detail was most remarkable. His interests included, besides the varnish works, timber lands and lumber in Michigan, iron interests in Michigan and other states, which he amalgamated into one company just before his death, with a capital stock of $7,500,000, and in mining interests in the west and north. Besides the varnish business, Mr. Berry was the prime factor in many other firms and corporations. He was director and one of the founders of the Commercial National Bank, of Detroit, organized in 1881; president of the New York Car Wheel Co.; the Colonial Asphalt Co.; the O. & W. Thum Co.; the Welded Steel Barrel Co.; the Detroit Heating and Lighting Co.; the Dwight Lumber Co. and the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Company. His building and financing of the Detroit Terminal railroad is an example of his farsightedness. He was a member of the Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian Church, and gave liberally of his time and means to religious and philanthropic work. "He was an ideal man and lived an ideal life," said the President of the Detroit Commercial Bank, when he heard of Mr. Berry's death. He was a great lover of flowers, and in 1885 built near his home in Grosse Pointe, a splendid conservatory, one of the finest in the United States. Mr. Berry was married Oct. 22, 1868, to Charlotte E., daughter of Alfred A. Dwight; and had three children: Charlotte B. Fiske, who married Henry G. Sherrard; Alice Dwight, who married Edwin Lodge, M.D., and Lottie D. Berry. He died in Detroit, May 22, 1917.

CROZET, Claudius, engineer and educator, was born at Villefranche, near Lyons, France, Jan. 1, 1790. Little is known of his family, except that one of them discovered about 1770 a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, charted on maritime maps as Crozet's Islands. When quite young, Claudius Crozet was sent away to school; and at the age of fourteen became a student in the Polytechnique School of Science at Paris, where he was graduated in 1807 as a sub-lieutenant of artillery. Thence he went to the military school at Metz, where the graduates of the Ecole Polytechnique, intended for service in the artillery and in engineering, were required to take special courses in these two branches of military science. Two years later he left school at Metz with the rank of lieutenant of artillery and was assigned to the headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon, then near Vienna, just in time to take part in the battle of Wagram. He saw service in Germany and Holland during the next two years, and was attached to Marshal Ney's division in the campaign in Russia. His military career ended with the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, and with many others of the Emperor's officers, his thoughts turned to America. He had married Mademoiselle de Camp, who was a friend of the family of Lafayette; and provided with letters from Lafayette and others, he came to the United States in 1816, in company with Simon Bernard, who subsequently planned the entire system of the United States coast fortifications. Bernard procured his appointment as professor of engineering at West Point. His influence upon the military school was marked and almost immediate. He and Thayer introduced the use of the blackboard, and with it the system of analysis and demonstration, instead of lecture and model. Crozet had brought his drawings and texts with him from the Ecole Polytechnique and Metz and for the first time gave instruction at West Point in descriptive geometry, analytical trigonometry, differential and integral calculus, and the principles of machines. Up until that time there had been no text book of descriptive geometry in the United States; and until the publication of Crozet's "Treatise on Descriptive Geometry for the use of the cadets of the United States Military Academy" in 1821, instruction at

West Point was entirely oral. Later, he introduced the study of geometry at the Virginia Military Institute, where his text book was used for years. He remained at West Point for six years, when he resigned to become state engineer of Virginia, a position he held for nine years. He was state engineer of Louisiana in 1832 when he was elected president of Jefferson College, Louisiana. In 1837 he returned to Virginia to resume the position of state engineer. About this time the Virginia Military Institute, modeled on the plan of the United States Military Academy at West Point, was established at Lexington. Its establishment and organization were largely due to the efforts of J. T. L. Preston, of Lexington, and of Crozet; and the latter was appointed president of its first board of visitors. From its beginning the Institute, which became famous as "the West Point of the Confederacy," and furnished a large number of their most distinguished officers in the civil war, bore the stamp of Crozet's military ability and educational genius; and the historian of the school writes of him that "to him is due much credit for the original scheme of organization and development, for at once the lay ideas of Preston were supplanted by the professional ideas of the French soldier, and the cadet stepped forth in the uniform of the young Guard of France, already adopted at the National Academy." In 1849 Crozet was chosen to locate and construct the Blue Ridge Railroad from Albemarle County, Virginia through Rockfish Gap into the Shenandoah Valley, as a state improvement. It subsequently became a part of the Chesapeake & Ohio. It was a difficult undertaking, and necessitated the construction of four tunnels, one a mile in length, and all involving many engineering complications. He completed the road in 1858. Soon afterwards he was invited to Washington by the War Department, to act as principal assistant to Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs, in the construction of the Aqueduct; and he is credited with designing and building the Aqueduct bridge across the Potomac, connecting Georgetown with Virginia. Retiring from engineering in 1859, he became principal of the Richmond (Va.) Academy,, and spent the rest of his life in this occupation. In addition to his "Treatise on Descriptive Geometry" written and published for the use of the cadets at West Point, he was the author of an "Arithmetic for Colleges and Schools," an improved edition" of which was published in Richmond in 1858; and there is a manuscript copy of a work of 26 pages by him in the library of the United States Military Academy, written while he was a student in the School of Application at Metz in 1808, entitled "Memoire sur le projet de fortification permanent." He is recognized by the profession as one of the ablest engineers of his day in America. He died in Richmond, Va., in 1864.

LONG, Robert William, physician and surgeon, was born at New Maysville, Ind., Dec. 11, 1843, son of William and Harriet (Gregory) Long, of English and Scotch descent. His father was one of the noted pioneer physicians of Indiana. He was educated in public and private schools and at Franklin (Ind.) College. During the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 78th Ind. Volunteers, and upon the expiration of his term studied medicine first under his father and afterward in Rush Medical College. He was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1866, the youngest of his class and winner of a prize in obstetrics. While in Philadelphia he also attended the School of Preparation for a degree and appointment on the medical staff of the army and navy, receiving his diploma. His medical education was further supplemented by an attendance at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he received an ad eundem degree in 1869. He began the practice of medicine with his father at New Maysville in 1866, and in 1875 removed to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, where his experience and professional skill secured for him at once an active and extensive practice. In 1891 he removed his office to Indianapolis and continued there until his death, specializing in obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Shortly before his death he and his wife presented to the city of Indianapolis the sum of $240,000 for the establishment of the Robert W. Long Hospital, which was opened for service in June, 1914, and is now a part of the Indiana University School of Medicine. Located in the heart of the city, and one of the best designed and equipped hospitals in the United States, it will stand as a permanent memorial to the goodness and generosity of Robert W. Long. Dr. Long was a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Marion County Medical Society. For years he was a member of the board of trustees of Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis. He made many important contributions to medical journals, and was the preceptor of several medical students who attained national prominence in the profession. Politically he was a staunch Democrat. His loyalty, unfailing courtesy and consideration towards others, his untiring industry in practice, his dignified reserve, and the inspiration he gave to his patients were his dominating traits. He was a man of intrinsic righteousness of thought and act. Young men trusted him, old men counseled with him, and each with an intuitive faith that he was all that he seemed to be. The community in which he lived depended upon him. Dr. Long was married June 6, 1871, to Clara J., daughter of Dr. William Parsons of Mace, Ind., and died in Indianapolis, Ind., June 18, 1915.

FISH, William Hansell, jurist, was born in Macon, Ga., May 12, 1849, son of Judge George W. and Martha E. (Hansell) Fish. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Georgia, Athens, in 1869. He had become interested in the law through the influence of his father, and at once entered the University of Virginia, in whose law department he made final preparation to enter his profession. Thereupon he began practice in Americus, Ga. During a period of twenty years Mr. Fish established an excellent record as a leader of the bar and as a man of unusual judicial quality of mind. In 1891, therefore, when Judge Allen Fort of Americus resigned from the bench of the southwestern circuit and superior courts, Judge Fish succeeded him and rendered a most successful service on these tribunals for five years. On Dec. 16, 1895, an act of the general assembly provided for a constitutional amendment reorganizing the supreme court of the state by increasing that bench to six members, providing for hearings as a body or in two divisions of three justices each, the head of the second division taking the title "presiding justice." This became effective on Dec. 17, 1896, and the supreme court was reorganized on Jan. 4, 1897, with Hon. Thomas J. Simmons as chief justice and Judge Fish as fourth associate justice. From that time until





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Thos Ewing Jr

July 18, 1903, Justice Fish was in the second division of the court, and at that date, on the death of Justice Lumpkin, he became presiding justice of that section of this bench, a position he continued to hold until the death of Chief Justice Simmons on Sept. 12, 1905, when he became his successor as head of the highest tribunal in Georgia. His concise, systematic and well-fortified opinions are to be found in forty-nine volumes of the court reports from 97 Georgia to 145 Georgia, inclusive, covering many of the great principles decided in that most fruitful period. Chief Justice Fish had been a trustee of the University of Georgia for a dozen years from 1893, but gave it up on becoming head of the court. He is a trustee of the Wesleyan Female College, and a member of the American Bar Association. He was married in 1876, to Mary P. Hines of Washington county, Ga.

HESING, Washington, editor and publisher, was born in Cincinnati, O., May 14, 1849, son of Anton C. and Louise Hesing. His father, a native of northern Germany, emigrated to America in 1840 and settled first in Cincinnati and later in Chicago, Ill., where he become a noted abolitionist and a founder and leader of the Republican party in the West. He was also proprietor of the Chicago "Staats Zeitung," the leading exponent of German-American thought west of New York city. The son was educated in the old Kinzie School, Chicago; a school in Osnabrück, Hanover, Germany; Chicago University and the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, after which he entered Yale University and was graduated with honors in 1870. Showing a decided inclination for journalistic work, his father sent him to Europe for special study to fit him for the editorial rooms of the "Staats Zeitung." He attended lectures in Berlin and Heidelberg on international law, political economy, history and general subjects pertaining to journalism, and was about to start for Paris to attend lectures at the Sorbonne when news reached him of the great Chicago fire. Returning home at once, he entered the "Staats Zeitung" office and, beginning at the foot of the ladder, quickly worked his way up to the position of managing editor. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed a member of the board of education, in which capacity he rearranged the method of German studies and established a system which still prevails in all Chicago schools. Until 1876 the "Staats Zeitung" was a Republican newspaper, but the growing tendency of that party to ally itself with illiberal factions caused it to espouse the cause of Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for president. Under Washington Hesing's management the newspaper thus assumed an independent attitude, criticising both parties freely, a position it continued to maintain during his régime and since. In 1880 he was president of the county board of education. In 1886 he visited Europe and upon his return wrote a series of articles entitled "Ninety Days in Europe." In 1893 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland postmaster of Chicago and inaugurated many important changes and reforms in that office. A firm believer in civil service reform, in 1893 he conducted a vigorous campaign for the Democratic mayoralty nomination, and to the seeds sown at that time are due many of Chicago's later municipal reforms. Both physically and mentally Mr. Hesing was a fine representative of the ideal German-American citizen. He was ready and fluent in debate and a polished writer, speaking the principal modern languages and showing the results of his ripe and varied culture. His literary taste was unfailing and his reading thorough and extensive. He was essentially a gentleman of the old school who believed in humility, courtesy and goodness, and who was altogether averse to cheap success, ostentation in any form and self-assertion. His influence over others was great, and he inspired much affection from all with whom he came in contact. He was married, July 6, 1870, to Henrietta C., daughter of Samuel Weir, of New Haven, Conn. He died in Chicago, Dec. 18, 1897.

LAMM, Henry, jurist, was born in Burbank, Wayne co., O., Dec. 3, 1846, son of William and Catherine (Zuver) Lamm. After his preparatory education at home, he went to the University of Michigan at the age of nineteen, where he took the course leading to the degree of B.S., which was conferred on him in 1869. He then began the study of law, and in 1872 decided to locate in Sedalia, Mo., and was there admitted to the bar in that year. In 1875 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Sangree under the firm name of Sangree & Lamm, which for thirty years was one of the distinguished firms of Missouri. In 1904 he was elected justice of the supreme court of the state, and was assigned to Division One of the two parts into which the court is formed. He became chief justice Jan. 1, 1913, and served until Jan. 1, 1915, when he retired to private life, but not to idleness, for he at once became the senior member of the Sedalia firm of Lamm, Bohling & Lamm. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at the St. Louis exposition. He is a member of the Missouri Bar Association. He was married June 18, 1874, to Grace Adele Rose, of Saginaw, Mich.

BRYANT, John Collins, educator, was born in Ebley, Gloucestershire, England, Dec. 21, 1821, son of John and Pormela (Collins) Bryant. His father, a farmer, came to the United States in 1829 to seek his fortune, and settled in Ohio. The son was educated in the public schools and at the Norwalk (Ohio) Academy. Having decided to follow the medical profession, he entered the Cleveland Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1846. He was engaged in the practice of medicine at Amherst, O., until 1856, when he joined his brother, Henry B. Bryant, and a brother-in-law, Henry D. Stratton, in the management of a business school in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Stratton had established a business college in Cleveland, O., in 1853, and its success was such that in 1854 he opened a similar school in Buffalo. This was the beginning of the famous Bryant and Stratton business colleges in various cities of the United States and Canada, which have long been famous for their work in training students for the practical duties of a business life. Dr. Bryant's change from a medical to an educational career was most fortunate, for he proved to be peculiarly well qualified for his new line of work, and he soon became the dominating personality in the enterprise. He was president of the Buffalo institution from 1860 until his death, and he not only conducted its affairs with signal ability, but had a large share in the management of the other Bryant and Stratton colleges, of which there were at one time forty-four. Mr. Bryant continued to be the head of the Buffalo college until the end of his life. After the death of his brother, Henry B., Mr. Bryant disposed of his interests in all his schools except the one in Buffalo. In 1878 he entered a printing business under the name of Matthews Bros. & Bryant, which later became the Matthews-Northrup Co. Dr.

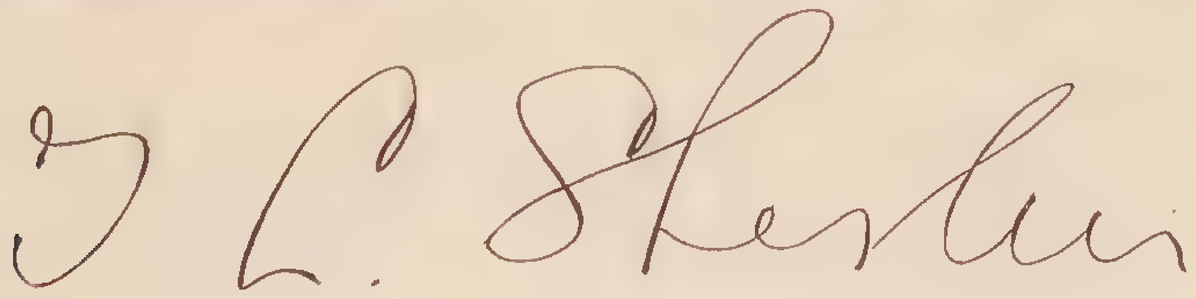
Bryant was the author of "Bryant's New Counting-House Bookkeeping" (1880), "Business Forms" (1880), and Commercial Law" (1880), which were accepted as standard authorities on the subjects of which they treat, and are still in use. Dr. Bryant was a master of the art of teaching; he analyzed the merits and defects of education, and devoted his life to making it practical. He was, moreover, the friend of young men, knew the difficulties and dangers which beset them, and understood the nature of the obstacles which are encountered at the outset of a career. His instruction and counsel placed many on the road to success, and he was loved and revered by those who knew him, and his work was honored by thousands who had never seen him. He was married May 21, 1851, to Hannah M., daughter of Dr. Herman Munson Clark, of Wakeman, O., and was survived by one son, Clarence L. Bryant, president of the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Buffalo, and two daughters: Winnebel F., wife of William H. Prentice, of East Aurora, N. Y., and Viola Bryant. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1901.

SHEVLIN, Thomas Leonard, manufacturer and athlete, was born at Muskegon, Wis., 1883, son of Thomas H. and Anna A. (Hall) Shevlin, of Irish descent. His father was the organizer of a number of the largest lumber firms in the country, including the North Star Lumber Co.; the Hall & Ducey Lumber Co., subsequently known as the Hall and Shevlin Lumber Co.; the Shevlin-Carpenter Co.; the J. Neils Lumber Co.; the St. Hilaire Lumber Co.; the Crookston Lumber Co.; the Shevlin-Clarke Co., Ltd.; the Rainy River Lumber Co., Ltd., and the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber Co. These companies combined had an annual output of over 300,000,000 feet of lumber and owned over a billion feet of stumpage in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Thomas L. Shevlin received his early education at the Hill School, of Pottstown, Pa., and was graduated at Yale College, in 1906. At Yale he played on the varsity football team, which he captained in 1905. For four years he was picked as All-American end, and he was generally considered as one of the greatest football players in the history of the game. He was a many sided athlete. In his freshman year he played on the baseball team and throughout his college course he was a weight man on the track team. After his graduation he went into business with his father, upon whose death he became head of the business. He was known as a keen, capable business man, who showed in the world of affairs the same driving energy as had made him famous on the football field, and it was said in Minneapolis that he was destined to be one of the big men of the West. In the meantime he did not lose his interest in football. He spent much of his time on the field at the University of Minnesota, helping the coaches. In 1910, near the end of one of their most disastrous seasons, Yale called upon him for help, and as a result of his coaching they defeated Princeton and tied with Harvard. Again in 1915 he came to the aid of a beaten and dispirited Yale team and enabled them to beat Princeton. In doing this he contracted the cold which resulted in his death. Walter Camp, the Yale football authority said of him: "A sportsman, a leader, a friend, always at the front, with a dominant personality that compelled attention and success. Into life as into football he carried that personality, and it always stood him in good stead. He never faltered, but went straight ahead with a vigor that was compelling and yet with a sound judgment that brought its reward. Yale will miss him, football and sport will miss him, but above all a host of friends will feel a deep sense of personal loss that nothing can replace." He was married, Feb. 1, 1909, to Elizabeth, daughter of Brannin Sherley, of Louisville, Ky., and had two children: Elizabeth and Thomas H. Shevlin. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29, 1915.

CARLSON, Anton Julius, physiologist and educator, was born in Svarteborg, Sweden, Jan. 29, 1875, son of Carl and Hedwig (Anderson) Jacobson. He came to the United States in 1891, and was graduated B.S. at Augustana College in 1898, and A.M. in 1899, after which he studied at Stanford University, receiving his Ph.D. in 1902. Having specialized in physiology while pursuing his higher studies, he became an assistant on that subject in Stanford in 1901, but relinquished the position in 1903 to serve as a research assistant to the Carnegie Institution. In 1904 he accepted a call to the University of Chicago, where since 9105 he has been associate professor of physiology, also since 1906 he has been instructor of general and comparative physiology at the Summer School at Woods Hole, Mass. He was one of the representati es from the United States to the International Congress of Zoologists held in Graz in 1910, and also to the International Congress of physiologists held in Vienna in the same year. Dr. Carlson is a member of the American Society of Naturalists; the American Physiological Society, of which he was secretary, 1907–15; the American Medical Association (president of the section on pathology and physiology in 1914), and Society of Experimental Biology, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His scientific researches have been on the comparative physiology of the invertebrate heart, and he has made many contributions to the "American Journal of Physiology" on that subject, of which a typical title is that of the sixth paper, which is on "The Excitability of the Heart During the Different Phases of the Heart Beat" (1906). Ten separate papers on this generic head appeared during 1904–09, and pertaining to these he published a "Bibliography" in the Biological Bulletin of Woods Hole in 1905. One of his very earliest papers was on "The Response of the Hearts of Certain Molluscas, Decapods, and Tunicates to Electrical Stimulation," which appeared in "Science" in 1903, and again in 1906 he discussed "The Cause of the Cessation of the Rhythm of Automatic Tissues in the Isotonic Solutions of Non-Electrolytes." Dr. Carlson has written extensively on the "Nature of the Action of Drugs on the Heart," a preliminary note on which appeared in "Science" in 1904, and since then among his titles on this subject are: "On the Action of Chloral Hydrate on the Heart With Reference to the So-called Physiological Properties of Heart Muscle" (1906); "On the Action of Cyanides on the Heart" (1907), and "The Relation of the Normal Heart Rhythm to the Artificial Rhythm Produced by Sodium Chloride" (1907), all of which were published in the "American Journal of Physiology." He has devoted much attention to the action of the heart of the Limulus, and on that subject has published "The Nervous Origin of he Heart-Beat in Limulus and the Nervous Nature of Co-ordination or Conduction on the Heart" (1904); "The Nature of Cardiac Inhibition with Special Reference to the Heart of Limulus" (1905); "On the Point of Ac-



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W. H. Taft

tion of Drugs on the Heart and Special Reference to the Heart of Limulus" (1906); "On the Chemical Conditions for the Heart Activity, with Special Reference to the Heart of Limulus" (1906), and "A Note on the Refractory State of the Non-automatic Heart Muscle of Limulus" (1908), and to this series may be added his paper on "The Physiology of Locomotion in Gasteropods," which he contributed to the Biological Bulletin of Woods Hole in 1905. More recently he has made a series of investigations on digestion and the glands of internal secretions, reports of which began with "The Character of the Movements of the Empty Stomach in Man" in 1912. Several of this series were in association with his students, as were also a series of "Contributions to the Physiology of Lymph." He is also author of "The Rate of the Nervous Impulse in the Spinal Cord and in the Vagus and the Hypoglossal Nerves of the California Hag-fish" (1904); "The Rhythm Produced in the Resting Heart of Molluscs by the Stimulation of the Cardio-accelorator Nerves" (1904); "The Presence of Cardio-regulative Nerves in the Lamphreys" (1906); "On the Mechanism of the Stimulating Action of Tension on the Heart" (1907); "The Effects of Stretching on the Rate of Conduction of the Nervous Impulse" (1911), and "The Condition of the Digestive Tract in Parathyroid Tetany in Cats and Dogs" (1912). Outside these professional studies Prof. Carlson is interested in the advancement of public health. He is a member of the Quadrangle and City clubs of Chicago. He was married Sept. 26, 1905, to Esther N. Shogren, of Rock Island, Ill., and has three children: Robert Bernard, Alice Esther and Alvan Julius Carlson.

SILVERTHORN, William Henry, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Willoughby, O., June 11, 1850, son of Jacob H. and Jeanette (Jackson) Silverthorn. His father was an innkeeper in the early days of Cleveland, owning among other hostelries the celebrated Silverthorn Inn at Rocky River. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of Willoughby and subsequently went to work in the shops of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad as a machinist's apprentice. After a few years, however, he accepted a clerical position with the Amherst Stone Co., where he learned bookkeeping and accounting. About this time was formed the Winslow Roofing Co., which made a patent steel roof for freight cars, and he was given a position in the shop, later going on the road as salesman. After a few years' service he became general manager of the Paige Car Wheel Co., one of the pioneer car wheel manufacturing concerns. This company was soon consolidated with other like firms and incorporated as the Steel Car Wheel Co. With his great shop, office and road experience he was the ideal choice for general manager of this important corporation and his success was notable. Upon the formation of the Railway Steel Spring Co., with a capital of $15,000,000, he was made its president. There, too, his ability as an executive officer and his high standing in the railway supply manufacturing field wrought achievements of lasting importance, and the company increased its capitalization to $40,000,000 and its business to similar proportions. Mr. Silverthorn was a member of the Roadside, Colonial and Union clubs of Cleveland, O. He had no hobbies, but was fond of billiards and found considerable recreation in racing and in his own stable of thoroughbreds which he maintained at a delightful country seat near Cleveland. There he also paid particular attention to the raising of fancy cattle and won a number of prizes with his stock. His dominant personal characteristics were his great geniality and cordiality. His entire life, with the exception of a few later years, during which his home was in New York city, was given over solely to business. He applied himself diligently to every task and never gave up until what he had in hand was completed. His tenacity concerning a business proposition was considered remarkable. He had great aptitude and fondness for mechanics and made most of his success along mechanical lines. Despite this close attention to affairs he was carefree and light-hearted; never worried and was ever optimistic. He was married in Cleveland, O., Nov. 25, 1874, to Fanny, daughter of John S. White, of Cleveland. She survives him with one daughter: Edith S. Odell. Mr. Silverthorn died at his country home, Old Orchard, O., Aug. 13, 1910.

BROWN, Richard Hunt, physician and surgeon, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1862, son of Richard and Thalia Fitch (Newton) Brown, and on the maternal side of colonial Connecticut stock which included many eminent statesmen, soldiers and men of large affairs. Sir Isaac Newton belonged to a branch of the family. Richard Brown, father of the subject and a native of England, was engaged in mercantile business in England and France, and subsequently with Alexander T. Stewart (q.v.), in New York city; he built up his own business, conducting two lace stores, one in New York city and one at Saratoga Springs; he was recognized as a leading authority on laces, and known widely for his sterling integrity. He was the first secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in New York city, in 1853. Richard H. Brown received his preliminary education at the Collegiate School, New York city, and at Canfield (O.) high school. He was a student at Franklin (Ind.) College during 1881-84, and was graduated with honors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (University of Illinois) in 1891 with the degree of M.D. From that year he practiced his profession in Chicago, as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He conducted a clinic at West Side Dispensary in this specialty during 1892-1902. He was lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics, Northwestern College of Pharmacy, during 1891-94; associate clinic professor of clinical diseases of the ear, nose and throat, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, during 1892-1905; associate professor of clinical diseases of ear, nose and throat, College of Medicine, Illinois State University, 1904-16, and he was otologist to West Suburban Hospital until his death. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Laryngological Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Gnosis Literary Society, and the Illinois Athletic Club. He was author of "Plastic Operations on the Nose" (Wisconsin Med Jour.); "Case of Exfoliation of Anterior Arch of the Atlas" (American Medical Association Journal); "Submucous Resection of the Nasal Septum" (Wisconsin Med. Jour.); "A Guarded Burr for the Septal Resection" (The Laryngoscope, St. Louis); "The Tonsil Question" (Illinois Medical Journal); "Modern Advances in Medical Science" (Plexus Med. Coll. of Uni. of Illinois); "Chronic Running Ear" (Illinois Med. Jour.), also articles on eugenics, travel in Cook county, methods of prolonging life,

various other monographs on his specialty in different medical journals, and of popular scientific articles in the journal of the Gnosis Society. He found his chief recreation in swimming and floriculture. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Congregational Church. He married at Fremont, O., Apr. 6, 1893, Elva L., daughter of George Powers, a merchant of Clyde, O.; they had three children: Ralph Powers (1894), graduate in highway engineering, University of Illinois, '17, who in 1918 went to the 3d Officers' Training Camp, Camp Grant, Ill.; Eben Newton (1898), graduate of Lewis Institute Academy, Chicago, and orderly in Base Hospital No. 11, during the war with Germany, and Elva Elizabeth Brown (1905). Richard Hunt Brown died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 12, 1918.

AYERS, Howard, educator, was born at Olympia, Wash., May 21, 1861, son of William Norton and Sarah Ann (Sanborn) Ayers. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Capt. John Ayers, who came from England in 1648 and settled at Ipswich and Brookfield, Mass. His wife was Susana Symonds, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Fellows; their son Samuel and his wife Eliner Randall; their son Samuel; his son Asa, to his son William Wail and his wife Lydia Norton, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, a banker and merchant, was also prominent in educational affairs. The son attended the University of Michigan and was graduated B.S. at Harvard University in 1883, took post-graduate work at the University of Heidelberg, Strassburg and Freiburg, receiving the degree Ph.D. from the latter institution in 1886, and in 1883–86 he studied at the marine laboratories of the University of Vienna, at Trieste, and the University of Paris, at Banyuls-sur-Mer; he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1899. In 1886 he was instructor in zoology at the University of Michigan, and at Harvard University and Radcliffe College during 1887–88. He was director of the Lake Laboratory, Milwaukee, in 1889-94, and during 1889–98 was instructor in zoology in charge of research work at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. In 1894 he became professor of biology and curator of the biological museum, University of Missouri, continuing five years in that capacity. In 1899–1904 he was president of the University of Cincinnati, and reorganized that institution. He was past president (1894–99) of the Scientific Association of the University of Missouri; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and he is member also of the American Society of Naturalists, American Morphological Society, National Educational Association, and of the Business Men's and Queen's City clubs, Cincinnati. He is author of numerous works and papers on the morphology of animals; also on education. These include: "The Vertebrate Ear" (1893); "On the Origin of the Internal Ear and the Functions of the Semi-Circular Canals and Cochlea" (1890); "Concerning Vertebrate Cephalogenesis" (1890); "The Ear of Man: Its Past; Its Present and Its Future" (1890); "Some Nerve Muscle Experiments" (1893); "Anatomical Nomenclature" (1893); "Anatomy of the Myxinoids I, The Skeleton" (1901); "The Morphology of the Myxinoidei, Part I: Myology," and "Cephalogenesis III, Neuropore, Nose, Pypophysis and Mouth" (1914). He was married July 7, 1886, to Paula F. A. Shafer, of Davenport, Ia.; they have eight children: Mabel Norton, Ida Cabot, Paula Lind, Erna V. L., wife of C. W. Snodgrass; Gladys M., Sarah A. S., Clio R., and John H. Ayers.

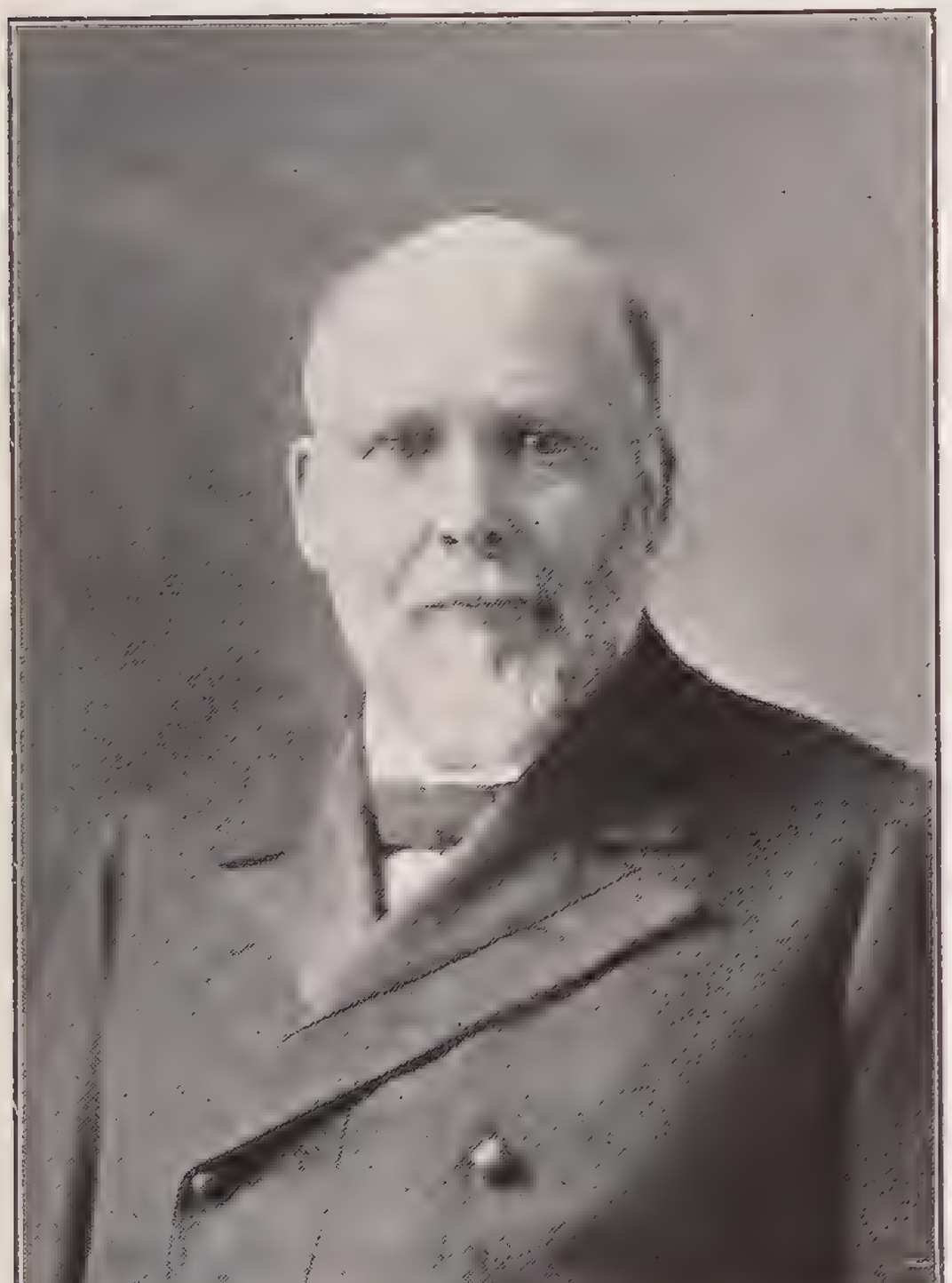
BAKER, Henry Moore, congressman, was born in Bow, Merrimack co., N. H., Jan. 11, 1841, son of Aaron Whittemore and Nancy (Dustin) Baker. His first paternal American ancestor was John Baker, who came to this country from England and settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1634. Capt. Baker, of the fifth generation, was a member of the 3rd Provincial congress of New Hampshire, and was a leader in all lines in his section of the state. Aaron W. Baker, father of Henry M. Baker, was one of the earliest and most active advocates in New Hampshire of the abolition of slavery and of prohibition, and was one of the founders of the Republican party in his section. Nancy Dustin, our subject's mother, was a descendant of the heroine, Hannah Dustin. Henry M. Baker was graduated at Dartmouth College with the degree of A.B., in 1863, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. In 1866 he was graduated at the law department of Columbia University and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia the same year, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1882. His practice was extensive and lucrative. In 1886-87 he became judge advocate-general of the national guard of New Hampshire, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was unanimously nominated for the state senate by the Republicans in 1890 and was elected. He was chairman of its judiciary committee, and on the part of the senate of the joint special committee to revise, codify and amend the public statutes of the state. He was a ready and forceful debater. In 1892 Gen. Baker was elected to congress from the 2nd district of New Hampshire and in 1894 was re-elected by a greatly increased majority, but was not a candidate for re-election in 1896. In congress he served on the judiciary, and several other important committees, and both in committee and in the House was active and influential. In 1905 he returned to the legislature as the representative from Bow, in the House, where he served on the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on national affairs. Returning to the House for a second term in 1907 he was again made chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1902 he represented the town of Bow as its delegate to the state constitutional convention. He was chairman of the committee on rules, and a member of the committee on modes of amendment. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society (president 1907-08); New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution, (former president); Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire (governor from 1908 until his death); National Geographical Society; Anthropological Society; trustee of Pembroke Academy, and of Howard University of Washington, D. C., and member of Kappa Kappa Kappa, college fraternity. He was a member of the Masonic order, lodge, chapter, commandery, and shrine, and of the Wonolancet Club, and other social organizations. During the last few years of his life he served as executor of the large estate of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church. In religion he was a Unitarian. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Howard University in 1911. He was unmarried. He died at the Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, Del., May 30, 1912.



RICHARD H. BROWN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



HOWARD AYERS
EDUCATOR



HENRY M. BAKER
CONGRESSMAN



LEONARD W. COLBY
SOLDIER AND LAWYER



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GEDNEY BUNCE

COLBY, Leonard Wright, soldier and lawyer, was born in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula co., O., Aug. 5, 1846, son of Rowell and Abigail (Livingston) Colby. At the age of fifteen he enlisted for the civil war in Co. B, 8th regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry. He was recommended for promotion and a commission for gallant services in the charge of Fort Blakely and the siege of Mobile, in which he captured a Confederate flag. He was graduated in the regular classical course, also from the military and engineering department, University of Wisconsin in 1871 with the degrees A.B. and C.E., and at the college of law of that institution in 1872 with the degree LL.B. In 1874 he received the degree A.M. During the last two years of his college course he served as captain of a company of cadets. In 1872 he began the practice of law at Beatrice, Gage co., Neb. He was a member of the Nebraska state senate during 1877–78 and 1887–88, representing Gage and Jefferson counties during his initial term, and Gage county only in his second term. During the latter term he introduced some fifty bills. In 1891 he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States, his duty being the defense of claims for damages against the government and Indian tribes, and which involved over ten thousand cases in the court of claims and the U. S. supreme court, and over $40,000,000. In 1895 he was employed by the Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, three of the Civilized Tribes of Indians in the Indian territory, as their attorney in Washington, and while acting in that capacity obtained a judgment against the government, in favor of the Cherokee nation, for $6,742,000. He then resumed private practice at Beatrice, being still engaged in general practice. In 1875 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the Paddock guards, a Beatrice company of the state militia, and in 1877 was commissioned captain of a company of mounted rifles of the Nebraska militia. In 1881 he became colonel of the 1st Nebraska infantry. He had command of the Nebraska state troops and six companies of U. S. regulars during the Omaha labor strike in 1882. He was recommissioned colonel in 1884, and in 1887 became brigadier general in command of the 1st brigade. During 1890–91 he served with his command in the Sioux Indian war, and in the battle of Wounded Knee received the commendation of Gen. Miles. His command again saw service in the suppression of the packing-house strike, South Omaha, in 1893. In 1896, during the progress of the Cuban revolution against Spanish rule, he began the organization of the Cuban-American Volunteer Legion. In the following year he organized, armed, and equipped 25,000 American volunteers, with headquarters at Matamoras, Mexico, and raised a million and a quarter dollars for the establishment of the Cuban republic. Upon the destruction, in Havana harbor, of the American battleship "Maine," he tendered the services of the legion in the approaching war between Spain and the United States, and in June, 1898, was commissioned brigadier general of U. S. troops by Pres. McKinley. He was first assigned to the command of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, Chickamauga Park, and was afterwards given command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 4th corps, Anniston, Ala., being sent to Cuba at the beginning of 1899. Returning to Nebraska in that year he was made adjutant general of state militia. For eight years he was county attorney, Gage county. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Society of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Christian church. He finds his chief recreation in reading. He was married at Beatrice, Neb., to Marie C., daughter of John F. Miller, a citizen of Beatrice; they have one child: Paul Livingston Colby. (Portrait opposite page 398.)

BUNCE [William] Gedney, landscape painter, was born at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 19, 1840, son of James Marvin and Elizabeth Huntington (Chester) Bunce. His first American ancestor was Thomas Bunce, who came to this country from the County of Kent, England, about 1632, settled at Cambridge, Mass., and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. From him and his wife, Sarah, the line is traced through their son John and his wife, Mary Barnard; their son John and his wife, Abigail Sanford; their son John and his wife, Anne Bunce; their son John and his wife, Susanna Kilbourn; their son Russell and his wife, Lucinda Marvin, who were the grandparents of Gedney Bunce. On the maternal side he was descended from Leonard Chester, who came from Leicestershire, England, in 1639, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn. He was also a descendant of Gov. Thomas Welles, Hon. William Pynchon and other well known men of the colonial period. Gedney Bunce studied art at Cooper Union and under William Hart in New York, and subsequently under Andreas Achenbach and P. J. Clays in Brussels, Belgium. For twelve years he lived continuously in Europe, sending his first pictures to America for exhibition in 1871. From the beginning he showed impressionistic tendencies modified by a desire for definite effects, which kept him from the ranks of the very moderns. The clash of two apparently irreconcilable styles resulted in a manner decidedly his own, and an entire absence of the brutal strength of the moderns. The predominating quality of his painting is a gentle, sensuous charm, a misty dreaminess as of one who looks at life through the sun-tinted haze of a summer morning. For forty years he lived in Venice, studying the moving colorful life of that city, and became known as the painter of Venice, his pictures being very numerous. Naturally he used the same subjects over and over again — the white towers and marble facades, the colored sails, the gondolas and harbor buoys — all that is physically characteristic of Venice. But each picture is different; each catches one of the myriad atmospheric moods which make Venice the perpetual delight of the dreamer. His Venice is not the conventional one, but it is the real one. He went beneath the mere prettiness of Venice and painted the misty, languorous soul of it. Among the best of his Venetian pictures are: "Sunset, San Georgio, Venice" (National Gallery, Washington, D. C.); "Early Morning View in Venice"; "Morning View in Venice" (Metropolitan Museum, New York); "Venetian Boats" (1881); "Venice, Bit of Harbor"; "Suns, Sails and Sea"; "Venice, Day in May"; "Venetian Day"; "Venetian Night," and "Among the Sails." He had a studio in Hartford, Conn., and painted a number of characteristic New England landscapes, among which may be mentioned "Watch Hill, Rhode Island," and "Nantucket Hillside, New England." He exhibited frequently in Paris, Rome, Munich, London and New York, and was awarded

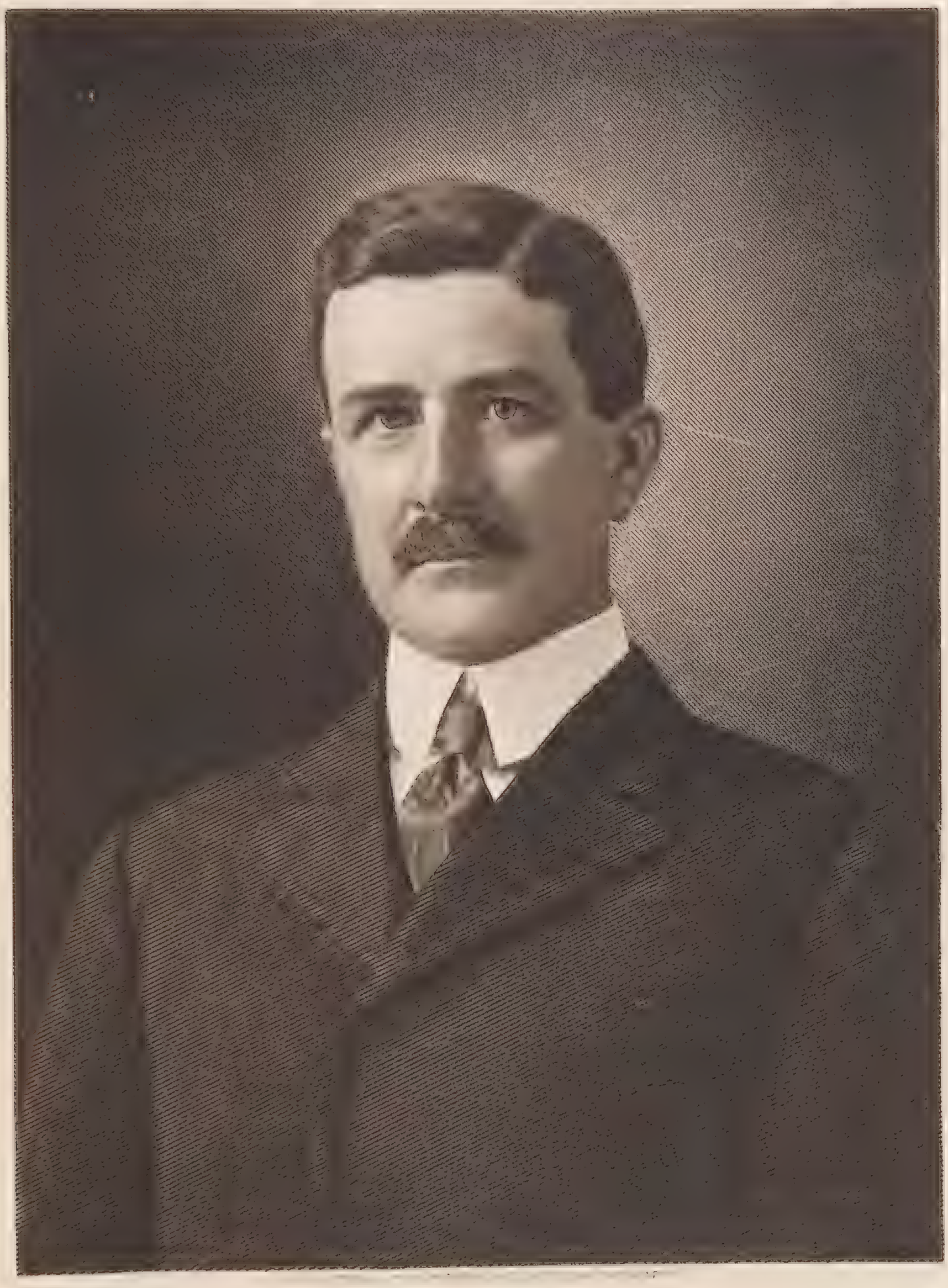
a bronze medal at the Paris exposition in 1900; a silver medal at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, in 1901; a silver medal at the Charleston exposition in 1902, and a silver medal at the St. Louis exposition in 1904. Mr. Bunce was a member of the National Academy of Design, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Players' and Lotos clubs of New York. He was unmarried. He died in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5, 1916.

SETTLE, Thomas, lawyer and legislator, was born in Rockingham co., N. C., Mar. 10, 1865, son of Judge Thomas (q.v.) and Mary Glenn Settle; grandson of Thomas Settle, and member of one of the oldest, most widely known and best connected families in the South. His paternal grandfather was a jurist. His father was a member of the supreme court of North Carolina, and federal judge of Florida, resigning his position to campaign the state for the governorship against Zebulon B. Vance (q.v.) in 1876; he was afterward appointed a district court judge in Florida. Thomas Settle, the subject, received his preliminary education in public and private schools at Greensboro, and was graduated at the Georgetown (D. C.) University in 1885 with the degree LL.B. Later, upon attaining his majority, he was admitted to the bar of North Carolina and began the practice of his profession at Greensboro. In the same year he was elected solicitor for the Guilford district, to which office he was reëlected for a second term, defeating Robert Glenn who was later governor of North Carolina, gaining a state-wide reputation as a brilliant prosecutor, especially in criminal law. In 1894 he was elected to the national house of representatives as a Republican, from the 5th North Carolina district. On the political hustings he gave proof of his oratorical gifts; in debate, and as a platform speaker, it was conceded that he had few equals in the South. When the occasion made it appropriate he was a master of satire. He was twice reëlected to congress, one of his opponents being the aforementioned Glenn; in the fourth race he was defeated by William W. Kitchin, who also became a governor of the state. In 1912 he was Republican nominee for governor of North Carolina, and the following year was appointed by the department of justice as a special attorney to the court of customs, New York city, a post he filled for more than a year. In politics he was known for his fearless independence. In 1900 he refused to join his party in the state in its opposition to the constitutional amendment adopted placing qualifications upon the suffrage, and in an open letter he indorsed the amendment. He held membership in the American Bar Association, North Carolina State Bar Association, Guilford County Bar Association, and social and fraternal orders. In 1900 he settled at Asheville, where he built "Orton," one of the city's famous homes. He found his chief recreation in reading. Although a fighter for the principles in which he believed, he was one of the most genial and likable of men. The North Carolina assembly passed resolutions of regret, declaring his passing "a loss to state and country." His dominating characteristic was his love of home life. He was a student of affairs, of politics, an authority on government and history. He understood and loved the fine qualities of the humble folk of the South, as well as of those who had accomplished things. He was a genuine American. He was a warden in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Asheville. He was married at Wilmington, N. C., in 1897, to Eliza, daughter of William F. Potter, a planter, of Wilmington. Mr. Settle died at Asheville, Jan. 20, 1919.

RUDKIN, Frank H., jurist, was born in Vernon, O., Apr. 23, 1864, son of Bernard and Winifred (Leonard) Rudkin, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century. He studied law at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and was graduated LL.B. in 1886. In January of the following year he located at North Yakima, Washington territory, where, during the next fourteen years, he built up an important practice. In 1901 he was called to the superior court bench from the district comprising the counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Franklin, and fulfilled its duties for the next four years. In 1904 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and served for six years. On Jan. 11, 1909, he became chief justice, and held the office until Jan. 11, 1911, when he became the head of Department Two of the court. In the previous October Judge Edward Whitson, U. S. district judge for the eastern district of Washington in the ninth circuit, died, and on the last day of January, 1911, Judge Rudkin was appointed his successor, and he removed to Spokane. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, and conscientious in the discharge of duty, Judge Rudkin has taken first rank among those who have held the highest judicial office in the state. He was married Oct. 3, 1903, to Pearl A. Morford of North Yakima, Wash.

ROBERTS, Clarence Joseph, jurist, was born in Jefferson co., Ind., Oct. 23, 1873, son of Dan A. and Perintha E. (Robinson) Roberts. His grandfather, a native of Lancashire, came from England in 1838 and settled on an Indiana farm; his father served in the Federal army during the civil war. Clarence Joseph Roberts was educated in the public schools and at Southern Indiana Normal College, Mitchell, Ind. He studied law under the preceptorship of Perry E. Bear, at Madison, Ind., and was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1894, beginning the practice of his profession at Madison. He served as prosecuting attorney of the fifth judicial district of Indiana during 1897–99, and during the ensuing six years was county attorney of Jefferson county. In 1905 he removed to Trinidad, Colo., and two years later to Raton, N. M. In 1908 he was elected to the house of representatives of New Mexico, serving in the thirty-eighth territorial legislature. He was a member of the New Mexico constitutional convention which drafted the constitution of the embryo state, in 1910, and was appointed associate justice of the supreme court by President Taft, Sept., 1910. At the first state election in Nov., 1911, he was elected one of the three justices of the supreme court and became chief justice upon the organization of the state government. In Masonry he holds the 32d degree, and is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Improved Order of Red Men. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., May 2, 1897, to Eliza E. daughter of Peter Stewart, a farmer of Jennings co., Ind.; they have two children: Albert S. and Bernard S. Roberts.

STETSON, Mrs. Augusta Emma, teacher and practitioner of Christian Science, was born in Waldboro, Me., the daughter of Peabody and Salome (Sprague) Simmons, of English descent. In her infancy her parents removed to Damariscotta, Me. Her father was an architect in Damariscotta and Boston. He was descended from



Thomas Settle



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Augusta E. Stetson. L. S. D.

Samuel Symonds, one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, who was deputy governor during 1673–78. Mrs. Stetson was educated at the Damariscotta high school and Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me. At fourteen years of age she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was organist. A few months after her marriage with Capt. Frederick J. Stetson, at the age of twenty-two, Capt. Stetson began his business career in the interest of his father, Hon. Abner Stetson, who for many years had had business relations with Baring Bros., London, England. His business, that of ship broker, was carried on under the firm name of Frederick J. Stetson & Co., Havre, France. Mrs. Stetson enjoyed the advantages of extensive travel for nearly nine years. During her visit to Bombay, India, and Akyab, British Burmah, she wrote essays and poems which were printed in the "Arakan News." She also wrote for the papers in her own home in Massachusetts. At the age of thirty-one, Capt. Stetson, on account of ill health, retired from business and his wife took up the study of elocution at the Blish School of Oratory in Boston, preparatory to becoming a public lecturer. She then entered the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, of which Mary Baker Eddy was president, and sat under the personal teaching of Mrs. Eddy through three classes. After the first, or primary class, she began at once the practice of Christian Science mind-healing, and at Mrs. Eddy's request, preached in her pulpit in Boston, Mass. She was graduated at the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in 1884. In 1886 she was sent by Mrs. Eddy to New York, where with others she organized First Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1887. She was first preacher of that church until 1888, when she was made pastor, and preached from its pulpit until 1895, when the title of pastor was changed to that of first reader in all Christian Science churches. She was elected by unanimous vote of the church to continue her office as first reader and spiritual guide. She was also principal of the New York City Christian Science Institute, chartered in 1891. Mrs. Stetson raised $1,250,000 to build the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, and dedicated it free of debt immediately on its completion in 1903. After twenty-seven years of personal service in this church, she continues to be an active teacher and practitioner and spiritual head of her church. She is author of "Teaching and Practice in Christian Science," and a book of "Poems" (1901), and the following pamphlets: "Hear, O Israel," "Give God the Glory," "Life's Infinite Spiritual Ideas Cannot be Obliterated," "Should Christian Scientists Become Identified with Any Medical League?" "Letters and Interviews," "The Responsibility of a Christian Scientist," and "Letters to Critics Regarding Spiritual Facts." Mrs. Stetson's radical teaching of absolute Christian Science, her advanced understanding of the subject has met with opposition. Like most reformers, her radicalism has been questioned by ecclesiastical authority, and because of what she calls her unrelenting adherence to the spiritual interpretation of the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, as well as the Bible, her name was dropped from the list of church membership of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., together with sixteen of her students, who were her most active practitioners. The trustees and members of her church in New York officially exonerated her, and eight of the nine trustees stand with her on the doctrinal points of immortality and Christian Science practice.

KIRBY, John, Jr., manufacturer, was born at Troy, N. Y., May 16, 1850, son of Peter and Charlotte (Burnard) Kirby. His father came to America from England in 1847, settling at Troy, N. Y. He received his education in the common schools of Troy, and after working for five years in a photographic establishment in that city, in 1867 he entered the service of an elder brother, then a manufacturing jeweler of Grand Rapids, Mich. There he did engraving on both metal and wood, and soon commanded the work of all the jewelry stores of that city. In 1869 he visited an uncle in Chicago, who was superintendent of the Illinois Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of railroad-car hardware. Having entered the service of the company in August, he removed with it to Adrian, Mich., the following year. Because his uncle's name was also John Kirby he added "Jr." to his to avoid confusion. In Adrian he was instrumental in the formation of an association called the Workingmen's Mutual Aid Association. A thirty-year charter was obtained from the state, and the organization flourished during the full term of its charter. He remained with this company until 1874, when he embarked in a manufacturing business for himself, which venture was a failure. In 1875 he removed to Cincinnati to assume the superintendency of the factory of Post & Co., a large railroad supply house and makers of car hardware. There he remained for seven and one-half years, developing the manufacturing end of the business, while the number of employees was increased from twenty-five to 300 men. In January, 1883, he was one of the organizers of the Dayton Manufacturing Co., at Dayton, O., whence he removed in March of the same year, having been elected a director and general manager of the company, and in 1915 he was chosen vice-president. In addition to his connection with the Dayton Manufacturing Co., Mr. Kirby is, or has been, president and director of the United States Headlight Co., vice-president and director of the Mercantile Metal Milling Co., and director of the Dayton Autograph Register Co. (consolidated in 1903 with the Carter-Crume Co.), the Coahuila Mining & Smelting Co., Mexico; the Kinnard Manufacturing Co.; Recording and Computing Machines Co., and American Pure Coffee and Spice Co., Dayton. In February, 1915, he was chosen by the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., of Canada, member of a committee of three to direct the sub-letting and execution of contracts for the Imperial Russian Government, amounting to $83,000,000, for war ammunition, the contracts to be completed within a period of twelve months. In 1898–1906 Mr. Kirby served as president of the Dayton Board of Trade, which in the latter year was merged into the Dayton Chamber of Commerce, serving as a member of the executive committee until it became a part of the Greater Dayton Association in 1911. Being one of the first to recognize the necessity of organization of employers, he participated in organizing and became president of the Dayton Employers' Association in 1901. During 1903–08 he was a member of the administrative council of the National Trades Association. He was one of the twelve organizers of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America in 1904, and was a member of its executive committee until its union with the National Council for Industrial Defence in 1908, serving as chairman of the latter since 1910. In 1904 he was chosen chairman of the committee appointed to erect a new Y. M. C. A. building in Dayton, which position he held until the comple

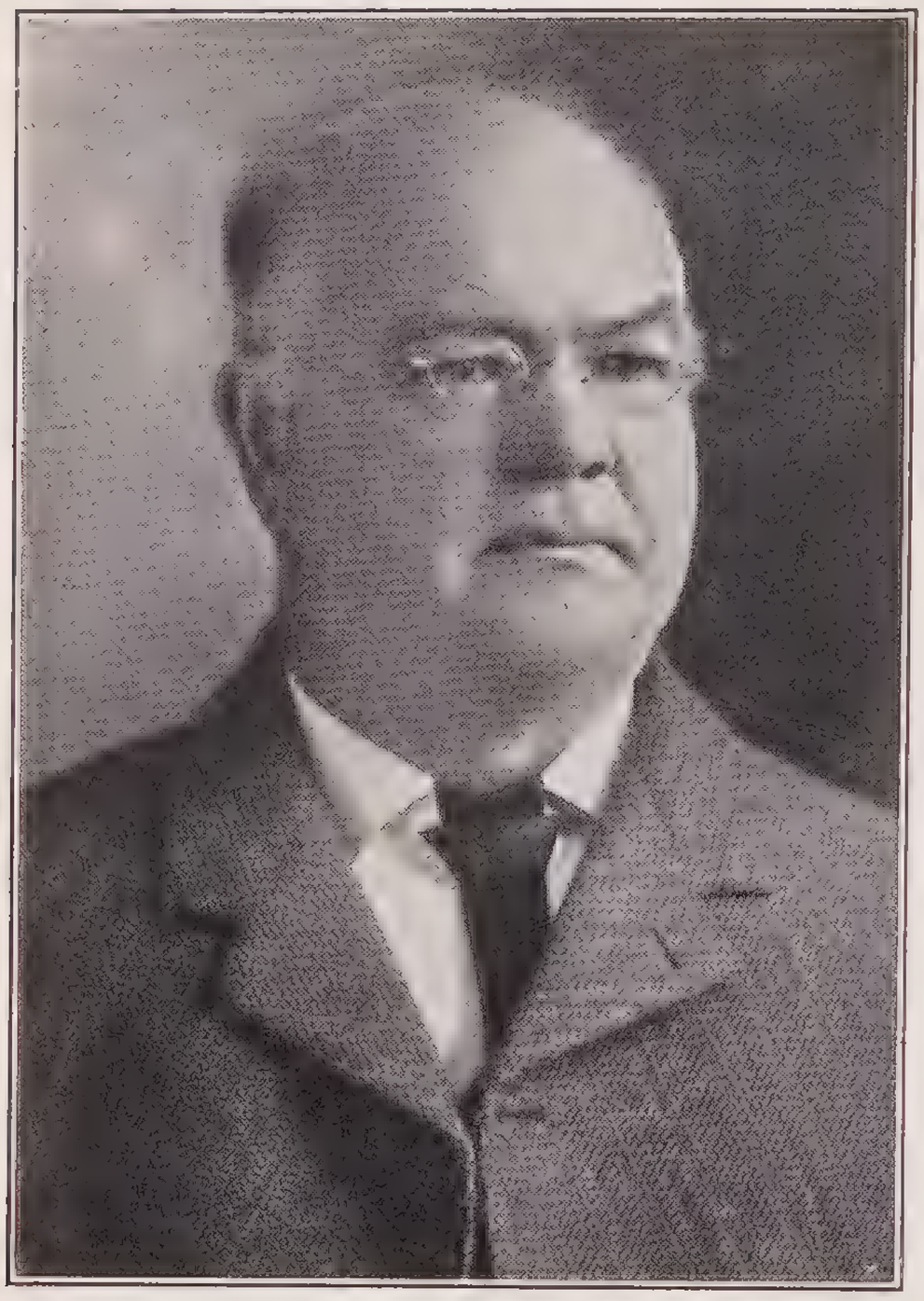
tion of the $500,000 structure in 1908. At the tariff commission convention held at Indianapolis in February, 1909, he was chosen a member of the executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred appointed to carry on a campaign for the creation of a permanent tariff commission, the purpose of which was the collecting of tariff facts, the preservation of our home market and the development of our foreign trade by reciprocal trade agreements, and the fixing of the rates of duty to be paid on imports. Mr. Kirby has been a member of the board of directors since 1903, and of the executive committee since 1909, of the National Association of Manufacturers, serving as president of the association in 1909–13. He is third vice-president of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association; honorary vice-president of the International Peace Forum; treasurer of the Employers Legislative Committee of Ohio; a director of the National Tariff Commission Association; a charter member of the American Society for Promoting Efficiency, and a member of the National Economic League, the American Anti-Boycott Association, the Railway Business Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Society for Broader Education, the National Geographic Society, and a life member of The National Defense Society, Inc. He was a director of the National Council for Industrial Safety in 1912–14, and was a member of the National Committee for the Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples. Mr. Kirby has taken out, as inventor, over seventy U. S. patents, relating principally to devices used on railway rolling stock. He has delivered numerous public addresses, many of which have been published by the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Kirby is a member of the Machinery Club of New York, and the Dayton Country and Dayton City clubs, of Dayton, O. He was married Oct. 25, 1871, to Merretta Smith, daughter of Chester B. Filkins, of Troy, N. Y., and has two children: Edward R. and Merretta A., wife of William H. Speer, judge of the circuit court of New Jersey.

TORBET, David, educator, was born at Shreve, O., July 12, 1844, son of Robert Allen Kezieh (Scott) Torbet. His father was a teacher. David Torbet received his preliminary education in the public schools. At eighteen he enlisted in Co. A, 106th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served two years in the civil war, his company being detailed throughout practically all of this time to build forts between Washington and Richmond. He was graduated at Baldwin-Wallace college, Berea, O., in 1869, with the degree of A.B., having paid his way through that institution by teaching mathematics and by teaching public schools during summer vacation periods. After graduating he took up teaching as a profession, and taught four years in Ohio, being superintendent of schools during most of that period. During the ensuing four years he served as principal of Burbank Academy. After teaching for six years in Virginia he removed to Oregon, in 1886, and served first as principal of Wasco Independent Academy, at The Dalles, and later as principal of Santiam Academy, at Lebanon. In 1891 he became professor of mathematics at Albany (Ore.) College, which position he held until his death. Through his college work, his service as an examiner of applicants for teachers' certificates, his participation in teachers' institutes, and because of the fact that he originated many new methods of solving mathematical problems, he was widely known in educational circles. He had taught continuously for forty-five years, and in addition he taught fourteen terms of school while attending college, thus his teaching record approximated half a century. For eighteen years, in addition to his regular duties, he taught summer schools. For practically thirty years he never missed a day nor an hour from his school work through illness or any other cause. In the early years of his professional career he handled miscellaneous school work and was qualified to teach in the sciences and some of the languages, as well as mathematics. During his work at Albany he often assisted in other departments, but mathematics had been both his profession and his hobby. He developed many new mathematical theories, and it had been his intention to retire in 1917 and devote his remaining years to writing text-books on his favorite science. He was an active Methodist, and for fifty years had taught Sunday school classes. He was past commander of his post, G. A. R.; a 32d degree Mason, and a member also of various educational bodies and social organizations. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a teacher of great worth, and his instinctive and superior attainments, combined with his high ideals, his exemplary character, his love for his work, brought him the respect and affection of students and all who came within his sphere of goodly influence. He transferred to Albany college that unreserved devotion which patriotic service evoked. With no thought of reward he gave himself unstintedly. He was married Nov. 15, 1871, to Olive A., a daughter of Joseph William Warner, a farmer, of Valley City, O.; she survives him with five children: Joseph E., Gardiner, Ore.; Ella, wife of H. S. Clodfelter, Fresno, Cal.; Veda, wife of J. O. Russell, Athena, Ore.; Robert N., and Hiram W. Torbet, Albany, Ore. He died at Albany, Ore., Apr. 14, 1916. (Portrait opposite page 403.)

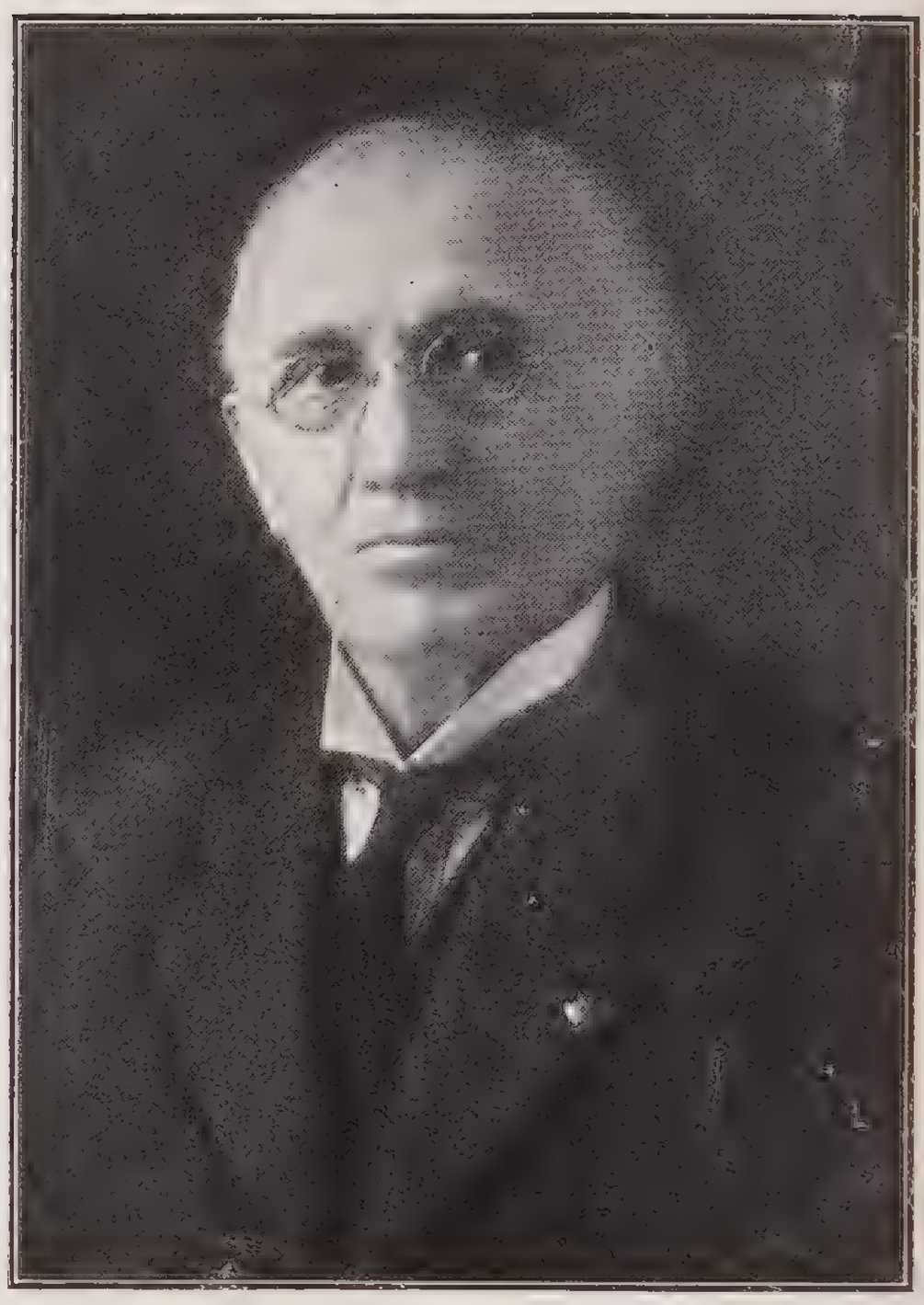
DAVIS, Daniel H., capitalist, was born in Cardiff, South Wales, May 17, 1839, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Thomas) Davis, and grandson of Thomas and Margaret (Thomas) Davis, his ancestors being Welshmen of great antiquity. The son was educated in his native town, and in 1857 emigrated to America, settling in New York city. While there he heard of the great gold strikes of California in 1849, and desirous of accumulating a fortune, went to that state by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but after three years of pioneer life he returned and located in Scranton, Pa., where he worked in the coal mines for several years. In 1867 he went to Knightsville, Ind., where a new coal field had been discovered, and after several years embarked in the general merchandizing business there. He gradually branched out into other lines of commercial activity and in association with H. V. Sherburne and Joseph Robinson, organized the Davis Coal Co. This firm sank and operated the Jumbo mine, which proved to be possibly the best block coal mine ever operated in the Indiana field. He continued as president of this company while the mine was in operation; later assisting in organizing the D. H. Davis Coal Co., and operated the world's fair mines as president of the company, meanwhile continuing his general merchandizing business, at Knightsville, with his son, Daniel W. Davis, as manager. In 1899 he removed to Brazil, Ind., where he organized the Brazil Trust Co., and continued as its first vice-president until 1910, when he organized and became president of the Davis Trust Co. He was also heavily interested in the Riddell National Bank of Brazil, the Fletcher-American National Bank, the Continental National Bank, the National City Bank and



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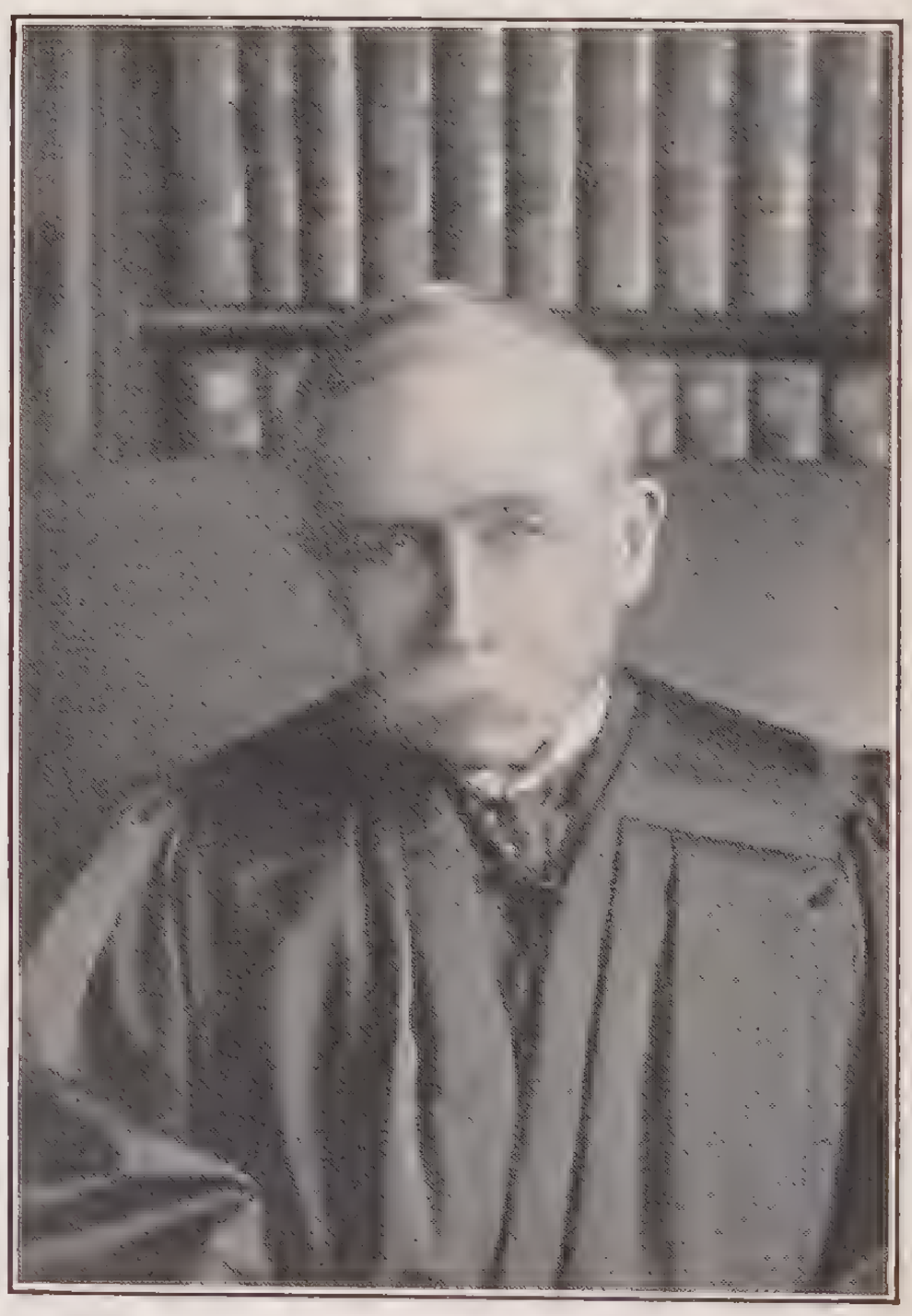
DAVID TORBET
EDUCATOR



DANIEL H. DAVIS
MERCHANT



ROBERT F. CARR
MANUFACTURER



WILLIAM T. SPEAR
JURIST

the Securities Trust Co., all of Indianapolis, Ind. He owned considerable real estate in Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Ind., and was the largest property owner in Clay co., Ind. In politics he was a Republican, was appointed postmaster of Knightsville, and when the world's fair was being organized in Chicago he was a commissioner from central Indiana. He was a member of the board of trustees and for several years president of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, a member of the board of school trustees of the city, and the county board of charities of Clay county. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and member of the Indianapolis consistory of Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine of Indianapolis. He contributed generously to every worthy cause, was a zealous worker for the betterment of humanity, and gave to Brazil the playground devices for Oak Park, where they were installed and made hundreds of children happy. He was a man of strict integrity, and was a dominating factor in the civic, commercial and social life of the community. He was twice married: (1) to Margaret Jones, of Scranton, Pa. She died in 1873, and he was married (2) Dec. 24, 1878, to Mary, daughter of William J. Dickson, a physician of Knightsville. Two sons were born of the first union, David J., an attorney and corporation lawyer of Scranton, and Daniel W. Davis, a merchant of Knightsville; and one son and two daughters by the second union, James B., vice-president of the Davis Trust Co.; Susan E., wife of G. B. Taylor, and Margaret E. Davis. He died at Brazil, Ind., July 14, 1914.

CARR, Robert Franklin, manufacturing chemist, was born at Argenta, Macon co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1871, son of Robert Ferrier and Emily A. (Smick) Carr. The father of our subject, a native of Orange county, N. Y., was graduated at Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, and until within a few years of his death in 1893, practised his profession in Macon county, Ill. Robert Franklin Carr received his preliminary education in public schools and at the preparatory department of the University of Illinois. He was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1893 with the degree B.Sc. In that year he settled in Chicago and entered into the chemical manufacturing business with the Dearborn Chemical Co., of which he has been president since 1907. The company has branches in twenty important cities in the United States, also in Toronto, London, Honolulu, Havana, Manilla and Buenos Ayres. Aside from this interest he is a director in the Standard Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and the Sheffield Car & Eqipment Co., Kansas city, Mo. He is a trustee of the University of Illinois for the term, 1915–21, having been elected as a Democrat and receiving the unanimous endorsement of the alumni for the nomination. He has continuously been a member of the executive comittee, and was elected president of the board of trustees in March, 1919. He is a member of the Railroad and Chemists' clubs, New York; Midwick Country Club, Pasadena; Chicago Athletic Association, and the University, Union League, Illini, Industrial and Exmoor Country clubs, Chicago, being president of the latter during 1915-16. He also holds membership in the American Chemical Society, and is a life member of Chicago Art Institute. Politically he is an independent Democrat and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in golf and horseback riding. He served as major on the general staff of the United States army during the last six months of the World War. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 25, 1906, to Louise, daughter of Judge Mitchell J. Smiley, of Chicago; they have three children: Louise Hagar, Florence Smiley, and Robert Franklin Carr, Jr.

SPEAR, William Thomas, jurist, was born at Warren, Trumbull co., O., June 3, 1833, son of Edward and Ann (Adgate) Spear and a descendant of Edward Spear, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1710. His father was a native of Huntington, Pa., and for many years a judge of the common pleas court of Ohio. He was educated at the public schools of Warren and served an apprenticeship on the "Trumbull Whig and Transcript," published in that town. After working for a time in Pittsburgh he went to New York city, where he was employed in the office of the "New York Herald." Thereafter he became a compositor and subsequently a proofreader in the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. In 1856 he returned to Warren, and while serving as deputy clerk of the common pleas and probate court read law under Jacob D. Cox (q. v.), later governor of Ohio. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859 and subsequently became a member of the firm of Cox & Ratcliff. In 1867 he formed a partnership with John C. Hutchins (q. v.), later judge of the court of common pleas for Cuyahoga county, which continued several years. In 1871 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county for two terms, and solicitor of Warren two terms. For several years he was engaged successfully in the practice of law with C. A. Harrington. In 1878 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for Trumbull county, and in 1883 was re-elected. During his second term, in 1885, he was appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Foraker (q. v.) to the bench of the supreme court of the state to complete the unexpired term of Judge John W. Okey (q. v.). He was three times elected to succeed himself as a member of the supreme court, and was chief justice four times. Judge Spear retired from the supreme bench with the close of 1912, having served in that responsible position for twenty-eight years. Though nearly eighty-one years of age at the time of his retirement, he opened an office and resumed the practice of law. Judge Spear was an extremely industrious and methodical worker, and his decisions, which were frequently quoted by courts and attorneys, were logical and convincing. His style, both in speaking and writing, was remarkably clear, succinct and chaste, while his wide knowledge of law, his fairness and unflinching integrity, together with his many lovable qualities, won for him a multitude of friends. He was married, Sept. 28, 1864, to Francis E., daughter of Peter York, of Geneva, N. Y. Their children were: Louis H., Fred R., Laurence Y. and David A. Judge Spear died in Columbus, O., Dec. 8, 1913.

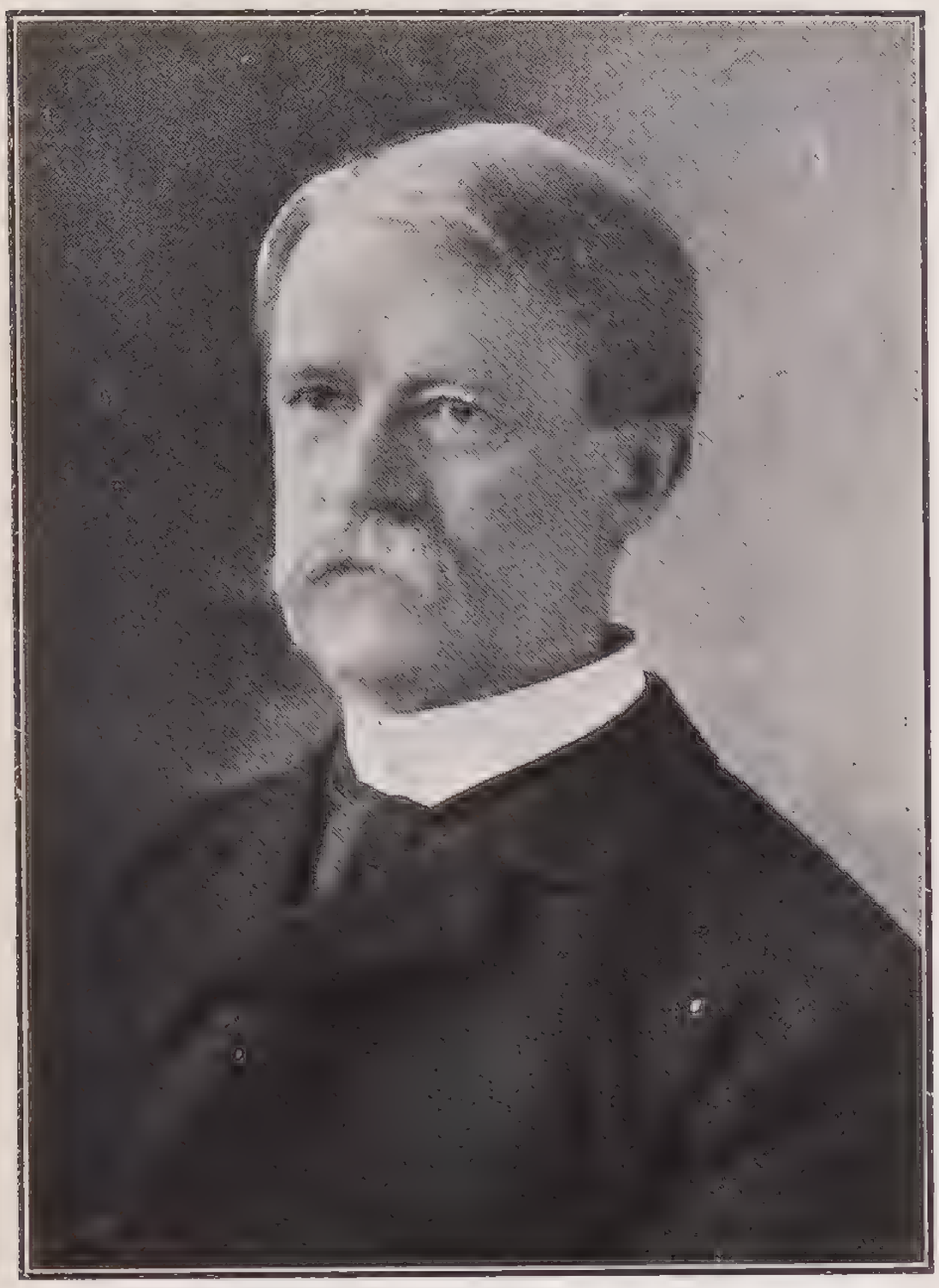
DUANE, Charles Williams, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1837, son of William and Louisa (Brooks) Duane, and a descendant of John Duane, who came from Ireland about 1755 and settled near Lake Champlain, N. Y., the line being traced through John's son William and his wife Catherine ————, and their son William John and his wife Deborah Franklin Bache, who were the grandparents of Charles Williams Duane. His father was for nearly half a century a member of the Philadelphia bar. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and at the Episcopal Divinity School, Alexandria, Va., in 1861. He was rector of Trinity Church, Swedesboro, N. J., from 1864 to 1868 and again during 1873-

82. He was rector of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia, in 1882-90, and his final parish was Christ Church, Boston, where he served during 1893-1910, and then retired from the ministry because of old age. While in Massachusetts Mr. Duane was a trustee of the trust fund bequeathed by Benjamin Franklin to the city of Boston, and participated in the establishment out of this fund of the Franklin Union, now one of the largest trade schools in the country. He was also annual lecturer at Trinity Church under the Price Foundation, established during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of several church and charitable organizations both in Boston and Philadelphia, and frequently wrote and spoke on historical and religious subjects. He was a great lover of books, and at the time of his death had accumulated a considerable library. Upon his retirement from active work in the ministry he resided for several years at St. David's, Pa., when not traveling in Europe or America. He exercised a ministry that was eminently instructive and stimulating, the work of a cultured, broad-minded, forceful man, furnished with ample store from the fields of scientific and religious thought. He was twice married: (1) June 1, 1864, to Helen Frances, daughter of Ezekiel Lincoln, a merchant of Philadelphia, and founder of the first line of steamships between Philadelphia and Boston. She died in 1867, and he was married (2) Sept. 1, 1870, to Emma Cushman Lincoln, his first wife's sister, who survived him with one son by the first marriage, Russell Duane (q.v.), a lawyer of Philadelphia; and two children by the second union: William, of the faculty of Harvard University, and Louisa, who was married to Bodine Wallace, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He died at Ventnor, N. J., June 19, 1915.

LANE, William Channing, financier, was born in New York city, Dec. 23, 1847, son of David and Caroline E. (Lamson) Lane. His first American ancestor was William Lane, who emigrated from England in 1651 and settled in Boston, Mass. From him and his wife Mary Brewer, the line of descent is traced through their son William, who married Sarah Webster; their son Joshua, who married Bathsheba Robie; their son Josiah, who married Elizabeth Perkins; their son John and his wife, Ruth Morrill, who were the grandparents of William C. Lane. William Channing Lane was educated in private schools in New York and at Brattleboro, Vt. He began his business career in 1865 in New York city, in the employ of the dry-goods firm of Kendall, Cleveland & Opdyke. Subsequently in 1869 he removed to Wyoming, and engaged in cattle raising and in banking at Cheyenne. While in Wyoming he was elected a member of the legislature in 1882, and served as speaker of the house. In 1898 he returned to New York city, and became connected with the Standard Trust Co., of which he was made president in 1898. He was president of the Standard Safe Deposit Co.; treasurer of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.; trustee of the Union Dime Savings Institution; director Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co., Electrical Securities Corporation, Erie R. R., Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Co. Mr. Lane was married, Sept. 21, 1869, to Caroline Hodges, daughter of Geo. Hodges of Staten Island, and has one daughter, Clara E. Lane.

AHRENS, Theodore, manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21, 1859, son of Theodore and Mary (Nebel) Ahrens. His father, a native of Hamburg, Germany, came to America when a boy, was apprenticed to a mechanic in Baltimore, and subsequently settled in Louisville where in a small way he began business as a brass founder, subsequently founding the firm of Ahrens & Ott. From this evolved the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Co., the largest manufacturers of plumbers' supplies and sanitary goods in the West or South. In 1900 this concern became a part of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., a combination of the leading manufacturers of such goods in America. Although success came to him early, the elder Ahrens never decreased his energy. He added various new departments from time to time, and started several branches of the firm, notably one in New Orleans. For years he was a leader in all German-American movements in Louisville. He was one of the oldest members of the Liederkranz, and through a long period was prominent in the Louisville Turngemeinde. While keenly interested in the development of his city, he refused to hold office. He was a man of great industry, untiring energy and absolute integrity. Theodore Ahrens, his son, received his education in the public schools of Louisville. At thirteen he went to work to learn the trade of brass finisher and molder. Upon attaining his majority he entered the plumbing business, forming a partnership as Ahrens, Welker & Ryan, which continued for six years, the firm being the leading contracting plumbing house in Louisville. In 1888 he purchased an interest in Ahrens & Ott and became general manager of the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Co. He was one of the organizers of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, of which he has been president since 1900. This company are manufacturers of the "Standard" brand of porcelain enameled, vitreous china, and brass plumbing goods. He is president also of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Ltd., Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Maine, and People's Provident Loan Association, Louisville, and a director in the Louisville Title Co. He served a term in the Louisville city council and as a member of the Louisville sewerage commission. He is a director in the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky, and is a member of the Pendennis Club, Louisville; Duquesne and Athletic clubs, Pittsburgh, and the Athletic Club, Los Angeles. His residence is in Louisville; his offices in Pittsburgh. He finds his chief recreation in travel. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married in Louisville, Ky., Apr. 30, 1885, to Elizabeth Pfiester of Louisville. They have two children.

BROWN, Demarchus Clariton, educator, librarian, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., June 24, 1857, son of Philip and Julia (Tröster) Brown, and grandson of Andrew Brown, of Butler county, Ohio. His father was a lumber merchant of Indianapolis. Demarchus C. Brown received his preliminary education in the public schools of Indianapolis. He was graduated at Northwestern Christian University, Irvington, Indianapolis (now Butler College) in 1879. Prior to his graduation he was made tutor in Greek at that institution, and in 1880 received from his alma mater, the degree of A.M. During 1882-83 he studied at the University of Tübingen, Germany, and in the British Museum, London. Returning to America became instructor in Greek and secretary of the board of directors of Butler College, and in 1884 was called to fill the chair of Greek language and history of Greek art at Butler, continuing in that



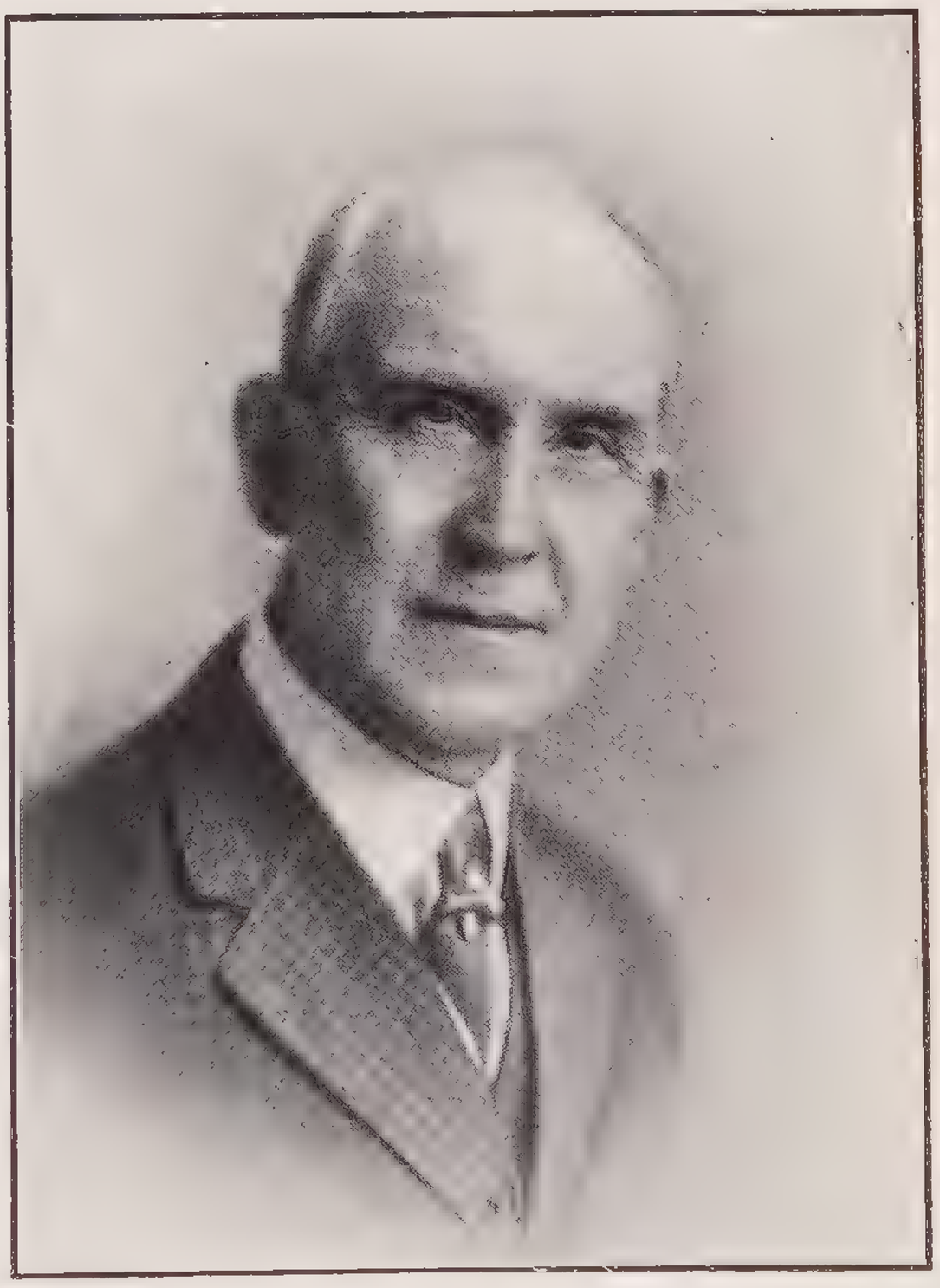
CHARLES W. DUANE
CLERGYMAN



WILLIAM C. LANE
FINANCIER



THEODORE AHRENS
MANUFACTURER



DEMARCHUS C. BROWN
EDUCATOR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

JOHN F. SWIFT

relation until 1906, in which latter year he served also as acting president of that institution. Meanwhile, he accepted every opportunity which permitted foreign study. He spent a part of 1892 in the Paris museums, and during the winter of 1892-93 he enrolled at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens. In 1896 he found new inspiration in the museums of Berlin, and the following year was engaged in research work at Munich, Athens and Rome. In 1899 he worked in the museums of Paris and London. He has been a member of the state board of charities of Indiana since 1893 by appointment of all governors. In 1906 he was chosen by the Indiana state board of education to fill the office of state librarian, in which relation he still continues. He is the author of translations from Lucian (1896); a translation from the German of Freudenthal's "American Criminology" (1907); "Brief Sketch of Harvey W. Wiley," in the "Christian Evangelist," St. Louis, and various articles in the proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, American Prison Association and the American Library Association. He is a member of these organizations, also of the American Philological Society, American Archaeological Institute, Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Indiana Historical Society, and Indianapolis Literary clubs. He is a communicant of the Christian Church. He was married (1) at Paris, Ill., Mar. 29, 1881, to S. Anna, daughter of Preston Rudy, a farmer of Paris; she died in 1891. He was married (2) at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1, 1897, to Jessie Lanier, daughter of Joseph Christian, of Indianapolis and a descendant of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, father of Pres. William Henry Harrison; they have one child: Philip C. Brown.

SWIFT, John Franklin, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Bowling Green, Mo., Mar. 1, 1829, son of Nathan and Sarah Campbell Swift. He received his education at Exeter, Ill., and at the age of fourteen removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the trade of tinsmith. Five years later he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he established himself as a produce merchant, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and soon gained a reputation as an eloquent pleader and an able constitutional lawyer. He was a member of the state legislature in 1862, 1873 and 1877. In 1875 he was defeated as an independent candidate for congress, but two years later was elected on the Republican ticket. With James B. Angell of Michigan and William H. Trescot of South Carolina, he was appointed a commissioner to Peking, China, in 1880, to negotiate a treaty between the United States and that country "as to commercial intercourse and judicial procedure." This treaty, concluded Nov. 17, 1880, forbade the importation of opium into the United States or China or its sale in the former country, provided for duties on exports and imports equal to those imposed on goods of other nations, and defined the method of trying law actions in controversies arising between the citizens of the two contracting powers. Six years later he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of California. In 1889, however, he was appointed U. S. minister to Japan, and he held that office until his death, with honor to himself and his country. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 15, 1859, to Mary, daughter of William G. Wood, a lawyer, of New York. He died in Tokio, Japan, Mar. 10, 1891.

JOSEPHSON, Aksel Gustav Salomon, bibliographer, was born in Uppsala, Sweden, Oct. 2, 1860, son of Jacob Axel Josephson, director of music at the University of Uppsala. After a year's employment in a book store in Stockholm, he entered the service of the Lundequistska Bokhandeln, Uppsala. He early became interested in bibliography and published in 1881 the first number of what was intended to be a monthly classified list of current Swedish books, and in 1892 two numbers of a Swedish "Poole," but neither issues were continued. During 1885-93, while proprietor of a second hand book store in Uppsala, he published a bibliography of Swedish and Finnish dissertations, "Avhandlingar och program utgivna vid svenska och finska akademier och skolor, 1855-1890." He came to America in 1893 to study library work, took a course at the New York State Library School and became cataloguer at the Lenox (New York Public) Library (1894). Since 1896 he has been chief cataloguer of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill. He was one of the founders (1914) of the Index Office, a corporation, not for pecuniary profit, but for preparing special indexes, abstracts, translations, etc., and is its secretary. He has contributed to the "Library Journal," "Science," "The Dial," and the publication of the Chicago and National bibliographical societies articles on bibliographical work, higher education for librarians and related subjects, and in 1905 issued for private distribution a pamphlet, "Proposition for the Establishment of an Institute for Bibliographical Research." He prepared for the John Creerar Library "A List of Books on the History of Science" (1911); a supplement to same (1916), and "A List of Books on the History of Industry" (1915). In 1901 the Bibliographical Society of Chicago published his list of "Bibliographies of Bibliographies," being the first time that an attempt was made to prepare a bibliography of such bibliographies. He was one of the organizers of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, serving as its secretary during 1889-1902 and president during 1902-03, and was one of the organizers of its successor, the Bibliographical Society of America, of which he was secretary during 1909-12 and editor during 1916-18. He was one of the organizers of the Swedish Historical Society of America, and is a member of the Chicago Library Club (president in 1901-2), American Library Association, Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, and the City Club, Chicago. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 27, 1899, to Lucia, daughter of Jonas Engberg, a publisher and bookseller.

REGISTER, Edward Chauncey, physician and surgeon, was born at Rose Hill, N. C., Oct. 20, 1860, son of Dixon S. and Sarah (Wilkins) Register. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Warsaw, N. C., and at the University of North Carolina. He was graduated at the medical college of New York University in 1885 with the degree of M.D., subsequently taking post-graduate work at various universities of Europe. He began the practice of his profession at Enochsville, N. C., in 1885, removing to Charlotte, N. C., in 1886. During 1906–13 he was professor of the practice of medicine at the North Carolina Medical College. He was the promoter and builder of the Charlotte Sanitarium, of which he has been president and chief physician since 1909. He is past president of the Tri-State (Va., N. C., S. C.) Medical Association, North Carolina State Medical Association, Mecklenburg County Medical Society, Medical Council-

lors of North Carolina, North Carolina state board of health and the North Carolina state board of medical examiners, and a member of the American Medical Association. Since 1890 he has been editor and general manager of the "Charlotte Medical Journal." In 1915 he was elected president of the American Medical Editors' Association, possibly the greatest honor that can come to a medical man in this country. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and is a trustee of Trinity College, Durham, N. C. Dr. Register is author of "Practical Fever Nursing" (1907); "Typhoid Fever" (1916), as well as hundreds of essays and monographs on medical subjects. His "Practical Fever Nursing," translated into French and German, is used as a textbook in all of the leading training schools for nurses in the world, covering completely the field of practical fever nursing. He finds his chief recreation in travel and in literary studies, and is the possessor of a library containing approximately 9,000 volumes. Dr. Register has received practically every honor in the power of the medical profession of the South to confer upon him. He was married Jan. 6, 1887, to Lavenia, daughter of William J. Montgomery, a judge, of Concord, N. C.

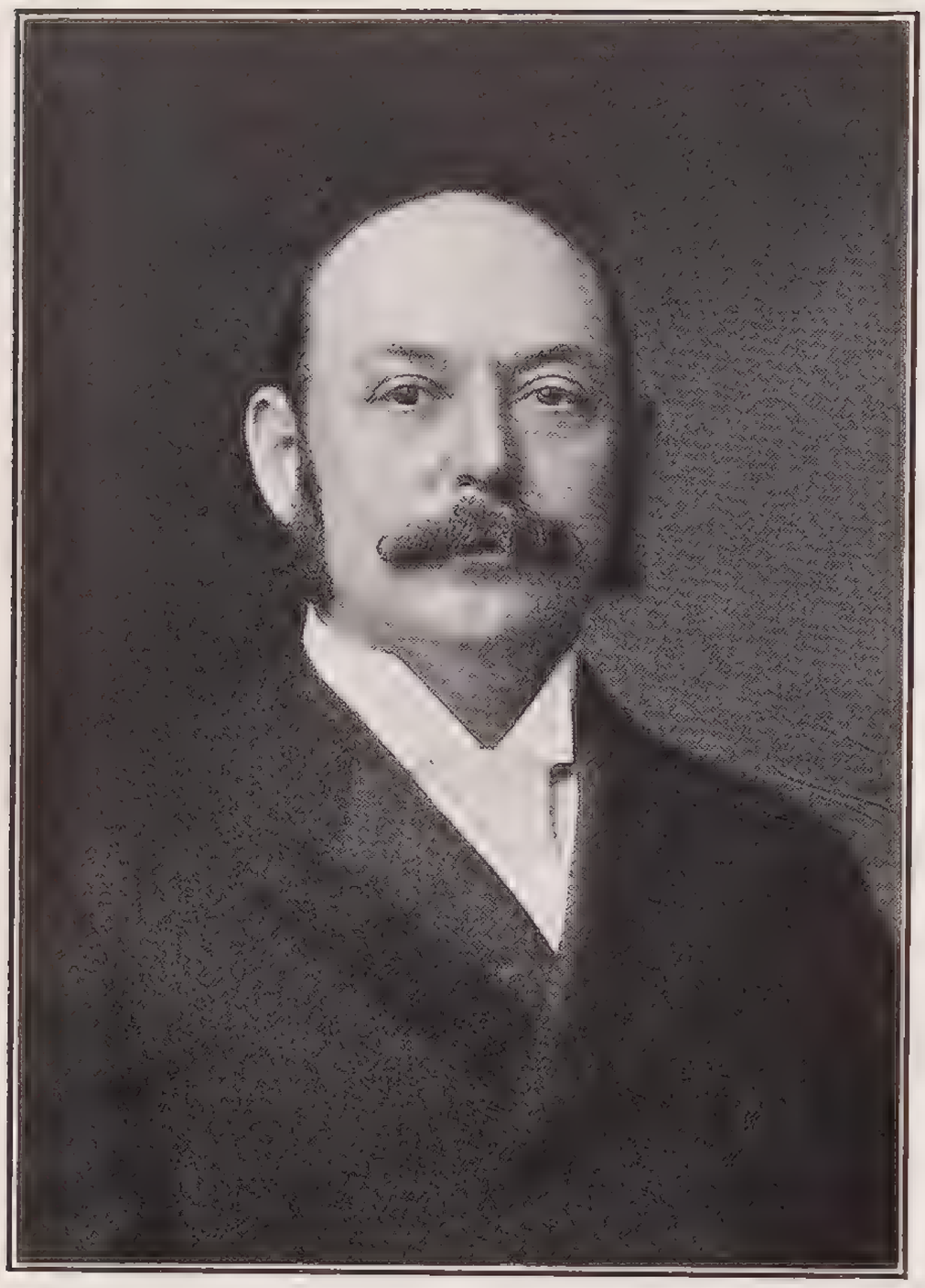
McCONNELL, James, lawyer and soldier, was born at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 5, 1829, son of Alexander E. and Margaret (Nielson) McConnell. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and subsequently studied law under Judge Roselius in New Orleans. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with G. B. Duncan, which continued until the latter's death in 1857. By that time he had already won a wide reputation in civil practice and had done a large amount of work in the admiralty court. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as lieutenant of the 1st Louisiana artillery, C. S. A., later becoming provost marshal at Mobile. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in New Orleans and became one of the most conspicuous figures at the Louisiana bar. Many very famous cases were conducted by him during his long legal career. Perhaps the most notable of those was the litigation arising out of the will of Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, who bequeathed her fortune for the purpose of endowing and perpetuating the associate branch of Tulane University, devoted to the education of young women. During the course of his litigation the matter went before four courts of New York state and was finally decided in favor of Newcomb College. It was largely through his instrumentality that Paul Tulane, founder of Tulane University, left his fortune to the people of Louisiana, and at the time of his death Mr. McConnell was vice-president of the board of administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund. Another of the famous legal battles in which he fought successfully was the Myra Clark Gaines case against the city of New Orleans, one of the great "causes celèbres" of the Louisiana bar. In 1866-67 he served in the state legislature and was chairman of the committee on bill of rights and a member of several other important committees. He was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1879. Mr. McConnell was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was chancellor of the Episcopal diocese for many years, and at the time of his death was president of the Church Club of Louisiana. For over twenty years he was president of the Louisiana Bar Association. He was an organizer of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club and was an expert chess player. He was always prominent in the affairs of different Confederate organizations and for years had been president of the Army of Tennessee. He was a man of aggressive nature, untiring capacity for work and scholarly attainments. In social intercourse his conduct was considerate and his manner gentle. He was married (1) Oct. 22, 1860, to Delphine Angelique, daughter of Jules A. Blanc, of New Orleans; (2) in August, 1901, to Martha, daughter of S. C. Manning and widow of W. T. Cluverius. He is survived by three children: James, Jr., Delphine and Annette, wife of George Walter Anderson. He died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 21, 1914.

BUXTON, G[onzalo] Edward, physician and surgeon, was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 18, 1849, son of Edward and Julia Clarinda (Coburn) Buxton. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Anthony Buxton, who came from Norfolk, England, in 1637, and settled at Salem, Mass. From him and his wife Elizabeth the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Esther; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth; their son Benjamin; his son James and his wife Esther Southwick, to their son David Buxton and his wife Philadelphia Darling, who were the grandparents of our subject. G. Edward Buxton was educated in the public schools and at the Kentucky University. He studied medicine in the medical school and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, being graduated at the latter, in 1875 with the degree of M.D. He then took a course at the Long Island College Hospital, but shortly thereafter was appointed resident physician and surgeon at St. Francis's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1876 he completed his examinations at Harvard and received the degree of M.D. After a four months' course at Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, he took a course of six months in the hospitals of London, England; was in Paris for two months, and then began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, in 1877. In 1883 he went abroad again, completed his course in Dublin and took the degree of licentiate in midwifery, spending the remainder of the year on the Continent. He practiced successively at Pawtucket, R. I. (1884-88) and National City, Cal. (1888-95), and then settled permanently in Providence, R. I. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and presented an interesting paper before that body in San Francisco; San Diego County (Cal.) Medical Society, having served as its vice-president and president; past member of the Missouri State Medical Association; Kansas City District Medical Society; Jackson County (Mo.) Medical Society, and is now a member of the Rhode Island State Medical Society, Providence Medical Association, Rhode Island Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Buxton Family Association (president); Masonic fraternity in which he holds the 32d degree, Past Commander Knights Templar, Noble Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor commander; Ancient Order of Red Men, Sons of St. George, Harvard Club of Rhode Island, Congregational Club, Providence, and other similar societies and clubs. While in Kansas City, he was adjunct professor of obstetrics in the medical college of the University of Kansas City, also member of the hospital dispensary staff thereof. Many of his medical papers have been published in medical journals and society transactions, and he has also written for the press on matters relating to public health. He finds his chief recreation in the study of genealogy. He was married at Worcester, Mass.,

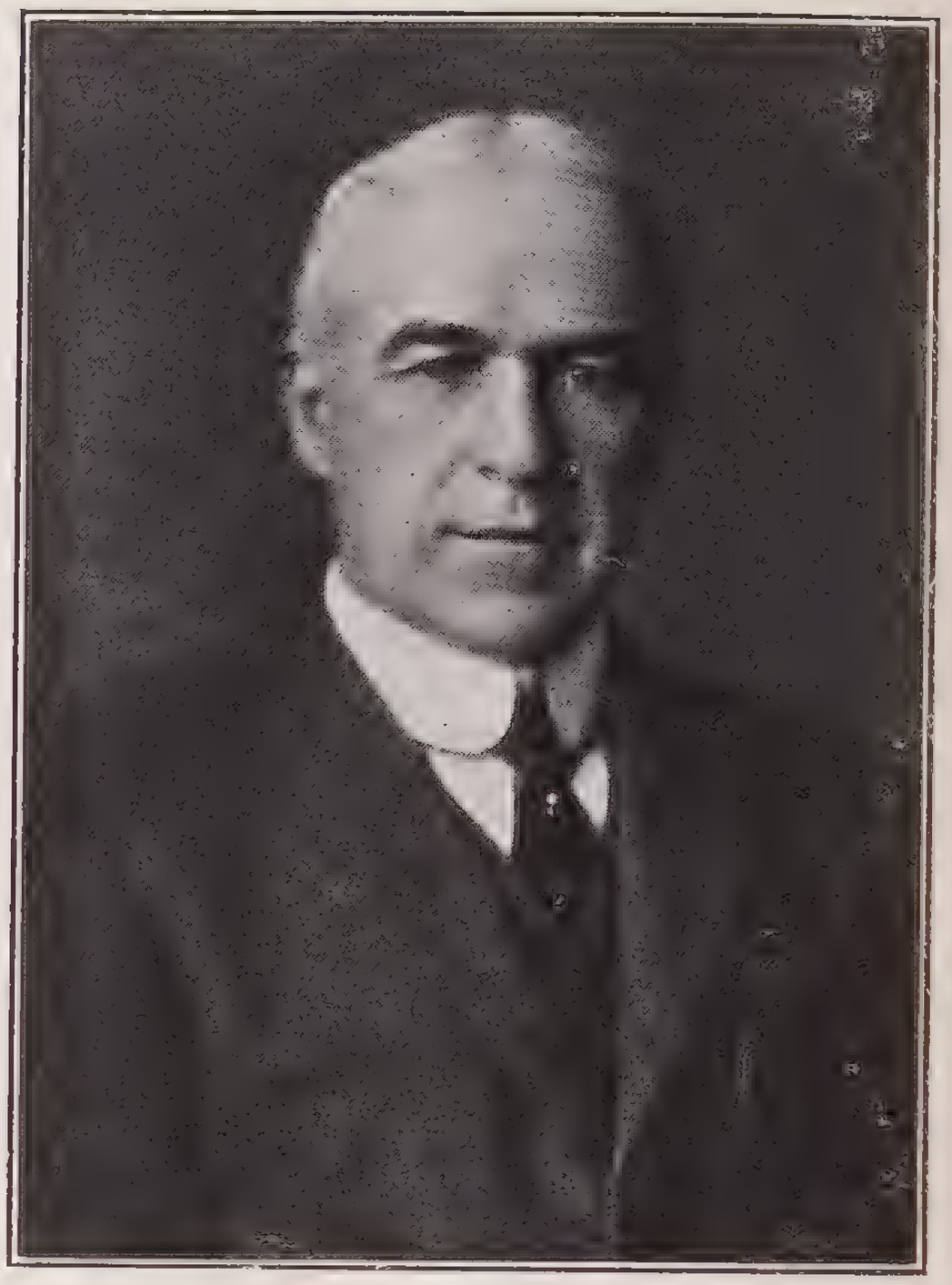


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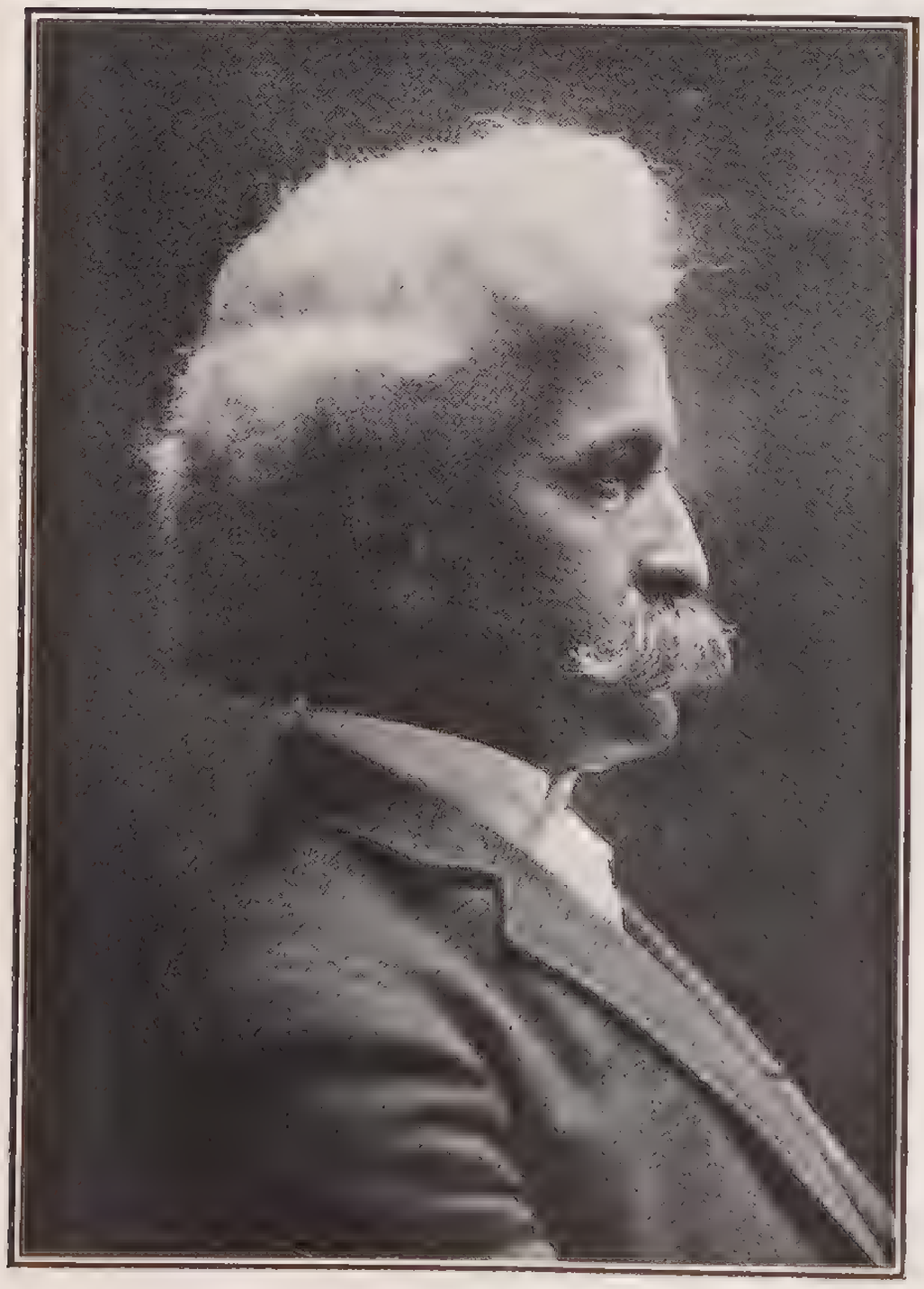
JAMES McCONNELL



G. EDWARD BUXTON
PHYSICIAN



HARRY R. EDWARDS
MERCHANT



FRANK A. JOHNSON
LAWYER



ROBERT P. BURKHALTER
LAWYER

Jan. 10, 1878, to Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin Harrington, a retired farmer of Worcester; they have two children: G. Edward, Jr., a lawyer and business manager of the Providence "Journal"; and Bertram Harrington Buxton, a physician.

EDWARDS, Harry Ransom, merchant, was born in Cleveland, O., Dec. 25, 1862, son of William and Lucia (Ransom) Edwards, and a descendant of Alexander Edwards, who came to this country from Wales and settled at Springfield, Mass., in 1640. His father (q.v.) was head of the wholesale grocery firm of William Edwards & Co., in Cleveland, O. He attended Mrs. Guilford's academy in Cleveland and later the Brooks military academy where he was graduated with honors in 1879. That same year he entered Harvard College and was graduated there cum laude in 1883, when only twenty years of age. All through his university career he was a member of the 'Varsity baseball team, and was prominent in other athletic activities. He was a member of the A. D. and Hasty Pudding clubs. Deciding to enter his father's large wholesale grocery business in Cleveland, he insisted on starting at the bottom and went out as a travelling salesman. His father, whose many other interests absorbed much of his time and attention, shifted more and more of the business of William Edwards & Co. upon his son, who eventually became a partner, helped to build up the business, and was the founder of The William Edwards Co. He was the guiding spirit in its expansion. In business his relations were unique. Possessed of marked ability and integrity inherited from his father, he showed a vision of the future possibilities of the institution and a realization of the partnership possibilities of labor and capital that created a corporation imbued with the soul of which his life, tolerance, sympathy and kindly treatment were so characteristic. In politics he was a Republican, but he shunned political office. His whole heart was enlisted in the successful prosecution of the European war, and he supported the administration in every way in its food conservation, and although it completely disarranged his business, he indorsed its policies and was frequently called upon for expert advice in the national campaign for the conservation of food. He was prominent in the councils of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. He was one of the founders of the Tavern Club, and a member of the Cleveland, Athletic, Mayfield, Roadside, Willowick, Chagrin Valley Hunt and Gentlemen's Driving clubs and University Club of New York. His interest in outdoor life led him to become the owner of a large plantation near Roba, Ala., and of a large farm near Chardon, O. In both places he reared fine hunting dogs. He took many prizes and was the unanimous choice for president of the Field Trial Club of America. His life was devoted to his mother, brother and sister, and he never married. He died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 13, 1919.

JOHNSON, Frank Asbury, lawyer, was born at Gowanda, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1845, son of Alfred and Eliza Betsy (Weeks) Johnson. He began his education at Gowanda Academy, and graduated at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., in 1869, with the degree A.B. Meanwhile, during 1863-64, he was engaged in the lumber business in western New York, and during the ensuing two years was a manufacturer of window sashes, doors and blinds at Fond du Lac, Wis., selling out to take a four-years' college course. Following his graduation at Lawrence he studied law at Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1871, in that year beginning the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he continued until 1908, when he retired. In 1913 he took up his residence at Lemon Grove, Calif. His law practice was largely in chancery, but he was recognized as an able exponent of all branches of the law. He was a man of high literary as well as legal attainments and was recognized as a leader and advocate of the enforcement of the ethics of his profession. He served, during 1907-08, on the grievance committee of the Chicago Bar Association, during which time more than 300 names were stricken from the legal directory of Chicago, of persons who were either not qualified, or were disbarred from practicing law. He aided in procuring legislation imposing penalties for illegal practices of the profession and was a party to many actions to enjoin improper persons from practice and to disbar others. He was fearless in conducting any proceeding in which he felt he was doing his duty and was in the right, and he and other members of the committee were frequently threatened with death or violence, by persons who were being prosecuted for illegally practising the law or against whom disbarment proceedings were instituted, but such threats at no time had any deterring influence on him. He was a president of the Chicago Bar Association, and a member of the Illinois State and American Bar associations, the American Historical Association, Chicago Sharpshooters' Association, and the Hamilton Club, Chicago. Politically he was a Republican, and he was an attendant of the Unitarian church. He was an expert horseman and a good hunter, and an early explorer of the west. He was in the first party to ascend Mt. Olympus, and in the early 80's he explored and named a number of the mountains, streams, lakes and glaciers now forming Glacier National Park in Montana. He maintained his place in the front rank of the Cook county bar as a resourceful, successful practitioner, and scored a long list of professional triumphs at the bar. In addition to his successful legal practice his business career was eminently prosperous. He had an interest both as attorney and director in several industrial and financial undertakings. He was married at Appleton, Wis., Jan. 14, 1874, to Annie C., daughter of Peter White, and left two sons: Quintard, and Howard White Johnson. He died at Lemon Grove, Calif., Dec. 17, 1916.

BURKHALTER, Robert Proseus, lawyer was born at Maquon, Ill., May 18, 1873, son of James Louis and Martha Ellen (Adle) Burkhalter. The name, which signifies "Keeper of the Castle," is quite common in Switzerland. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Ulrich Burkhalter, who came from Berne, Switzerland, in 1732, and settled in Whitehall township, Bucks (now Lehigh) county, Pa., near Allentown. From him and his wife Barbara the line of descent is traced through their son Peter and his wife Eva Catherine Deshler; their son John Peter and his wife Dorothy Steckel; their son Henry and his wife Barbara Biery, to their son David Burkhalter and his wife Mary Anna Marks, who were the grandparents of Robert Proseus Burkhalter. Ulrich Burkhalter (I) took the oath of allegiance in William Penn's colony in the year of his arrival. Peter Burkhalter (II) established the family homestead at Egypt, Whitehall township; was commissioner for Northampton county in 1776; was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of that year, of which Benjamin Franklin was chairman; was a member of the 1st and 2d assemblies of the state and during 1784-88 again represented Northampton county in the general assembly; was member

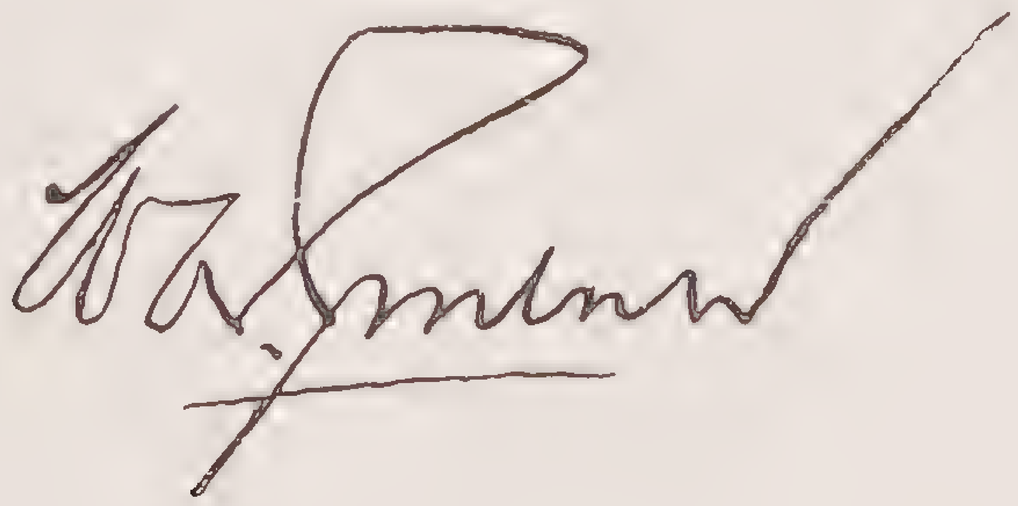
national house of representatives during 1791-94, and in the war of the revolution was captain of a company of Northampton Associates, saw active service in the Jerseys, and, according to the Pennsylvania Archives attained rank as lieutenant-colonel. John Peter Burkhalter (III) served as private in that war. Egypt was settled by Swiss and Palatines from the Rhenish Palatinate, and they were chiefly of the Reform (Reformed) faith. Both the patriotism and manhood of Capt. James Louis Burkhalter, father of the subject, made him a man of mark. Illinois' war governor, Richard Yates appointed him recruiting officer under the call of Pres. Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers, and he raised Co. G, 83d regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, and Co. F, 86th regiment, enlisting as private in the latter and being elected captain; he was mustered out as major. He served through many campaigns, was detailed to build bridges and roads, as provost marshal and later as inspector-general, by appointment of Gen. George H. Thomas, he served on the staffs of Gens. McCook, Fearing, Davis and Slocum. He was with Sherman in his southern campaigns and marched in the grand review. He was police magistrate and town clerk at Maquon, for eleven consecutive years was treasurer of Knox county, and for five terms supervisor of Galesburg. For a quarter of a century he was president of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Galesburg. Robert Proseus Burkhalter received his preliminary education in public schools, including Galesburg high school; was a student at Knox College, Galesburg, during 1891-92; at the University of Chicago during 1894-96; at Columbia University during 1896-97; New York Law School, 1897-98. He was graduated at Chicago Law School in 1902 with the degree LL.B. Meanwhile, in 1898, he had been law clerk with Col. Casey Young, Memphis, for ten years member of Congress from Tennessee. He has been in general practice in Chicago since 1902 and has been identified with some notable cases before the Illinois and Federal courts. During 1912-14 he was a partner of U. S. Sen. James Hamilton Lewis. Later he became a member of the law firm of Burkhalter, Grossberg & Newfield, with Jacob G. Grossberg and Mortimer M. Newfield, and since 1916 has been of the firm of Burkhalter & Newfield, in which the principal partners have as associates William W. DeArmond and Edwin White Moore. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Lawyers' Association of Illinois, Sons of the American Revolution, Knights of Pythias, and Press Club, Chicago. While at the University of Chicago he was treasurer and manager of the Western Oratorical Association. Politically he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. He finds his chief recreation in camping, fishing and swimming. He was married at Corinth, Miss., Aug. 23, 1896, to Elizabeth Whitmore, daughter of James Alameth Greene, jurist and captain in the Confederate army, and descendent of Gen. Nathaniel Greene; they have two children: Mary Louise (1900), Kenwood-Loring Girls' School, Chicago, and Louis Alameth Burkhalter (1904), Corinth, Miss.

GARDNER, William Alexander, railroad president, was born in Gardner, Ill., March 8, 1859, son of Charles Edward and Ancienetta D. (West). He was educated at the public schools at Gardner and Dwight, Ill., and at the age of thirteen became a telegraph operator in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. In 1878 he accepted a position as clerk and operator in the office of the superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. In 1881-82 Mr. Gardner was engaged as despatcher, trainmaster and superintendent of telegraph on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; was trainmaster of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. at Emporia, Kan., in 1882-83, and served as division superintendent of the Wisconsin Central Railway in 1888. He became assistant superintendent of the Wisconsin division of the C. & N. W. in 1886, and superintendent in 1890. He served as assistant general superintendent in 1896-99; general manager in 1899-1906; vice-president in charge of operation and maintenance in 1906-10, and in the latter year he was elected to succeed Marvin Hughitt as president, and at the same time he was chosen to succeed Hamilton McK. Twombly as director of the company, offices he held until the close of his life. He was also president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, the most important subsidiary of the Chicago & North Western, having served in this position since 1907. Since 1878, when Mr. Gardner first became identified with the Chicago & Northwestern, its mileage increased nearly five fold. The loyalty which he always had for the road was characteristic of those who worked with him. He was possessed of a strong but unobtrusive personality; broad-minded, tactful and gentle, he had all the qualities of a diplomat. A strict disciplinarian, he was also an advocate of highest efficiency in every branch of railroading. Under his direction a spirit of teamwork permeated every department of the road. He was always just to his men, and enjoyed their confidence and affectionate regard. Besides his activities in this connection Mr. Gardner was also vice-president of the Superior Coal Co., and a director in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of the First Congregational Church of Evanston. He found his chief diversion in horseback riding and golf, and was a great reader. Mr. Gardner was a member of the Union League, Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Midday, Industrial, Commercial, Glenview Golf, Old Elms Golf, and Hamilton clubs of Chicago; the Railroad Club of New York; Milwaukee Club of Milwaukee, Wis.; Minnesota Club of St. Paul, Minn., and the Country and Evanston clubs of Evanston, Ill. He was entirely a self-made man, essentially a home loving man, and therein found his only interest outside of his railroad endeavors. Mr. Gardner was married Nov. 28, 1883, to Anna Washington, daughter of Stephen B. Riggs, of Emporia, Kan., and they had seven children: Charlotte Anna, Washington, Charles Edward, Ancinetta, Anna Olive, William Alexander and Willamine Agnew Riggs. He died at Wianno, Mass., May 11, 1916.

PATCH, Edith Marion, entomologist and author, was born at Worcester, Mass., July 27, 1876, daughter of William Whipple and Salome (Jenks) Patch. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Patch, who came from South Petherton, Somersetshire, England, in 1636, and settled at Salem, Mass. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Hannah; their son James and his wife Mary (widow of Thompson); their son John and his wife Abigail Bowles; their son Nathan and his wife Eunice Adams; their son Joseph and his first wife Hanna Flagg, to their son William Whipple Patch and his wife Sallie Willard, who were the grandparents of Edith Marion Patch. In her girlhood her parents removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and she was gradu-



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EDITH M. PATCH
ENTOMOLOGIST



STEPHEN BULL
MANUFACTURER



JULIUS BRANDES
MANUFACTURER



WILLIAM A. TUCKER
FINANCIER

ated at the University of Minnesota in 1901 with the degree B.S., specializing in entomology; received the degree M.S. from the University of Maine in 1910, and the degree Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1911. She was teacher of English and zoology, Hastings (Minn.) high school during 1901-02, and teacher in the department of English, Crookston (Minn.) high school, 1902-03. In 1904 she organized the department of entomology of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., and has since been entomologist at that station. She is professor in the University of Maine Faculty of Investigation (Adam's Fund), engaged in research in entomology with problems that concern ecology of insects and economic entomology. Her doctorate thesis, "Homologies of the Wing Veins of the Aphididae, Psyllidae, Coccidae, and Aleyrodidae," published in the Annals of the Entomological Society of America, was republished as a part of "Wings of Insects" (John Henry Comstock, 1918). She is a charter member and in 1914 became fellow Entomological Society of America; member and fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member also American Society Zoologists, American Society of Naturalists, American Association of Economic Entomologists, American Association of University Professors, Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Delta Delta, Delta; Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities; Bird Conservation Club, Bangor, Me., and Woman's Club, Orono, Me. She is the author of "Dame Bug and Her Babies" (1913); "How Laddie Tells the Time o' Year" (1914); many juvenile magazine stories and more than fifty scientific papers in "Science," "Psyche", "Entomological News", "Canadian Entomologist", "Journal of Economic Entomology", "Journal of Agricultural Research", "Annals of the Entomological Society of America", and "Bulletins of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station." She was the first to discover the migratory habits of certain aphids.

BULL, Stephen, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Scipio, Cayuga co., N. Y., Mar. 14, 1822, son of De Grove and Amanda Maria (Crosby) Bull. He attended the common schools of his native place and subsequently worked for five years in a grocery store in New York city. In 1845 he removed to Burlington, Wis., where he started a general store and later he established a store at Spring Prairie. He disposed of his mercantile business in 1857, removed to Racine, Wis., and became associated there with his brother-in-law, the late Jerome I. Case, in the manufacture of threshing machines. The business had been established in 1842 by Mr. Case, who in 1844 built his first threshing machine, which embodied many novel ideas of his own, and in doing so laid the foundation of what eventually became the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the world. In 1863 the business was organized under the firm name of J. I. Case & Co., Mr. Case's partners being Stephen Bull, R. H. Baker and M. B. Erskine. Mr. Bull assumed the financial responsibility of the business, buying all the raw material. In 1880 the co-partnership was dissolved and the business was incorporated under the title of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. with a capital of $1,000,000. Of this company Mr. Bull served as vice-president and general manager until the death of Mr. Case in 1892, when he became president. Six years later he retired, leaving the concern with a surplus of over $3,000,000. Mr. Bull was also president and largest stockholder of the Milwaukee Harvester Co., and president of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Racine. As a pioneer and prominent force in the promotion of an industry which has been of vital importance in the material development of this country, Mr. Bull is a figure of historical note. Aside from business he was most interested in fine horses, and for a long period bred and trained high-grade stock, some of which he drove at various fairs. He became a keen competitor of his partner in the raising of race horses, and he was also an ardent champion of baseball and roller polo. He was married, June 7, 1849, to Ellen Catherine, daughter of Albert E. Kellogg, of White Pidgeon, Mich., and is survived by four children: Frank Kellogg (q.v.); Jeannette, wife of Richard T. Robinson; Lillian, wife of Frederick Robinson, and Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Guilbert. Mr. Bull died at Racine, Wis., Nov. 15, 1913.

BRANDES, Julius, manufacturer, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 2, 1851. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and then entered his father's dyeing establishment, where he obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the business. Later, he supplemented this training by several years of service in an extensive chemical plant of Bremen, Germany. In 1868 he came to America and naturally turned to the silk industry for employment. From that date until 1878 he was engaged in various capacities with leading silk mills of the time, developing his experience and his ability to solve the problems arising in the industry. In 1878 he became manager of the ribbon department of William Wicke & Co., New York city, and shortly afterward was admitted to partnership, increasing the company's output from 5,000 to 300,000 yards of ribbon a day, and causing him to be recognized as one of the most successful factors in that branch of the industry. In 1898 Mr. Brandes decided to retire from William Wicke & Co., which had continued to prosper, and erect a model ribbon producing plant on his own account. The following year the Julius Brandes Manufacturing Co., of Paterson, N. J., was organized, with a capital of $300,000, the officers of which now (1921) are: Julius Brandes, president and treasurer; Julius E. Brandes (his son), vice-president; and Julius Jutte (his son-in-law), secretary. The new company was at once launched upon a notable career, with facilities for manufacturing every possible kind of ribbon, besides manufacturing its own looms, as well as every other article of machinery and equipment necessary to its very delicate processes. In 1910 the company acquired an additional plant, known as the Jeanette Mills, at College Point, L. I., with a capacity of 50,000 yards a day of narrow ribbon, and which has served to materially enlarge the scope of the business. Towards its employees the Julius Brandes Manufacturing Co. has always exhibited a generosity and fairness of treatment which has been potent in increasing the efficiency of its operatives and in promoting harmony among all concerned. Mr. Brandes' connection with the silk business covers the most important period of that industry, and has been a distinct factor in the expansion and present value of the trade. His two mills, which not only manufacture but dye their own products, represent the most modern developments in every department. Besides his connection with the Julius Brandes Manufacturing Co., he is treasurer of the Maywood Silk Co.; president and treasurer of the Buschmann Land Co., of Paterson; treasurer of the Machenback Importing Co., of New York; and director of the United States Trust Co., of Paterson. He is a member of nu-

merous social and fraternal organizations, among them, the Mozart Singing Society, Paterson Turn Verein, New Jersey Automobile Club, Beethoven Lodge, No. 154 F. & A. M. (worshipful master 1896-97-98 and 1907), Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Mystic Shrine, and the Hamilton and Pica clubs.

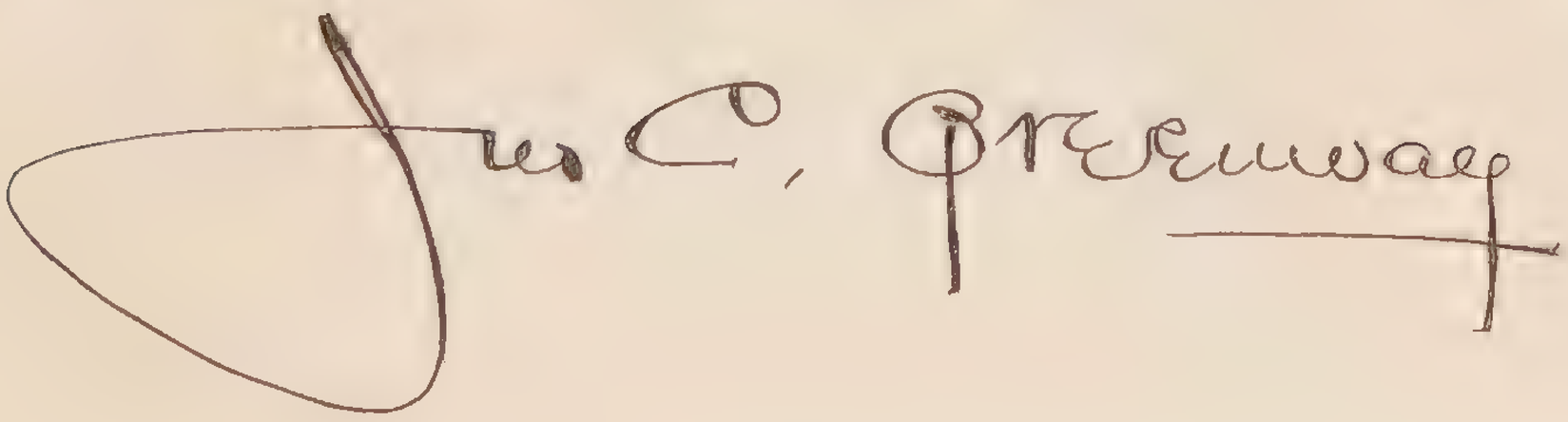
TUCKER, William Austin, capitalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1850, son of James, Jr., and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Tucker. He was educated in Dr. Parks' private school at Boxford, Mass., and by private tutors. He began his business career in 1869 as a clerk in the employ of James Tucker & Co., merchants, in which his father was senior partner. Here he remained until 1889 when he formed a partnership with Howard Walter, under the name of Walter, Tucker & Co., to engage in the banking business. In 1899, after the death of Mr. Walter, the name of the firm was changed to Tucker, Anthony & Co., the other members being S. Reed Anthony, P. L. Saltonstall and Nathan Anthony. In addition to its regular banking business the firm has been largely interested in financing electric traction companies, lighting companies and water powers. It consolidated some fifteen or twenty New England traction companies into the Massachusetts Electric Co., in 1899, the companies representing nearly all of the street railway mileage in Massachusetts running north and south from Boston. The firm has also been interested in western traction companies, principally in Ohio and Indiana, having built the Indianapolis and Northwestern, the Indianapolis and Western, the Canton and Akron, the Canton and New Philadelphia, the Columbus, Buckeye Lake and Newark and the Newark and Zanesville railroads. Mr. Tucker is president and director of the Hartford and Springfield Street Railway Co., the Manchester Traction Light and Power Co., and of the Stanislaus Power Co.; treasurer and director of the Manchester Street Railway; treasurer of the Great Northern Power Co., and the Northwestern Power Co.; director of the Colonial Securities Co.; director and member of the executive committee of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., of New York, and is chairman of the trustees of the Warren Chambers, a real estate trust in Boston; also a director and vice-president of the American Ice Co., of New York, and the American-Sumatra Tobacco Co. He attained special prominence in 1908 in connection with his work as a member of the committee in charge of the affairs of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., after its failure in October of the preceding year. It was largely through his efforts, that the company was able to reopen its doors—a circumstance which marked the turning point in the restoration to business confidence after the panic. He was one of a committee of three to formulate a plan for paying-off of all the depositors, involving the raising of $6,000,000 through the sale of new stock. Mr. Tucker is a director of the National Surety Co., the J. G. White Co., the Black Band Fuel Co., and the Caroline Power Co. and a member of the Manchester Yacht Club, of which he was commodore for several years; the Eastern Yacht Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Essex County Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Midday Club of New York, the Massachusetts Automobile Club and the Exchange Club, of Boston, of which he was one of the founders. He is the owner of the 40-foot cabin knockabout, the "Khalifa," which won the championship in her class the year she was built. He was married April 13, 1876, to Bessie, daughter of Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of Boston, and has three children; Ethel, wife of Ezra C. Fitch, Jr.; Marion; and Randolph F. Tucker. (Portrait opposite page 409.)

GREENWAY, John Campbell, mining engineer, was born at Huntsville, Ala., July 6, 1872, son of Gilbert Christian and Alice (White) Greenway, and a descendant of Gilbert Christian Greenway who came to this country from Scotland and settled at Lancaster, Pa., in 1726. From him and his wife Margaret Richardson, the line is traced through their son William Christian and his wife Mary Campbell; their son Andrew Russell and his wife Margaret Christian; their son James Cowan and his wife Margaret Russell and their son John C. and his wife Margaret C. Cowan, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father, a physician, served four years in the civil war, volunteering as a private and being mustered out as first-lieutenant and acting captain. The son was graduated at Yale University with the degree of B. S. in 1896. At college he was one of the most noted athletes that Yale University has ever known. He played in the famous football matches, was catcher of the varsity nine, was president of his class, and was very popular among his fellow students. After graduation he became a machinist's helper in the Duquesne furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Co. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 1st U. S. cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders), and was engaged in the battles of Las Guasimas, Kettle Hill, San Juan Hill and the investment of Santiago. Shortly after enlistment he was promoted to second-lieutenant, and later to first-lieutenant for gallantry in action at San Juan Hill, having been acting captain for two weeks before that engagement. He was first-lieutenant when mustered out of the army. In 1906 the U. S. Steel Corporation commissioned him to go to the Mesabi range country of northern Minnesota and there as superintendent, transform the vast tract of pine wood land into a great mining camp. He developed the model town of Coleraine, erected a perfectly equipped hospital, built a $75,000 school, reserved a site for a library, donated land for parks, and provided a magnificient field for athletics. Sewer and water and electric systems were established, the sale of liquor was placed under careful control, cottages of the picturesque type of architecture were erected for the workmen, and in every direction Mr. Greenway manifested a rare degree of executive ability. In 1910 he became general manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., a position which he still holds (1922). He is also general manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., and the New Cornelia Copper Co., Ajo, Ariz.; president of the Warren Co., Warren, Ariz.; president and general manager of the Warren-Bisbee Street Railway Co., and vice-president and general manager of the Tucson, Cornelia and Gila Bend Railroad Co. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Yale Engineering Society, and was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Arizona in 1911. In October, 1917, he sailed for France, having accepted a commission as major in the Engineers Reserve Corps. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal chuurch. He is unmarried.

WAITE, David Simmons, manufacturer, was born at Keene, N. H., Mar. 12, 1846, son of Otis Frederick Read and Mary E. (Barker) Waite, and a descendant of Richard Waite, who came from England in 1637 and settled at Watertown, Mass. From Richard and his wife, Mary, the line of



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Henry Mayer

descent is traced through their son, John, and his wife, Mary Woodward; their son Amos and his wife, Elizabeth Cutting; their son, John and his first wife, Hannah Graves; their son, John, and his wife, Rachel Birch, and their son, Daniel, and his wife, Cythia Read, who were the grandparents of David Simmons Waite. Our subject served an apprenticeship in the office of the Springfield "Republican," under his father and Samuel Bowles. He finally went into the sewing machine business, and to help sell his machines began to put out work, chiefly shirt making, to women as an inducement. He learned to cut shirts, doing the work by night and distributing it by day, and from this small business evolved the Bates Street Shirt Co., of Lewistown, Me. Its name was changed to Waite & Dodge, but subsequently changed back to the original title, and he remained its president and treasurer until his death. The Bates Street Shirt Co. has branches in Boston, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and also does a large exporting business, specializing in fine shirts, cotton and linen, from coast to coast, also carrying a large export trade. Mr. Waite was a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Lewistown, a 32d degree Mason and a communicant of the Congregational Church. He found his chief recreation in automobiling. He was married at Norwich, Conn., Mar. 30, 1870, to Josephine Louisa, daughter of John Turner Stanton, of Norwich, Conn., and left one son: Parker Read Waite, who became president and treasurer of the Bates Street Shirt Co. He died in Lewiston, Me., Mar. 22, 1917.

DICKSON, Leonard Eugene, mathematician, was born in Independence, Ia., Jan. 22, 1874, son of Campbell and Lucy E. (Tracy) Dickson. His father was a merchant and banker of Iowa, and a descendant of William Dickson, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled at Londonderry, N. H. William Dickson served in the revolutionary war, and subsequently removed to Cherry Valley, N. Y. The line of descent is traced through his son Robert, who was a lawyer and judge; his son Samuel, who married Eleanor Campbell; their son William, who married Elizabeth Dickson, and their son Campbell, the father of our subject. Leonard E. Dickson attended the University of Texas while serving on the geological survey of that state, and was graduated B.Sc. in 1893 and valedictorian of his class. He took a special course in mathematics, and received the degree of A.M. in 1894. He continued post-graduate studies at the University of Chicago, where he obtained Ph.D. in 1896, and at the universities of Leipzig and Paris. On returning to the United States he became instructor in mathematics at the University of California in 1897. Two years later he returned to the University of Texas as associate professor, and in 1900 was made assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago; he became full professor in 1910, and still holds that chair. He has made a special study of the theory of groups, both finite and infinite, and the applications of the group theory, and also of the theory of numbers and projective geometry. He was editor of the "American Mathematical Monthly" during 1902–08; was associate editor of "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society" during 1902–10, and since then editor of the same. He is the author of numerous scientific papers and the following books: "Linear Groups" (Vol. 6 of Teubner's Lehrbucher, 1901); "Theory of Algebraic Equations" (1902); "Theory of Equations" (1914); "On Invariants and the Theory of Numbers," Colloquium lectures before the American Mathematical Society (1914); "Linear Algebras," Cambridge (England) mathematical tracts (1914); "Algebraic Invariants" (1914); "Theory and Application of Finite Groups" (with Miller and Blichfeldt, 1916); "History of the Theory of Numbers" (1916). Prof. Dickson is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the London Mathematical Society, the American Mathematical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1909–10, and the Circolo Matematico di Palermo, and an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa and the Sigma Psi fraternities. He was married Dec. 30, 1902, to Susan McLeod, daughter of William Davis, of Waco, Tex., and has one son, Campbell Davis Dickson.

MERZ, Henry, manufacturer, was born in Bensheim, Hesse, Germany, May 29, 1833, son of Johannes Merz, a schoolmaster. His early education was under his father's direction. Later he attended the Gymnasium, a classical school, and pursued his studies with a view to entering the ministry. This aim was abandoned, however, and deciding to emigrate to the new world he arrived in New York city in 1853. He was employed in a music store in Philadelphia, Pa., for two years, and then opened a photographic studio in New York, which he conducted until 1869, when he became interested with his brother-in-law, Frederick Heller, in the manufacture of ultramarine blue. A year previously Mr. Heller had gone to Germany on a pleasure trip with the intention of starting in some manufacturing venture with Mr. Merz on his return. His attention was drawn to the then new manufacture of ultramarine, and upon his return Messrs. Heller and Merz started a factory in Newark, N. J., consisting of two furnaces and six mills, for the manufacture of ultramarine. This was the first successful ultramarine factory in the United States, an attempt having been made in 1850 which was not successful. In 1871 ten acres of meadow land were purchased on the outskirts of Newark and the present factory was built and later enlarged to include the making of aniline dyes. The business grew until it became the largest of its kind in the United States and the third largest in the world. The business was incorporated in 1888 as the Heller & Merz Co., and Mr. Merz was its treasurer until his death. While a resident of New York city he served as a member of the board of education and also as one of its trustees, and was connected in an official capacity with the German Hospital. In 1891 he removed to Newark, N. J. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and an active member of the Turn Verein, the Liederkranz and other social German organizations of New York city and Newark. Mr. Merz loved music and books. He enjoyed the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends, who esteemed and appreciated him for his many excellent traits of character, and in his home life he also displayed the qualities which endear, proving always a faithful, loving husband and indulgent father. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1856, to Augusta, daughter of Christian George Heller, of Bensheim, dukedom of Hesse, Germany, and had four sons: Carl, secretary of Heller & Merz; Henry; Eugene, treasurer and general manager of Heller & Merz; and August Merz, general superintendent of Heller & Merz and the chemical expert; and five daughters: Frida, widow of Dr.

Henry Krollpfeiffer, of New York city; Emilie, wife of George Prochazka, of New York city; Johanna (deceased); Ottilie and Elsie Merz. Mr. Merz died in Newark, N. J., May 13, 1905.

MERZ, Eugene, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Apr. 11, 1869, son of Henry and Augusta (Heller) Merz. He was educated in the public schools of New York and the College of the City of New York, being graduated at the latter with the degree of B.Sc. in 1888. He took the engineering course at Columbia University, School of Mines, and received the degree of Engineer of Mines in 1892. In the same year he entered the laboratory of the Heller & Merz Co., of which his father was treasurer, and there quickly mastered all the details of the dye manufacturing business. In 1897 he was appointed general manager of the company, and two years later was made a director. In 1905, upon the death of his father, he became treasurer, which position he now holds. Ultramarine is used in the manufacture of paint, paper, printing inks, in calico printing and finishing and for laundry purposes, while the coal tar colors are used to dye all kinds of textiles, cotton, wool, jute, silk, paper, leather and in the manufacture of pigment colors and stains. The varied application of the products of the Heller & Merz Co. necessitates a special equipment of apparatus for testing purposes such as a set of printing ink rolls for the grinding of printing inks; a press for printing the ink thus made; a calico press for printing textiles; miniature ovens, in which the processes of coloring leather as practiced in the tanneries are closely followed, and a complete paper machine, probably the smallest in the world, which makes about five pounds of paper. For many years paper manufacturers have gone to Newark purposely to see this small paper mill and satisfy themselves that it really existed and would make paper. After the outbreak of the European war and the discontinuance of the importation of dyes, the company's business largely increased to supply the additional demands. The works in Newark now occupy forty acres of land, of which fifteen acres are under roof. There are seventy-two buildings, varying from one to four stories in height. The number of hands employed is 175, and the annual product amounts to $2,000,000. The company operates its own machine shops, carpenter shop and cooperage, besides six chemical laboratories. The present officers of the company are: Edgar W. Heller, president; Eugene Merz, treasurer, and Carl Merz, secretary. Mr. Merz is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association of New York, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., the Drug and Chemical Club of New York, the Chemists Club of New York, the Columbia University Club, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and the Hudson County University Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was married at Allenhurst, N. J., Sept. 22, 1915, to Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of William M. Walton, of Newark.

HILL, Ebenezer J., congressman, was born at Redding, Conn., Aug. 4, 1845, son of Rev. Moses and Charlotte Ilsley (McLellan) Hill. His first American ancestor was William Hill, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1632, and settled first at Dorchester, Mass., and later at Windsor and Fairfield, Conn. From him and his wife, Sarah Jourdain, the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Elizabeth Jones; their son William and his wife, Abigail Osborn; their son Joseph and his wife, Abigail Dimon; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Mabel Sherwood, and their son Ebenezer and his wife, Sarah Barlow, who were the grandparents of Ebenezer J. Hill. Ebenezer Hill (1) was commissioned captain of the 1st company, 7th regiment, by the general assembly of Connecticut, April 26, 1775, and served during the entire revolutionary war. Mr. Hill's great granduncle, Joel Barlow, was U. S. ambassador to France. Ebenezer J. Hill was educated in the public schools of Norwalk, Conn., and at Yale College, class of 1865. He left college in 1863 and served in the U. S. army in a civilian capacity. Subsequently he conducted a lumber business in Norwalk, Conn., for twenty-three years, becoming one of the most conspicuous figures in the industrial and financial life of Connecticut. He was president of the Norwalk Street Railway Co., the Norwalk Gas Co., the Norwalk Woolen Mills, and secretary and treasurer of the Norwalk Iron Works. He is now president of the National Bank of Norwalk. Mr. Hill served for two terms as burgess of Norwalk and for two terms also on the board of school visitors, and was the fourth district delegate to the National Republican convention of 1884. In 1886-87 he was a member of the Connecticut senate and served one term on the Republican state central committee. He was elected to the 54th national congress and has sat in every succeeding congress, excepting the 63d, serving for eight years on the banking and currency committee and for ten years on the ways and means committee. For four years he represented the Odd Fellows of Connecticut in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the order. He was a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and in 1892 he was chosen by the laymen of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to represent that body in the General Conference. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1892. Mr. Hill was married June 15, 1868, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Abner G. Mossman, of Amherst, Mass., and had four children: Frederick Asbury (deceased); Clara Mossman, Helena Charlotte and Elsie Mary Hill.

TRACY, Howard van Sinderen, financier, was born in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1887, son of Howard (q.v.) and Bessie (Lindsley) Tracy, and a descendant of Thomas Tracy, a native of England, who settled in Connecticut in 1636, where he became the owner of 5,000 acres of land and served as a member of the Connecticut colonial assembly during thirty-six sessions; from him the line descends through his son John and the latter's wife Mary Winslow, niece of Gov. Edward Winslow; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Leffingwell; their son John and his wife Margaret Hyde; their son Josiah and his wife Diantha Lathrop, and their son Frederick E. and his wife Anna Lord, who were the grandparents of our subject. His great-grandfather, Josiah Tracy, was judge, colonel of militia, state senator and mayor of Huron. In the paternal line our subject is descended from the Tracys of Gloucestershire, viscounts of Rothcole, whose principal estate, Toddington Manor, has been in possession of the family since the days of King Æthelred, the "Unready." Howard van S. Tracy received his education at Northwestern Academy and later at Harvard University. After leaving college he entered the Chicago Title & Trust Co., but shortly after became a member of the firm of A. E. Butler



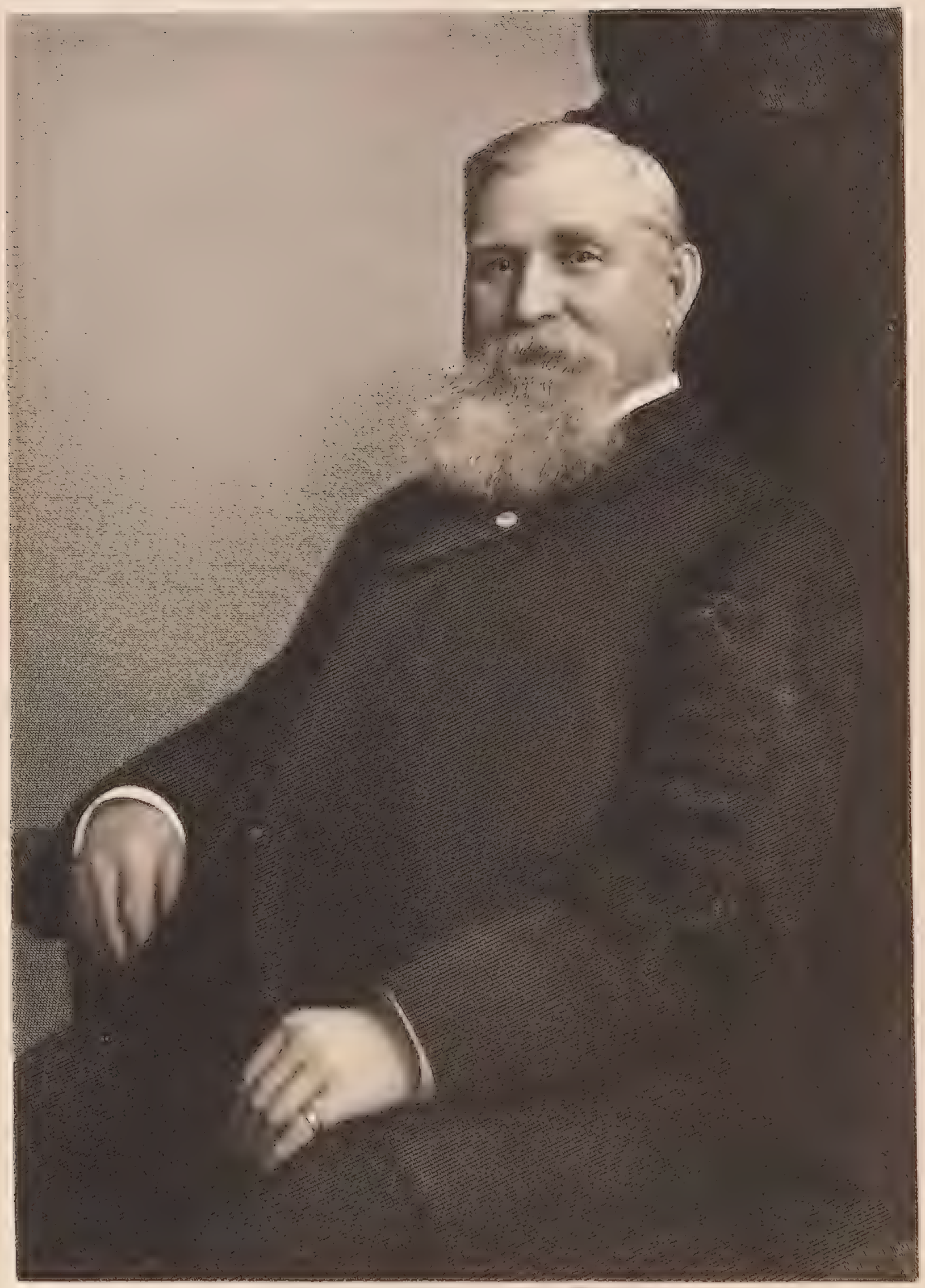
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Elley Ellen Thresher



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

C. B. Rustin



NICHOLAS S. McDONNELL

& Co., dealers in stocks and bonds. In 1914 he became associated with the firm of John Burnham & Co., bankers, as director and department head. He was also director of the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co., Hoyburn Co., and Tennessee Zinc & Lead Co. Mr. Tracy is regarded as an authority on matters pertaining to sugar. In September, 1917, he was chosen as one of the representatives of the beet sugar industry which met with the Federal Food Administration in Washington to determine the price of sugar for the United States. This meeting was far-reaching in its results, as the patriotic action of the beet sugar interests established the precedent of price fixing in this country. Mr. Tracy is active in the Chicago Association of Commerce, and is a member of the Harvard Club of Chicago, and the Country and University clubs of Evanston, Ill. His favorite diversions are hunting, swimming, painting and chess. He was married in New York city, Apr. 19, 1916, to Ruth Wilbur, daughter of Dr. Gross Alexander, a former resident of Nashville, Tenn., and editor of several philosophical magazines; there is one child of this union, Anne van Sinderen Tracy.

RUSTIN, Charles Bradley, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Wallingford, Vt., Mar. 29, 1836, son of James and Sally Lola (Dickerman) Rustin. He was graduated at Ludlow Academy in 1852, and that same year he removed to Akron, O., where he pursued his profession of civil engineer for two years, surveying the first railroad that entered that city. In 1856 he was instrumental in surveying the present site of Sioux City, Ia., where he engaged in the real estate business, becoming a heavy owner of property there. At the beginning of the civil war the Indians came down in murderous bands on the northern border of Iowa, and the settlers from the surrounding country hastened to Sioux City for protection. In order to obtain aid it was necessary that some one should mount the swiftest horse, dash through the unsettled region to Council Bluffs, and send a message to the governor without delay. Capt. Rustin, being an expert horseman, volunteered to do so, and a regiment which was awaiting orders to go south marched to the north instead, arriving in time to save the city from destruction. He was appointed adjutant of the state regiment of Iowa under command of Col. J. A. Sawyer, and was promoted to captain. He assisted in establishing the mail line from Sioux City to Fort Randall, and in association with Capt. W. W. Marsh, of Omaha, received the first government contract ever made for the transfer of government matter between those two points. He was interested in the first steam ferry plying between Omaha and Council Bluffs, but severed his connection with this enterprise and became general agent of the Nebraska side of the river for the North Western, Rock Island, and Burlington railroads; subsequently he served as president of the Omaha Smelting Co. until 1878, and later was at the head of the La Plata Mining & Milling Co. at Leadville, Colo. He was heavily interested in mines in California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Old Mexico, and was regarded as the best mining expert in the West. He was also interested in the street railway and cable companies in Omaha, being one of the incorporators of the Cable Tramway Co. in 1888, and a member of the first board of directors under the consolidation as the Omaha Street Railway Co. Capt. Rustin was active in politics, and in 1875 he was elected state senator. He was a Knight Templar, a Free Mason, and a regular attendant of the First Congregational Church of Omaha. He was married June 29, 1859, at Keosauqua, Ia., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel P. Wilkins, of West Union, O., and had five children: Claire, James, Henry, Frederick and Wilkins Rustin. Capt. Rustin died at Nome, Alaska, July 18, 1900.

McDONNELL, Nicholas Silvester, manufacturer and banker, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, May 8, 1842, son of John and (Julia) McDonnell. He passed his youth on his father's farm, on the River Shannon, and received his education in the national schools. In 1857 he came to America to join an uncle at Cape May, N. J., but upon arrival found that his relative had left for an unknown destination in the west. Without money in a strange land the youth accepted employment offered him by Jay Gould at two dollars per week. When Gould began to lay out the town of Goulds-borough young McDonnell joined the surveying party, and was subsequently employed by the builders of the tannery in which the financier laid the foundation of his great fortune. In 1859 he became a machinist's apprentice in Memphis, Tenn., but at the outbreak of the civil war, removed to Des Moines, Ia., where he established a business of his own, as an independent machinist. His shop was washed away by the floods of 1862, whereupon he purchased a small part of a corner lot and there inaugurated steam boiler making in Des Moines. As his business increased, extensions and additions were made to the workshop until they soon occupied an entire block. Upon the death of his partner James Meara, in 1866, he purchased the latter's interest and in 1888 organized the Des Moines Manufacturing & Supply Co., of which he became president and general manager. Beginning with nothing save brain, brawn and determination, Mr. McDonnell by industry intelligently directed, sterling integrity and square dealing attained a foremost place among the business men of the West. He was rated as one of the most conscientious financiers of Iowa, and enjoyed the utmost confidence of his fellow men. He was a director of the Des Moines Savings Bank, and the People's Savings Bank and heavily interested in various other commercial, industrial and financial institutions. A member of the Catholic church he was ever ready to be of assistance in any charitable or educational work. Political his affiliation was with the Republican party, his first vote being cast for Lincoln. He was of a genial disposition, possessing true Irish wit and repartee. He was married (1) at Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 23, 1866, to Alice E., daughter of John McGuire, of Ottomwa, Ia.; she died in 1876, leaving five children. He was married (2) Dec. 26, 1889, to Ellen T., daughter of Martin Hughes, of Des Moines, Ia., by whom he had two children: Mary Columbia and Charles Martin McDonnell. He died in Des Moines, Ia., Apr. 2, 1914.

FITZGERALD, Adolphus Leigh, jurist, was born in Rockingham county, N. C., Oct. 27, 1840, son of Richard and Martha Jones (Hooper) Fitzgerald. With the usual preparatory education, he entered the University of North Carolina in the classical course, and received the degree of M.A. In 1866 he was called to the chair of Latin and Greek in the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, Cal., and served with such distinction for the next two years that he was selected as deputy superintendent of public instruction of the same state in 1868. He held this position but three years when Pacific college recalled him to become its

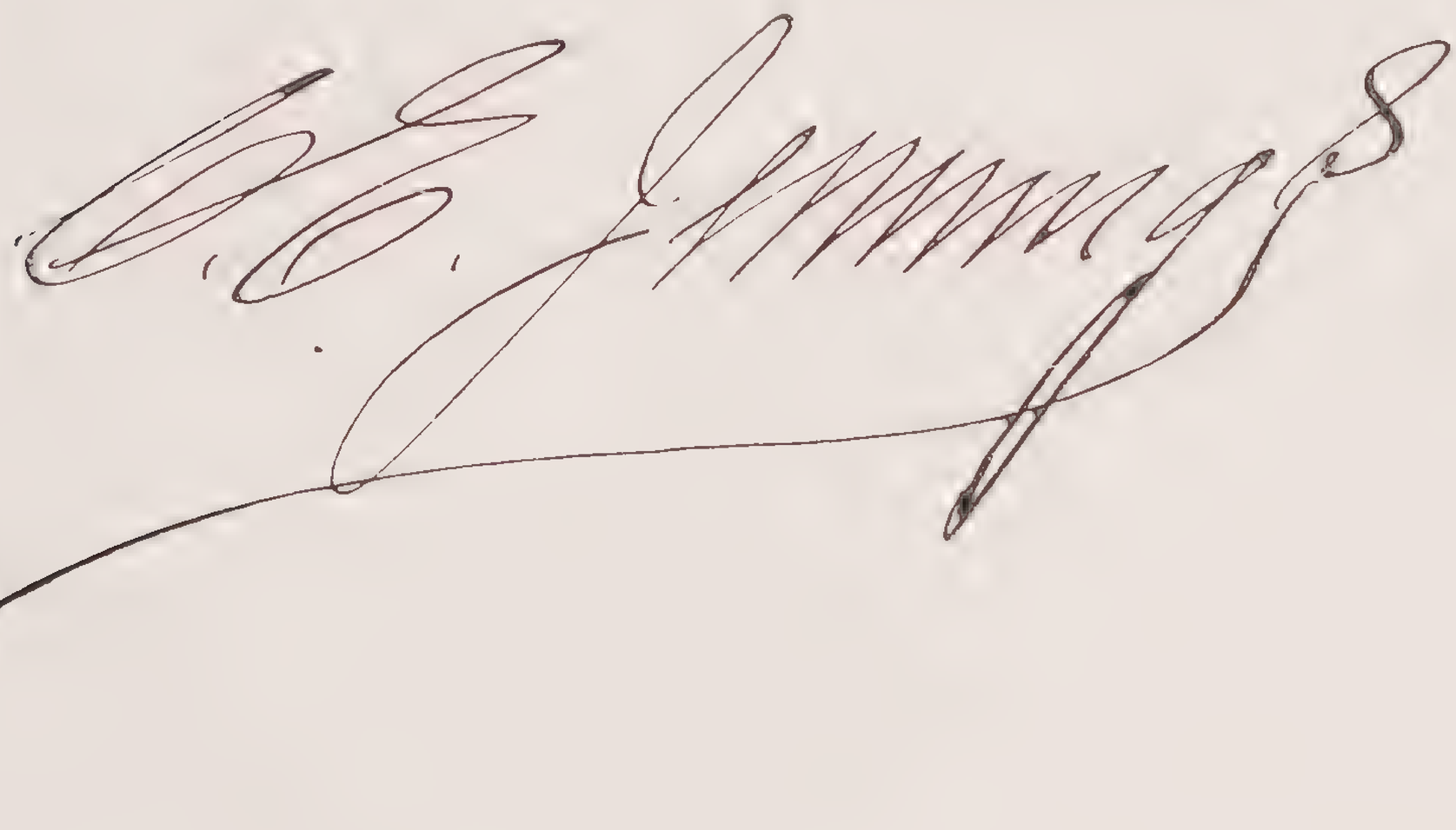
president, and for five years he served as the successful head of this institution. Like many another educator, Pres. Fitzgerald felt the call to battle out in the world of men, instead of the cloistered halls of learning, and in 1876 began reading law independently. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar of California, and practiced law for eight years, when he was chosen one of the three judges of the Nevada district court, and at the later reorganization became judge of the third district. Judge Fitzgerald served with eminent satisfaction on the district bench for fifteen years, when, in 1901, he was promoted to be one of the three justices of the supreme court of Nevada. He was chief justice from 1905 until 1907, when he retired. He was married in 1869 to Nancy R. McCoy, and had three children: McCoy; Richard Y.; and Geraldine. He died in Bolton, Mass., Aug. 31, 1921.

JENNINGS, Charles Ellis, manufacturer, was born in Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1846, son of Joseph Hiram and Elizabeth Ann (Barry) Jennings. His first paternal American ancestor was Joshua J. Jennings, who came to this country from England in 1645, and settled in Hartford, Conn., later removing to Fairfield, Conn., where he died in 1674; his wife was Mary Williams. Jacob Jennings, in the direct line of descent, came from Fairfield to Norwalk in 1762, where the Norwalk branch of the Jennings family has since resided; he was a member of the old ''Norwalk Guard'' during the revolutionary war; he married Grace Parker, daughter of Dr. Parker, of Boston, an English lady of rare gifts, and they were the grandparents of our subject. His father, Joseph H. Jennings, was a printer and publisher in New York city. Charles Ellis Jennings was educated in private schools and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., where his time was mainly devoted to the study of Latin, Greek and mathematics. Later he studied under tutors and traveled in Europe. He began his business career in 1867, in the employ of Clark, Wilson & Co., wholesale hardware merchants of New York city. In September, 1876, he entered into business on his own account, under the firm name of C. E. Jennings & Co., maufacturers of tools for domestic and export trade. He was also president of the Jennings & Griffin Manufacturing Co., of Tracy, Conn., and a member of the Foreign Trade Council of New York. In 1882 he began the introduction of fine American tools in Europe, and at present is devoting his time largely to the study of the problem of foreign trade. He was a member of the American Manufacturers' Export Association of New York (former president), a charter member of the Hardware Club of New York, and a life member of the New England Society of New York; one of the governors of India House, New York; and a member of the American Association of Political and Social Science and the American Economic Association of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Jennings has made frequent trips to Europe, and has traveled in England, Scotland, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Holland, Germany, Russia, Mexico, and Cuba.

MOODY, Walter Dwight, merchant and civic worker, was born in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 16, 1874, son of Edward Bursell and Anna Maria (Guilloz) Moody. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Robert Moody, who came from Basingstoke, Hampshire, Eng., in 1851, and settled in Detroit, Mich. His wife was Elizabeth Broadlay, and they were the grandparents of Walter Dwight Moody. Edward Bursel Moody, father of our subject, and a native of London, England, is a clergyman. Walter Dwight Moody received his education in the public schools of Detroit. During 1891-98 he was traveling salesman for a wholesale millinery firm of Detroit and during the ensuing six years was vice-president and foreign buyer of the Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, wholesale milliners. He then became sales manager for the wholesale millinery house of Gage Bros. & Company, Chicago, continuing three years in that capacity. In 1906 he became vice-chairman of the trade extension committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce; was business manager of the association during 1907-09, and general manager during 1909-11. In 1907, as chairman of the membership committee, he added 1,300 members to the association. Also, in 1907, he was the originator and chairman of the committee of Coliseum Good Fellowship Supper (called Moody's dinner), at which were present 2,400 persons. In the same year he was chairman of the Oklahoma trade extension delegation. He was chairman of the 1908 committee of one hundred on the Deep Waterway Convention, and in 1908 was chairman of the committee of one hundred on association building bonds. Thus he laid the foundation for the unique growth of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Since 1911 he has been managing director of the Chicago Plan Commission, and as city planning expert, has lectured over 200 times on the plan of Chicago. In May, 1917, he was director of the Chicago Red Cross membership campaign, which netted 418,000 members, and in the same year was chairman of the ways and means committee of the Chicago Library War Council financial drive. In 1918 he was chairman of the executive committee War Camp Community Fund drive, a member of the War Recreation Board of Illinois, and a member of the Industrial Housing Committee of the State Council of Defense of Illinois. In 1919 he was a member of the nursing survey committee of the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross, and in the same year he was a member of the Roosevelt Memorial Association and a member of the Chicago committee on a permanent memorial to the Soldiers and Sailors of the World's War. He is a member of the advisory board of Applied Psychology. He is author of ''Men Who Sell Things;'' ''Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago,'' a city planning text studied in the public schools, of which 65,000 copies have been printed up to 1919; ''What of the City?'', published in 1919, a work on American city planning, Chicago, and the plan of Chicago; and is editor-in-chief business administration course, La Salle Extension University. He finds his chief recreation in spending a few weeks each year at his farm near South Haven, Mich. He was married in Detroit, Mich., June 24, 1896, to Lillian Hannah, daughter of Henry M. Slater, a native of Oneida, New York.

PARTRIDGE, Charles Sumner, electrotyper, inventor and author, was born at Princeton, Mass., Apr. 15, 1856, son of Elisha Gale and Abigail Whiting (Bacon) Partridge. His first American ancestor was John Partridge, who came from England in the early part of the 17th century, and in 1653 went from Medfield, Mass., to Dedham, Mass. His wife was Magdalen Bullard, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Eleazer and his wife, Elizabeth Turner Smith; their son Zachariah and his wife, Esther Clark Turner; their son Jesse and his wife, Keziah Bullard Clapp, and their son Jesse and his wife, Lydia, who were the grandparents of Charles S. Partridge. At nineteen young Partridge entered the service of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.,







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C. D. Partridge

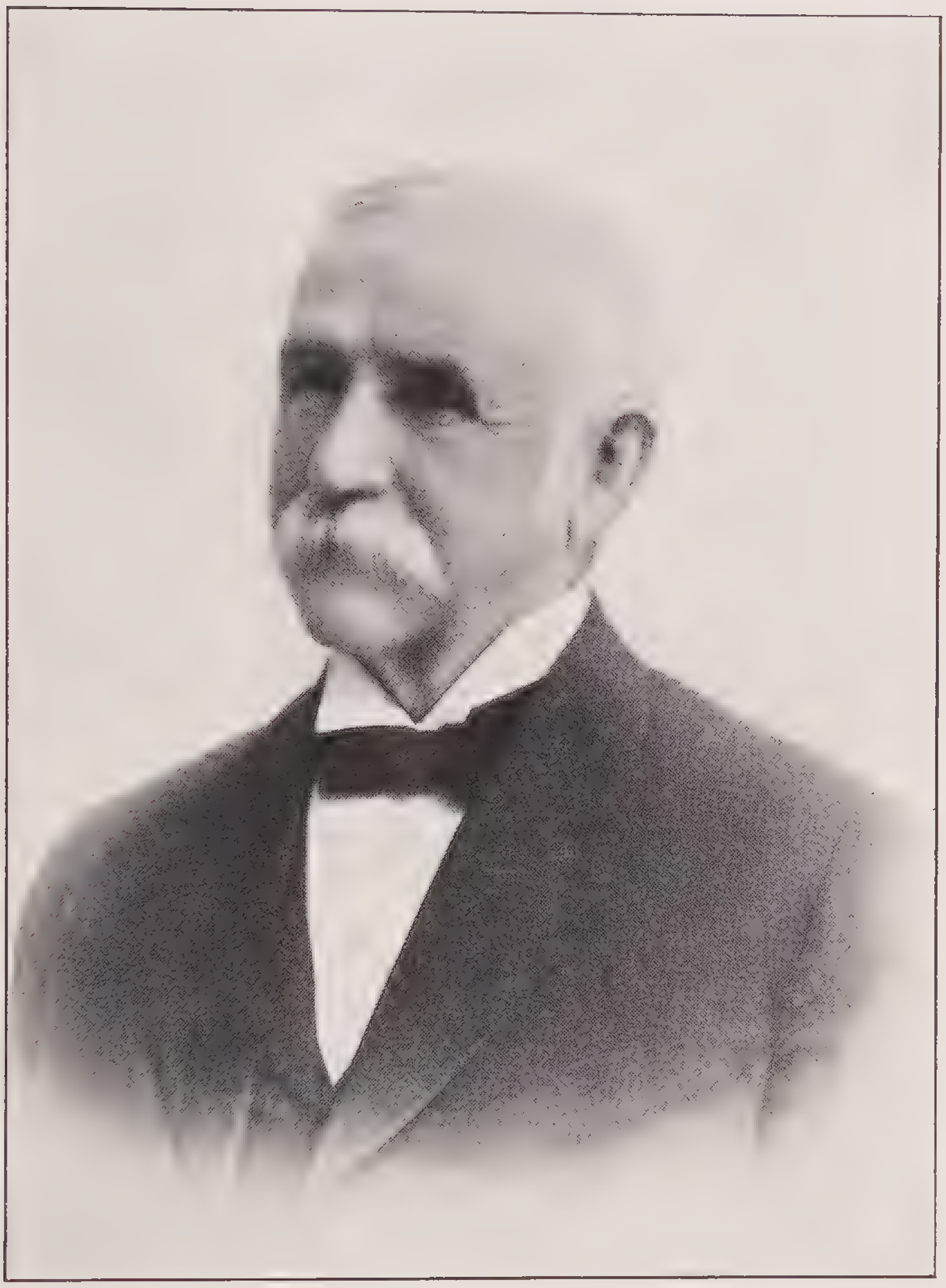
in Chicago, Ill., as stereotyper, and was with that company for a quarter of a century, becoming finally superintendent. In 1900 he and J. O. Anderson organized the Partridge & Anderson Co., electrotypers and stereotypers, a business which grew steadily until it is now recognized as one of the foremost in the middle west, if not in the country. With G. E. Lloyd he was the inventor of a machine for grooving stereotypes (1884); and he also invented a trimming machine (1888); a matrix-making machine (1889), and a casting box (1892). He was author of "Stereotyping; Paper Maché Process" (1892); "Electrotyping" (1899), and a text-book, "Electrotyping and Stereotyping" (1905). He was president and secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Electrotypers' Association, president of the International Electrotypers' Association, and secretary of the National Electrotypers' Association of America. He was also vice-president of the Ben Franklin Mutual Casualty Co. He was a member of the North American Union, Royal League, Chicago Advertising Association Club, and various church organizations. No one stood higher in the electrotyping and stereotyping trades than did he, and he was considered an authority on all technical points relating to these allied trades. Into his business relations he carried high ideals of righteous, equitable dealing, as between man and man. In times of industrial strife, he was a peace-maker, singularly fitted by his judicious temperament to settle difficult and delicate questions between employer and employe. In his social relations he was a kind neighbor, a loyal friend, a cheery companion, gifted with a sense of humor, always ready in a quiet way to contribute his full share to the enjoyment of the company. He was married at Roberts, Wis., Oct. 24, 1877, to Abby L., daughter of Stephen B. Osgood, of Ellsworth, Me., and left three children: Frederic Osgood, Lloyd Case, and Grace Mary, who married Edwin Howard Woodman. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1916.

MILLS, Robert, architect, was born in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 12, 1781, son of William and Ann (Taylor) Mills. His father was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and his mother was of old and honorable Carolina lineage, being a descendant of Landgrave Thomas Smith, provincial governor of Carolina in 1690, and one of four Americans to receive for distinguished colonial service, a title equivalent to that of marquis. Robert Mills received his preliminary education in Charleston, and then began the study of architecture under the distinguished Benjamin D. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md. He was the first native born American architect to pursue the study of his profession in America exclusively, and he began his professional career in Washington, D. C., in the year when that city was made the seat of American government. Under the direction of Latrobe, he drew the plans for the United States capitol, and later did some work for his employer in Philadelphia. Having been appointed state engineer and architect of South Carolina, he returned to his native state in 1820 to accept the post. He designed South Carolina's most important structures, and it was due to his energy and vision that South Carolina built the Charleston and Hamburg railroad, (1831) the first railroad in the state, and one of the first in the world. Robert Mills was an early and enthusiastic propagandist for railroad construction, urging upon the postmaster-general, in 1826, the construction of a railroad from Washington to New Orleans which, he pointed out, would reduce the traveling time between the two cities from twenty-six to four days. He was one of the first, if not the first to show the feasibility of a transcontinental railroad, a project which was reported favorably in the U. S. senate shortly before his death. The advanced nature of his thought on railroad matters may be judged by the fact that one of his dreams was that of a mono-railroad. In 1830 he was appointed U. S. architect by Pres. Jackson, and in this capacity supervised the building of the government post office, patent office, land office and the treasury buildings. He did much to develop the science of fireproofing, and the saving of valuable records and patents in a fire in the U. S. patent office was ascribed by a Washington newspaper to the "science and honesty of the construction" of the patent office. He had architectural control for nearly three decades of the National Capitol and the White House, and he added much to the architectural beauty of Jefferson's estate, "Monticello." He remodelled the heating and lighting facilities of the capitol, and won the award, against Bullfinch, for improving the acoustic conditions of the hall of representatives. He urged upon the Congress the plan for an unbroken vista through Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House. The most important work done by Mills in Pennsylvania was the making of part of the plans for the original capitol at Harrisburg, the plans for the first fireproof wings of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, the remodelling of the old state house, the construction of the old Penn bank with its curious looking exterior sentry boxes and the Stoughton church, a circular structure and immense in size for its time. He also designed the single arch bridge across the Schuylkill river, in Philadelphia, a bridge whose span was ninety-eight feet greater than that of any other bridge then existent. For New York city he designed the Wall street sub-treasury building, with its fine columned facade, and which is today one of the land marks of the city. The record of his work is enormous. He made important additions to the University of Virginia, built custom houses at Middleton and New London, Conn., New Bedford and Newburyport, Mass., the marine hospitals at Charleston, S. C. and New Orleans, La., the state penitentiary of Louisiana, and he built banks, churches, court houses, custom houses, hospitals, asylums, etc., all over the union. The most famous of his creations, however, are the Washington monument, Washington, and the Bunker Hill monument, Boston, which remain to our time, the finest architectural memorials to the Revolutionary spirit. Mills' original design for the Washington monument called for an obelisk-shaped shaft of granite faced with white marble which was to be "600 feet high, 55 feet square at the top, surrounded at its base by a circular colonnade or pantheon, in which to place statues of the nation's illustrious dead, with vaults beneath for the reception of their remains." Its erection was begun in 1848 on the spot selected by Gen. Washington himself for a memorial of the American Revolution; in 1856 the work was discontinued because of lack of funds, and it was not until 1877, that its completion was authorized by act of congress, and the work put in the hands of Thomas L. Casey of the U. S. engineers to finish. Mills also designed the Washington monument in Baltimore, Md., which was the first memorial erected by city or state in honor of the Father of his Country, and the erection of which gave Baltimore the designation of "The Monumental City." This monument, which is one of the finest in the world, seems to have been conceived in 1809, but

it was not until 1812, when a group of patriotic citizens of Maryland offered a $500 premium for the best design for a memorial to Washington, that the project got under way. Mills won in the competition, and on July 4, 1815, the cornerstone of the monument was laid. Robert Mills exercised a great influence upon the architectural taste of his time, and by a strict adherence to classic lines set the current of simplicity and artistic sureness, a direction which has not always been kept by his successors. His name is known to very few, and his lack of fame among his countrymen is due to his extreme modesty, which led him to send out his plans unsigned, very frequently, and which kept him away from many of the public unveilings and dedications of the monuments and buildings he designed. He was a man of dignity and charm, and though of a retiring disposition, had the social graces of the gentleman, and was sought after in the Washington circles of his day. He was scrupulously honest. Millions of dollars of his country's money passed through his hands, but he died a poor man during the administration of his personal friend, Franklin Pierce. He wrote quite a number of articles for the press, and the following books: "A Treatise on Inland Navigation" (1820); "Internal Improvement of South Carolina" (1822); "Statistics of South Carolina" (1826); "The American Pharos, or Lighthouse Guide" (1832); "Guide to the National Executive Offices" (1847-48); "Water Works for the Metropolitan City of Washington" (1853); and two designs, "Design No. 1 for a Marine Hospital" (1837), and "Design No. 2 for a Marine Hospital" (1837). He was married in 1808 to Eliza Barnwill, daughter of Maj. Gen. John Smith, member of congress from Virginia, and a granddaughter of Sir James Niles. They had four daughters: Sarah Zane, who married Dr. John Evans, of New Hampshire; Jacqueline Smith, who married Edward Henry Pendelton, of Virginia; Mary Powell, who married Alexander Dimitry, of Louisiana; and Anna Smith, who married Fortunatus Cosby, of Pennsylvania. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, 1855.

BELDING, Alvah Norton, manufacturer, was born at Ashfield, Mass., Mar. 27, 1838, son of Hiram and Mary (Wilson) Belding, and a descendant in the sixth generation of William Belding, one of the earliest settlers at Wethersfield, Conn. After a high school education he spent a season selling jewelry on the road. In 1855 his father purchased a large tract of land in Otisco, Mich., which the family cleared and improved, establishing the nucleus of the present city of Belding, Mich. When his labors were no longer needed on the farm, Alvah N. Belding engaged in the business of selling silk. In August, 1857, he formed a partnership with his brother Hiram to sell silk throughout Michigan, and adjoining states, and in 1863 the firm of Belding Bros. & Co. was organized. (See Belding, Milo M.) A factory was established in Rockville, Conn., and Alvah N. Belding, who was best fitted to look after the manufacturing end, was made its manager. He has ever since resided in Rockville, and as secretary, also has charge of the manufacturing details of all the mills which are located in Northampton, Mass., Montreal, Canada, Petaluma, Cal., Belding Mich., Winsted, Conn. and Philadelphia, Pa. Belding Bros. & Co. manufacture all kinds of silk threads and a great variety of silk fabrics for the cloak and tailoring trade, also satins and taffetas for retail stores. The magnitude of this business is indicated by the fact that the Belding mills employ over 4,000 hands, daily consume 3,000 pounds of raw silk, about 1,000,000 pounds annually, which is one-twentieth of the entire amount of raw silk imported to this country. This prosperity and growth are in a great measure due to the unusual executive ability and energy of Alvah N. Belding, whose watchful care has kept up the efficiency of the plants and the high standard of the products bearing the name of Belding. As an evidence of the resourcefulness of the Belding brothers, when they decided to change the company from a partnership to a corporation, they deemed it advisable to retain their original name. This made it necessary to secure a special charter. In order to do this, Alvah N. Belding became a candidate for the Connecticut Legislature and was elected by the largest majority ever given a representative from his district, lacking only 157 of the entire votes cast by both parties. Through his tact and ability he was able to secure a special charter under which his company was incorporated, and is working today. Mr. Belding is president of the Belding Land & Improvement Co. of Belding, Mich., and a director of the Belding, Paul Co., Montreal, Canada; Belding Brothers & Co., of California; Spencer Electric Light & Power Co., Belding, Mich., and of the Savings Bank of that town; American Mills Co., Rockville, Conn., and of the National and Savings banks of Rockville. He is fond of driving, and has always been vigorous and active. He was married Jan. 6, 1870, to Lizzie Smith, daughter of Henry A. Merrick, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.; she died May 29, 1916. Their children were: Florence, wife of Henry W. Nuckols, vice-president of the Valvoline Oil Co., N. Y., and Frederick N. Belding, vice-president of Belding Bros. & Co.

PALMER, Edmund Janes, physician, was born at New Providence, N. J., Oct. 6, 1856, son of Abraham Miller and Sarah Ann (Knowles) Palmer, and a descendant of William Palmer, who came to this country from Heathcote Manor, County of Heath, England, and settled at Mamaroneck, Conn., in 1650; he was the owner of several thousands of acres extending from New Rochelle to Mamaroneck. From him and his wife, Sarah Heath, the line of descent is traced through their son, Samuel, and his wife, Mary Drake; their son, Nehemiah, and his wife, Mary Ferris; their son, Benjamin, and his wife, Sarah Palmer; their son, Nathan, and his wife, Mary Cornell; and their son, Richard Cornell, and his wife, Susan Buckout, who were the grandparents of Edmund Janes Palmer. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of Capt. Abram Buckout, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and the "Bram Buckout" of Irving's "Legends of Sleepy Hollow." Abraham Miller Palmer, our subject's father, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The son obtained his preliminary education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and was graduated at Wesleyan University with the degree of A.B., in 1878, receiving his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1881, being treasurer of his class. During his college career he was a member of the Wesleyan baseball team and crew. His hospital training was received at Bellevue, where he also took a special course in diseases of the throat. He began his professional career in New York city in 1881, in association with Dr. Whitman V. White, and continued in active practice until the close of his life. For thirty years he was attending physician and president of the board of physicians

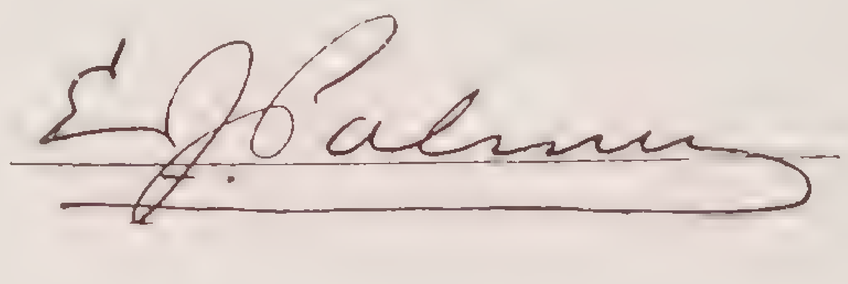


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Alvah N. Belding



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of St. Luke's Home. He was leader of the 25th assembly district, was quarantine commissioner two terms (1895-1903), and president of the quarantine board. In 1900 he served as delegate to the American Medical Association, and in 1909 to the Sixteenth International Medical congress at Budapest, representing the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York. He was a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, New York County Medical Association, Lenox Medical Society, West End Medical Association, West Side Clinical Association, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, Medical Jurisprudence Association, Republican Club and Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity; he was also a charter member of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York. Dr. Palmer was devoted to and a leader in his profession. He was married at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1886, to Blanche, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Shove, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was survived by his widow and two daughters: Gene Shove, who served in France with the Personnel Department of the American Red Cross during 1918-19, and who holds a very important position with the Columbus Trust Co.; and Blanche Shove Palmer, who married Maurice Bennett Flynn, of New York city and Craig, Colo. Dr. Palmer died in New York city, May 29, 1917.

CLEARWATER, Alphonso Trumphour, jurist, publicist, was born at West Point, New York, September 11th, 1848, son of Isaac and Emily (Boudoin) Clearwater, and a descendant of Tunis Jacobson Klaarwater, who came here from Holland in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and with his son, Jacob, and six others, obtained from Queen Anne, a grant of four thousand acres of land in what is now the town of Shawangunk, Ulster county, N. Y. Upon the maternal side he is descended from Pierre Baoudoin, the Huguenot exile who came here from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at the Anthon Latin grammar school in New York city, the Kingston Academy and the Golden Hill Seminary of Kingston, New York. He studied law in the offices of Senator Jacob Hardenburgh and Judge Augustus Schoonmaker of Kingston, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1877 he was elected district attorney of Ulster county, and served by successive re-elections until 1886. Three years later he was elected county judge of Ulster county, and re-elected in 1895. When Alton B. Parker was made chief judge of the court of appeals in 1898, Judge Clearwater was appointed by Governor Black to be justice of the Supreme Court in Judge Parker's stead. In addition to his legal duties, a large part of Judge Clearwater's career has been devoted to judicial reforms; he was associated with David Dudley Field in the preparation of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure of the state of New York; was president of the New York State Bar Association in 1915; was one of its delegates to the Universal Congress of lawyers and jurists at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, and is the chairman of its committee for the relief of the Court of Appeals of New York; chairman of its committee on the simplification of the practice in civil proceedings; representative of the State of New York on the committee of the American Bar Association to oppose the recall of judges and judicial decisions. He is chairman of the joint committee of the New York State Bar Association, the Medical Society of the state of New York (Allopath), the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York, the Academy of Medicine, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, to urge the passage by the legislature of the various states of laws regulating the introduction of medical expert testimony in all courts of justice. In 1915 he was one of the delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention to revise the Constitution of New York; in 1909 Governor Hughes appointed him a member of the New York State Probation Commission, a position he still holds (1920), and by reappointment by succeeding Governors, he has been Vice-President of the commission since 1918. In 1916 he was appointed by Governor Whitman a commissioner of the New York state reservation at Niagara Falls, the commission having charge of the state park and the American falls at Niagara, and since 1918 has been the President of the commission. He was a member of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission in 1906. In 1895 he was appointed a commissioner to translate from Dutch into English the Dutch records of Ulster county. He is a trustee of Rutgers College, which in 1903 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws for distinction in the public service. He has contributed extensively to the historical literature of New York, among other articles—"The Influence of the Dutch and Huguenots in the Formation of the American Republic"; "Louis XIV and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," "The Huguenot Settlement at New Paltz in Ulster County"; "Huguenot Medals in the British Museum"; "The Founders of New Amsterdam"; "The Dutch of Albany and the Iroquois," and "Dutch Governors of New York." At the request of the New York State Historical Society he delivered the annual address before its members in September, 1913, on "The Undervaluation of American Citizenship," a historical review of the immigration to America, and in April, 1920, delivered the address at the celebration by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Huguenot leader, Admiral Gaspard deColigny, his subject being "The Huguenot in America, and His Successor." A Republican in politics, he has been a delegate to various national, judicial, congressional and senatorial conventions of his party. He is a member of the Holland Society, (president, 1911), the Huguenot Society of America (vice-president) since its formation, St. Nicholas Society (vice-president), Sons of the Revolution, American Civic and Historical Preservation Society, Ulster County Historical Society (president), Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, and the Minnisink Historical Society. During the World War, he gave unstintingly of his time and energy to many different activities; and, among others, filled the following positions: Chairman of the Questionnaire Court of Ulster Co.; member of the first second, third and fourth Liberty Loan committees; member of the Victory Loan committee; Colonel of the War Savings Stamps organization; member of the Red Cross committee; president of the Kingston branch of the National Security League; president of the $10,000 Minimum Club of the fourth Liberty Loan, and chairman of the Four Minute Men organization of Ulster county. His clubs are—The Century, Union League, Metropolitan, Grolier and Automobile Club of America, of New York; the Kingston Club (president), Twaalfskill Golf Club (president), of Kingston; the Niagara Club of Niagara Falls; and the St. Andrews Society of Charleston, South Carolina. He

delivered the address at the opening of the great Protestant Mission at Menilmontant, Paris, France, in June, 1888, and the response to the address of welcome to the Holland Society made by the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, on the occasion of the visit of that society to Holland in 1888. Judge Clearwater's avocation has been the collecting of American Colonial silver. His collection, comprising about three thousand pieces, is considered the largest in existence. Much of it has been loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in 1911, in recognition of his liberality he was made an honorary fellow for life of that museum. He was married in 1875 to Anna Houghtaling, daughter of Colonel William D. Farrand of San Francisco, California.

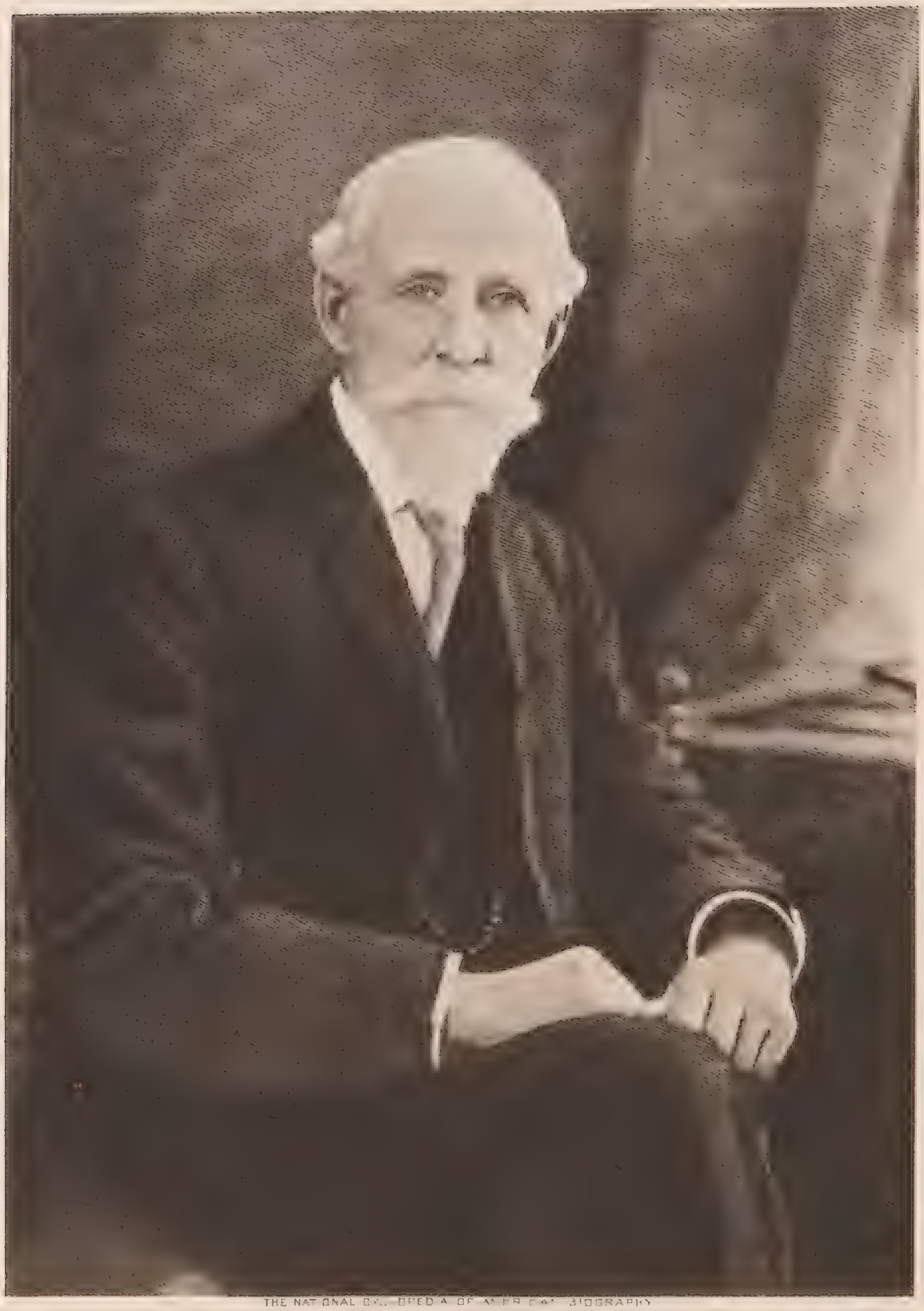
SPAULDING, Rolland Harty, governor of New Hampshire (1915–16), was born at Townsend Harbor, Mass., Mar. 15, 1873, son of Jonas and Emma C. (Cummings) Spaulding, and a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who came to this country from England and settled at James Cittie, Va., in 1619; from him and his wife Rachel the line is traced through their son Andrew and his wife, Hannah Jefes; their son Andrew and his wife, Abigail Warren; their son Isaac and his wife, Sarah Bennett; their son Benjamin and his wife, Mary Heald; their son Benjamin and his wife, Sibyl Sanders, and their son Jonas and his wife, Lydia Nowell, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father was a manufacturer of fibre products, and at one time owned a pulp mill at Townsend, Mass. He attended the public schools at Townsend Harbor, and Andover, Mass., whence he had removed when quite young, and was graduated at Phillips Academy in 1893. That same year he joined his father and two brothers in the leather-board manufacturing business of the Jonas Spaulding Sons Co., which had been established for some years. To its original small mill at Townsend, the company has added large factories at Rochester, N. H., Milton, N. H., and Tonawanda, N. Y., and its leather-board and hard fibre products are sold in all parts of the world. At the Milton factory, erected in 1914, are manufactured lunch-boxes, soft fibre cases, shoe forms, shoe trees, fibre in sheets for trunk makers, and fibre specialties. The Tonawanda mill, established in 1913, is largely devoted to the manufacture of hard fibre. At Rochester and North Rochester are made shoe counters, trucks, boxes, roving cans, factory supplies and chair seats. The company also owns a factory in London, Eng., operating under the firm name of Spaulding & Sons, Ltd., and manufactures hard fibre goods, besides acting as selling agents for the American products. In their several plants there are over 1,000 employes. Gov. Spaulding first became known in politics as one of those who inaugurated the progressive movement in New Hampshire politics in 1905. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, ernor—he was nominated for governor by the Republican party by the Progressive wing—which had resulted in the election of a Democratic governor—he was nominated for governor by the Republican and Progressive parties. While he declined to work for his election, his fearlessness and independence won the respect and the votes of the people and he was elected. At the expiration of his term of two years, though urged again to become a candidate with every prospect of success, he determined to devote his energies to his rapidly increasing business. The outstanding features of his administration were: the reform of municipal finances with regard to trust funds; serial bond issues and uniform system of accounting; the reorganization of the state highway department and the adoption of a comprehensive plan for future state highway improvement and construction; the reduction of the state tax; a better system of business management of state institutions, and the arousing of new interest in New Hampshire agriculture. He is a director and one of the founders of the United Life & Accident Insurance Co., of Concord, N. H.; director of the Atlas Leather Co., Caseyville, Ill.; Rochester Trust Co., Rochester, N. H.; Spaulding Frost Co., and Kennebunk Manufacturing Co. His clubs are Algonquin, of Boston, Nashua County, and Rochester Country, and the Naval Club of America. His chief recreations are tennis, golf and motoring. In 1915 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, and that of LL.D. by New Hampshire College. He is unmarried.

GATES, John Howard, jurist, was born at Waterloo, Black Hawk co., Ia., Oct. 26, 1865, son of John C. and Adelia (St. John) Gates. His first paternal American ancestor was Stephen Gates, who came from Hingham, Eng., in 1638, and settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony. From him and his wife Ann Hill the line of descent is traced through their son Stephen and his wife Sarah Woodward; their son Stephen and his wife Jemima Benjamin; their son Stephen and his wife Hannah Woodward; their son Nehemiah and his wife Elizabeth Baker; their son Daniel and his second wife Milcah (Ludden) Brown, to their son Joseph B., who was the grandfather of our subject. John C. Gates, his father, removed to Waterloo, Ia., in 1864; there became prominent as a lawyer and in Republican politics; was deputy county auditor and for eight years clerk of the courts of Black Hawk county, and also conducted a successful abstract business. John Howard Gates received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated at Iowa State University in 1888 with the degree Ph.B. During vacation periods he was an assistant in the abstract office of his father, and for a time a clerk in the First National Bank of Waterloo. He read law under the preceptorship of Bailey & Davis and Bailey, Davis & Lyon, Sioux Falls, and attended Columbia University Law School, New York during the year 1889-80. Returning to Sioux Falls in 1890 he was admitted to the bar of South Dakota and in that year began practice there as a member of the firm of Davis, Lyon & Gates, with Park Davis and William H. Lyon. He continued as a member of that firm until 1913, when he assumed his duties as judge of the state supreme court from the second district, to which post he was elected in 1912. Meanwhile, he served as city attorney of Sioux Falls during 1893-94, and in 1896 was a candidate for state's attorney of Minnehaha county. In 1909 he was appointed special master in the South Dakota railroad rate cases. His report was filed in 1911, his principal contentions being ultimately sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court on the Minnesota rate cases. He gained an enviable reputation through his conduct of these cases and introduced a formula for use in apportioning earnings that is used today by the state and interstate commissions. He is a charter member of the South Dakota State Bar Association, and of the Minnehaha County Bar Association, and a member also of the American Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masonic fraternity, Knights



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George Ormrod

Templar and a member of El Riad Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and in his college days was a member of Irving Institute at the State University of Iowa, and of Beta Pheta Pi fraternity. For years he has been prominent in the church and religious welfare work of the Protestant Episcopal Church; has been chancellor of the missionary district of South Dakota since 1905; delegate from that state to the general conventions of 1913 and 1916, and is now a member of the provincial court of review of the province of the northwest of that church. He was formerly vestryman and warden of Calvary Church, Sioux Falls, and is now warden of Trinity Church, Pierre, his present home. During 1906-08 he was a member of the Sioux Falls board of education. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Sioux Falls on Nov. 13, 1899, to Edna, daughter of Jervis W. Carter, a native of Vermont, and later a lawyer of Dakota Territory and of South Dakota. Their children are: Beatrice, John Carter and Hobart Hare Gates.

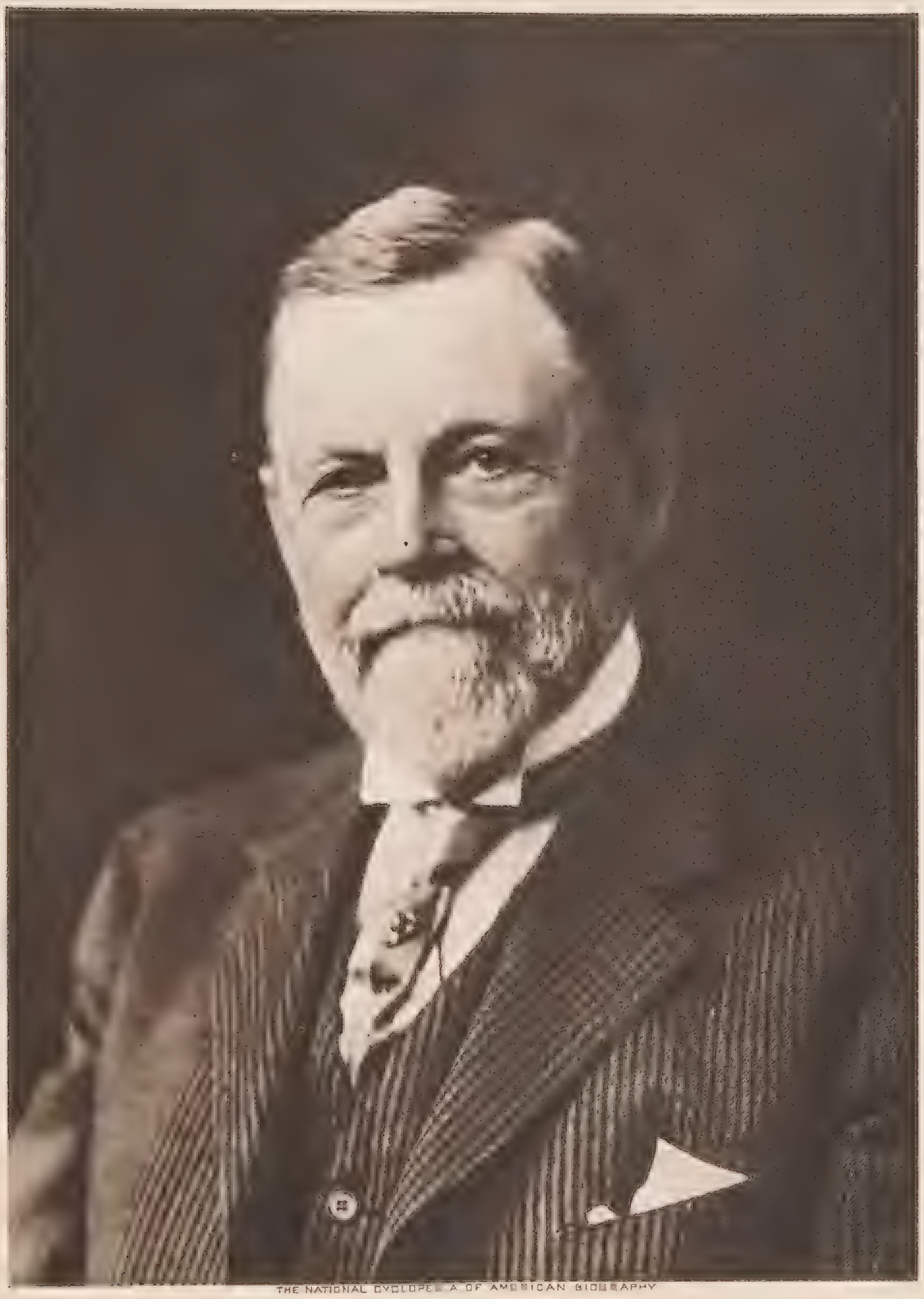
ORMROD, George, coal operator and capitalist, was born at Preston, England, July 13, 1839, son of George and Margaret (Donaldson) Ormrod. He attended a school of engineering and design in Manchester England, and in 1859 he came to the United States to visit an uncle, William Donaldson, proprietor of a large anthracite colliery at Tamaqua, Pa. Shortly after his arrival the uncle died, and the young man was appointed outside superintendent of the colliery. Two years later he joined his father-in-law, John H. Johnson, in the operation of an anthracite colliery at Tamaqua, and in 1865 with Mr. Johnson, his cousin, John Donaldson, and others, he built the Girard mammoth colliery at Raven Run, of which he was manager, and for two years president of the company. The Girard mammoth colliery was sold to the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in 1879. Mr. Ormrod was next president of the St. Nicholas Coal Co. (1878-81); was treasurer of Ormrod, Fisher & Co., and manager of the Emaus blast furnace, which his company had leased from the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. The depression in the market price of pig iron resulted in the surrender of the lease two years later, and his company built the Emaus pipe foundry for the manufacture of cast-iron pipe at Allentown, Pa. The firm of Ormrod, Fisher & Co. was incorporated in 1886 as the Donaldson Iron Co. with John Donaldson president and George Ormrod manager and treasurer. On the president's death in 1906 Mr. Ormrod succeeded in the office, while retaining the position of treasurer. The new business grew rapidly until at the time of Mr. Ormrod's death it was employing 500 hands and its annual output amounted to 50,000 tons. In 1893 Mr. Ormrod, with his son-in-law, Thomas D. Whitaker, and others, organized the Whitaker Cement Co. for the manufacture of Portland cement at Whitaker, N. J., the name of which was changed to the Alpha Portland Cement Co. at Alpha, N. J., on the death of Mr. Whitaker in 1896. In 1897, with others, he organized the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., and he served as its second vice-president until his death. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the Union League, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. To his energy and business acumen was due largely the industrial development of the Schuylkill and Lehigh valleys. He was a man of public spirit, and his charities were extensive. He was especially interested in the Allentown Hospital and the Protestant Episcopal church of Allentown. Mr. Ormrod was married in January, 1861, to Permilla, daughter of John H. Johnson, and was survived by five children: Margaret, Catherine, John Donaldson, Mary Ann, and Francis Markland Ormrod. George Ormrod died at Allentown, Pa., June 21, 1915.

SPOONER, Lysander, lawyer and publicist, was born in Athol, Mass., Jan. 19, 1808, son of Asa and Dolly (Brown) Spooner. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Spooner, who came to Massachusetts either from Leyden, Holland, or Colchester, Essex, England, about 1637, and settled in Plymouth colony. From him and his second wife Hannah Pratt, the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel Spooner and his wife Experience Wing, their son Daniel Spooner and his wife Elizabeth Ruggles, and their son Capt. Wing Spooner and his wife Eunice Stephens, who were the grandparents of our subject. Having decided upon a legal career, young Spooner read law in the offices of Hon. John Davis and Charles Allen, Esq., in Worcester, Mass. He completed the course of reading prescribed at the end of two years, in 1834, and applied for admission to the bar, finding, however, that this was impossible, as admission to the bar was given only to those who had studied five years, except in the case of college graduates. Nothing daunted, young Spooner made up his mind to remove the objectionable admission law from the statute books, and although he was not permitted to appear in the courts in a legal capacity he opened a law office in Worcester. In 1835 he wrote and published a letter addressed to the legislature of Massachusetts, exposing the patent absurdity of the law concerning admissions to the bar. The law was repealed by the legislature in 1836 by a large vote. Lysander Spooner never applied again for admission to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Ohio, where he lived until 1843, being a resident at various times of Toledo, Perrysburg and Columbus. He bought a tract of land at the head of the rapids of the Maumee river, and in 1838 brought suit against the state board of public works to restrain them from draining the Maumee, but decision was rendered against him. In 1844, when he returned to the East, the mail service engaged his attention. At that time the government mail service charged twelve and one-half cents for letter postage from Boston to New York, and twenty-five cents from Boston to Washington, D. C. Believing that the United States government had no constitutional right to monopolize the mails, Mr. Spooner set up an independent mail service in July, 1844, making mail deliveries between Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at a uniform rate of five cents for letter postage. His business grew with great rapidity, but he was compelled to retire because of prosecutions brought against him by the federal government. Nevertheless, he had proved that it was possible to support the post-office department by a lower postage rate, and in 1845 and 1851 the rates were reduced by act of congress, subsequent years bringing still further reductions. He was an ardent abolitionist, and wrote much on the subject, his writings on it including "Unconstitutionality of Slavery" (1845), the principles of which were supported by Gerrit Smith, Elizur Wright and other members of the Liberal party, but were opposed by the Garrisonians. Other writings on abolition by Mr. Spooner include "A Defense for Fugitive Slaves as Against the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793,

and Sept. 18, 1850'' (1850); ''An Essay on Trial by Jury'' (1852), and others. In 1870 he defended one Thomas Drew, who declined to take oath as a witness before a legislative committee, on the ground that the committee had no authority in the matter which it was investigating, to compel him to testify. On the basis of precedent the case was decided against him, but the principles of his argument were later upheld in a decision of the U. S. supreme court. While still a student at law Mr. Spooner wrote and published several pamphlets against the Christian religion, and in 1836 he published ''The Deist's Reply to the Alleged Supernatural Evidences of Christianity'' and ''The Deistic Immortality'' and an ''Essay on Man's Accountability For His Belief.'' For many years before his death he was a resident of Boston, these years being spent mostly in retirement, though he occasionally wrote political and financial tracts, and in other ways kept before the public. The great reputation which he earned among polemical and theoretical writers by his writings on the abolition question was not sustained by his later works. Allibone says of him: ''As a rigorous and perspicuous writer, Mr. Spooner has attained considerable reputation. Some of his legal and political positions have been warmly endorsed and as warmly condemned.'' His other writings include: ''Poverty, Causes and Cure'' (1846); ''An Address on the Free Constituents of the People of the United States'' (1860); ''A New System of Paper Currency'' (1861); ''Considerations For the Bankers and Bondholders of the United States'' (1866); ''No Treason; The Constitution of Authority'' (1868–70); ''Our Financiers'' (1877); ''The Law of Prices'' (1877); ''Gold and Silver as Standards of Value'' (1878), and ''Letter to Grover Cleveland on His False Inaugural Address'' (1886). He died in Boston, Mass., Mar. 14, 1887.

MORSE, Charles Hosmer, manufacturer, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Sept. 23, 1833, son of John and Elizabeth (Hosmer) Morse, and a descendant of Anthony Morse, who came from Northampton, England, in the ship ''James,'' in 1636, and settled at Newbury, Mass. From Anthony Morse the line is traced through his son Anthony and his wife Elizabeth Knight; their son Anthony and his wife Sarah Pike; their son Stephen and his wife Elizabeth Worth; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Bartlett; their son John and his wife Jenny Kay, and their son John and his wife Elizabeth Hosmer, who were the grandparents of Charles Hosmer Morse. He completed his education at St. Johnsbury Academy, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers of St. Johnsbury. He began as clerk at fifty dollars a year and board for three years; was promoted to bookkeeper in their merchandise store in 1853, and transferred to New York city in 1855 as clerk and salesman. In 1857 he was sent to represent the business in the rapidly growing city of Chicago, Ill. In the following year Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., of Chicago, was organized as a selling agency for E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., with Mr. William P. Fairbanks as the senior partner, and Mr. Morse became a member of Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co. in 1862. In 1864 he was detailed to open a branch of the selling agency in Cincinnati, Ohio., and later in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Louisville, Ky. In 1872 the name of the firm was changed to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and in 1891 it was incorporated with Mr. Morse as the president. The company not only handles a complete line of the Fairbanks scales, but also stationary and marine oil engines, electrical motors and generators, steam and power pumps, windmills and many other machines and devices; and under Mr. Morse's management it developed to the first magnitude with branches in the principal cities of the world. In 1915 he retired from the presidency to assume the less onerous duties of chairman of the board, which office he retained up to the time of his death. He was also president of the Sheffield Car Co., and was a director in the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, of Montreal; of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; the Western Valve Co., Chicago; the Elkhart Water Co., Elkhart, Ind.; the First National Bank, the First Trust & Savings Bank, and the National Safe Deposit Co., of Chicago. Politically he was a Republican, and in religion, a Congregationalist. After his retirement his summers were usually spent in New England, near his boyhood home, and the winters in Winter Park, Fla., where he owned a large estate. There he became interested in local business activities and in Rollins College, of which he was a trustee. He was especially fond of assisting young men in their business careers and many owe their success in life to his helping hand. He possessed unusual executive ability, and his judgment of men was unerring. He was a member of the Union League, Kenwood, South Shore Country, and Midday clubs of Chicago. He found his chief recreation in golf, fishing and traveling. He was twice married, (1) June 30, 1868, to Martha Jeannette, daughter of John Owens, of Cincinnati, O.; she died in 1903, the mother of four children: Elizabeth O., wife of Dr. Richard M. Genius; Charles Hosmer, Jr., who became president of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; Robert Hosmer, vice-president, Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; and Franklin Fairbanks Morse; and (2) in New York city, July 22, 1911, to Mrs. Helen (Hart) Piffard, of New Haven, Conn. He died in Winter Park, Fla., May 5, 1921.

POOLE, Ernest, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1880, son of Abram and Mary (Howe) Poole, the former a grain merchant in Chicago. He was graduated A.B. at Princeton University, an honor man, in 1902, and at once went to live in the University Settlement on New York's east side, attracted there by the desire to get writing material from first-hand sources. He was in close touch with labor and radical movements and wrote articles on labor problems; his numerous sketches in ''McClure's,'' ''Collier's'' and other magazines quickened public interest in the movement toward the abolition of child labor. During the stock-yard strike in Chicago, in 1904, he went there as correspondent for the ''Outlook,'' living in a tenement adjoining union headquarters and incidentally acting as press-agent for the strikers. At the outbreak of the Russian revolution of 1905, he went to Russia for the ''Outlook,'' and upon his return in 1906, wrote of his Russian experience for the magazines. From 1908 to 1912 Mr. Poole devoted his time mainly to play-writing. Of his plays two were produced in New York city, ''A Man's Friends'' and ''None So Blind.'' In 1915 ''The Harbor,'' his first novel, depicting life along the wharves of New York, brought him at once into prominence. This was followed by ''His Family'' (1917), which won the Pulitzer prize of $1,000 as the American novel of the year which best presented ''the wholesome



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L. N. Morse



William E. Sessions

atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood.'' Since then he has published three other novels: ''His Second Wife'' (1918); ''Blind'' (1920), and ''Beggars' Gold'' (1921). Meanwhile, during the last two years of the world war, Mr. Poole served as director of the mail division of the U. S. government's foreign press bureau. He also made trips to the western front and to Russia, as correspondent for ''Everybody's'' and ''The Saturday Evening Post,'' and published two books describing life in Russia during the first part of the revolution—''The Dark People'' (1918), and ''The Village'' (1919), based on his personal observations and study. Mr. Poole is a member of the Players, City, and Institute clubs of New York. Politically he is an Independent. He was married at Chicago, Feb. 12, 1907, to Margaret Winterbotham, and has three children: William Morris; Nicholas; and Elizabeth Ann Poole.

SESSIONS, William Edwin, manufacturer, was born at Bristol, Conn., Feb. 18, 1857, son of John Humphrey and Emily (Bunnell) Sessions. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Alexander Sessions who came from England in 1639 and settled in the Plymouth colony. His father was a manufacturer of Bristol, president of the Bristol National Bank and the Bristol Water Co. and a member of the Connecticut legislature. After his graduation in 1877, at a Hartford, Conn., high school, he formed, with his father the firm of John H. & William E. Sessions. Two years later they organized the Sessions Foundry Co., for the manufacture of iron castings, the father being president and the son treasurer and manager. The company at first had a modest plant, in which about twenty men were employed, but the business prospered from the beginning and during the next few years several extensions were required. Finally in 1894, when it could expand no further in its existing quarters, a 30-acre tract was purchased on the outskirts of Bristol and an entirely new plant constructed. Two years later the company was incorporated, with capital stock of $150,000. The new plant, like the old, grew steadily, necessitating four large additions during recent years, and it is today recognized as one of the largest, best-arranged and best-equipped in the United States. It is constructed in such a way as to assure the greatest economy in the handling of the heavy materials required in the business. The main foundry building is 630 feet long by 110 feet wide, and there are several large pattern storage buildings where many thousands of patterns of all kinds are safely stored. The company manufactures large and small iron castings to order and several cars leave the plant every day laden with its products. Ordinarily it employs 500 workmen and 100 tons of iron are melted and poured each day. The business is extensive in the United States and to some extent in foreign countries. William E. Sessions served as manager of the company until his father's death in 1899 when he became president, in which position he continued until his death. The success which has come to the company is largely due to the patient industry and ability which Mr. Sessions gave to building it up. In 1902, he took over the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Co., saving it from bankruptcy and assuring the continued manufacture of clocks. He later organized the company under the name of the Sessions Clock Co. He was president also of the Bristol Trust Co., which he organized, and was a director in other local enterprises. He took an active interest in church affairs, being president of the board of trustees and vice-president of the official board of the Prospect (M. E.) Church, superintendent of its Sunday school and for almost thirty-two years was in charge of the Sunday school at Mount Hope Chapel, Chippins Hill, Conn., which he had constructed at his own expense for the benefit of the people living in that section. From 1903 to his death, he was a trustee of Wesleyan University, serving on one of its most important committees. Politically he was a Republican. He was married June 12, 1878, to Emily, daughter of Jeremiah Upham Brown of Three Rivers, Mass. They had two children: Joseph B. and William Kenneth Sessions. He died at ''Beleden,'' Bristol, Conn., Aug. 27, 1920.

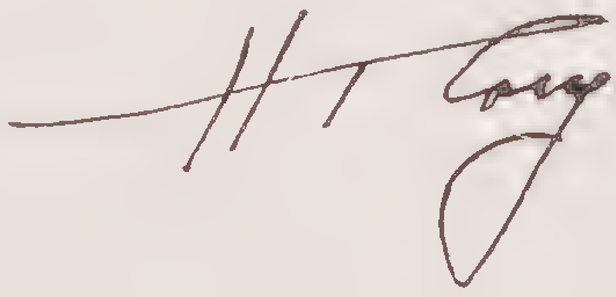
CORY, Harry Thomas, civil and mechanical engineer, was born at Montmorenci, Ind., May 27, 1870, son of Thomas and Carrie (Stoney) Cory. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Corey, who came from England about 1640 and settled at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. From him and his wife Ann (or Hannah) the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Cornish; their son John and his wife Priscilla Tompkins; their son Elnathan and his wife Sarah Simpson; their son Thomas and his wife Jane Roll; their son Thomas and his wife Margaret Saylor and their son Elnathan and his wife Susannah Harr, who were the grandparents of Harry Thomas Cory. The spelling of the family name was changed in the fifth generation. Thomas Cory, father of our subject, was an officer in the Federal army during the civil war; he was an engineer and an educator, and twice interim professor at Purdue University; author of the text-book, ''Manual of United States Land Subdivision,'' and made several important inventions, including a voting machine. Harry Thomas Cory was graduated in electrical engineering at Purdue University in 1887 and in civil engineering 1889. As a graduate student of civil engineering at Cornell University he received the degrees M.C.E. in 1893 and M.M.E. in 1896. He began his professional career in 1888 as assistant engineer of the Atlantic & Mississippi Railway Co. During 1889–90 he was assistant city engineer of Lafayette, and during the ensuing two years was deputy county engineer of Tippecanoe county, Ind. He was professor of civil engineering at the University of Missouri 1893–1900, and professor of civil engineering and dean of the college of engineering of the University of Cincinnati during 1900–1902. While on leave of absence from Cincinnati he was connected with the transportation department of the Mexican Central and the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. and in 1903–04 was in the maintenance-of-way department of the Southern Pacific road. Following that he was assistant to the president of the associated Harriman lines in Arizona and Mexico, including the Arizona Eastern Railway Co. and the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of Mexico (1905–11). As general manager and chief engineer of the California Development Co. and allied interests including the subsidiary Mexican company, La Sociedad de Riego y Terrenos de la Baja California, from 1901 to 1910, Mr. Cory accomplished one of the greatest achievements in the history of American engineering—the closing of a wide breach in the

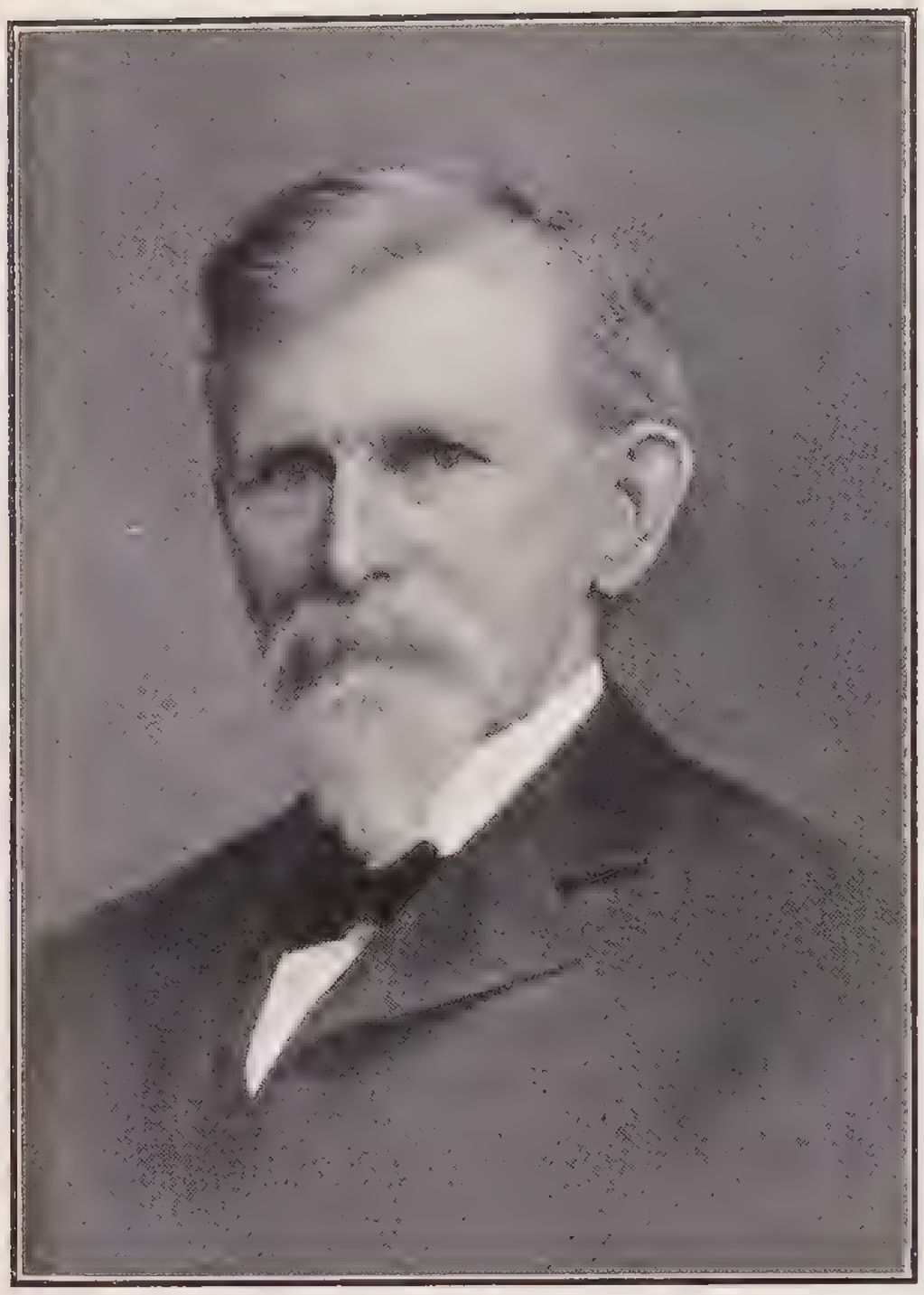
banks of the Colorado river in southern California, through which the river was pouring its way into the great Imperial valley and the Salton sea at a rate that threatened soon to raise the Salton sink to sea level and inundate the entire valley, thus wiping out scores of prosperous villages and thousands of rich farms. As is true of all alluvial streams, the Colorado has gradually raised its bed and banks through silt deposits until it is now flowing practically along the top of its own ridge. Just before it crosses the international line at Calexico, whence it flows southward into the gulf of California, it had created in 1905 a crevasse in its banks and was passing through the irrigation canals into the Salton sea which is below sea level. In nine months it cut away and carried into the Salton sink four times as great earth yardage as the entire Panama canal. Repeated attempts to restore the river to its old channel had been made without success when Mr. Cory was asked to undertake the difficult task. After many disheartening setbacks he succeeded in erecting a series of dams and rock and gravel levees, fifteen miles long, which turned the river into its former course and saved the Imperial valley. The operation attracted the attention of engineers throughout the country and Mr. Cory's victory over the Colorado river gave him a great name in the history of the Southwest. During the next seven years he was engaged as consulting engineer on various projects in the West. Upon the entrance of the United States into the European war he was called in by the American Red Cross, and from August to December was director general of its department of foreign relief. During this period he was a major in the engineer officers' reserve corps, U. S. A. From January to July, 1918, he was examining and advising on Red Cross organization work. For two years following he was consulting engineer to the United States reclamation service in charge of southeastern states examination in connection with Sec. Franklin K. Lane's soldier land settlement reconstruction program, when at the invitation of the British government he became a member of a commission to investigate the projects for the irrigation of the Nile valley, his associates on the commission being F. St. J. Gebbie and Dr. G. C. Simpson, British engineers. The projects which had been initiated by Lord Kitchener in 1912 but had been suspended at the outbreak of the European war, were designed to increase the water supply of the Nile valley by stopping the waste of water in the White Nile by erecting storage dams on both the Blue and White Niles, by utilizing for over-year storage lakes Albert and Victoria and by constructing a drainage canal 250 miles long, 1,000 feet wide and forty feet deep to avoid the Sudd region, where the evaporation and plant transpiration losses are tremendous. In the fall of 1920 Mr. Cory returned to San Francisco, where since 1910 he has had offices as consulting engineer in association with his brother, Prof. Clarence L. Cory, dean of the college of mechanics and professor of electrical engineering of the University of California. He is author of many papers in technical journals and the technical press; of "Imperial Valley and Salton Sink" (1915), and, with Thomas Cory, of "Manual of United States System of Land Surveyors" (1888). He was awarded the Rowland prize of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1914. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Engineers' and Bohemian clubs, San Francisco; Jonathan Club, Los Angeles; Faculty Club, Berkeley, Calif., and University clubs of Columbia, Mo., and Washington, D. C. He has been since its inception (1915) a vice-president of the American Rights League. Mr. Cory is the original of the character "Willard Holmes" in Harold Bell Wright's "The Winning of Barbara Worth" and of "Casey Rickard" in "The River" by Ednah Aiken. He was married in Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 4, 1911, to Ida (Judd) Hiller, daughter of George Thomas Judd, a farmer of Burley, Idaho; they have three children: Thomas Judd, Clarence Richard and John Harry Cory.

MILLSAPS, Reuben Webster, banker and philanthropist, was born in Copiah county, Miss., May 3, 1833, son of Reuben and Lavinia (Clower) Millsaps, grandson of William Millsaps, a planter of South Carolina and later of Mississippi, and great-grandson of Thomas Millsaps, a native of Ireland, who settled in South Carolina in colonial times. Reuben W. Millsaps attended Hanover (Ind.) College during 1850–52, and Asbury College (later De Pauw University), Greencastle, Ind., during the following two years, where he was graduated in 1854. After teaching two years, he attended the Harvard Law School, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1857, practicing his profession at Pine Bluff, Ark., until the outbreak of the civil war. He was elected lieutenant of the company of volunteer infantry in which he enlisted, and later adjutant and lieutenant colonel of the 9th Ark. regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and later, as captain (elected 1862) of the reorganized volunteers of company A, was wounded in the battle of Nashville, after participating in the engagements at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Jackson and Vicksburg, the siege of Atlanta under Gen. Johnston, and the Tennessee campaigns under Gen. Hood. Later he was made inspector general of Gen. Loring's division, in which capacity he served to the end of the war with the rank of major. In 1865 he located at Brookhaven, Miss., where for sixteen years he engaged in merchandising, with establishments also at Hazelhurst and Union Church. Selling his business in Mississippi, he entered the wholesale grain and cotton commission business in St. Louis, Mo., in 1881, under the firm name of Millsaps, McGee & Co., but sold out to his partner four years later. After he had traveled eight months in Europe, he removed once more to Mississippi, and at Hazelhurst established the Merchants & Planters Bank. In 1886 he purchased the Capital State Bank of Jackson, and soon afterward established the Planters' Bank of Clarksdale, acting as president of these institutions for many years. He was a director of the First National Bank at Vicksburg, Miss., the First National Bank at Greenville, Miss., and the National Bank of Commerce at Hattiesburg, Miss., of a fertilizing plant, and of various large manufacturing plants, water works, and compresses. He was president of the Mississippi Bankers' Association, and author of a history of banking in the state. Major Millsaps's name will be remembered longest for his philanthropic interest in the cause of universal education, for from his earliest success he determined to devote his wealth to the education of the young men of Mississippi. He was the founder of

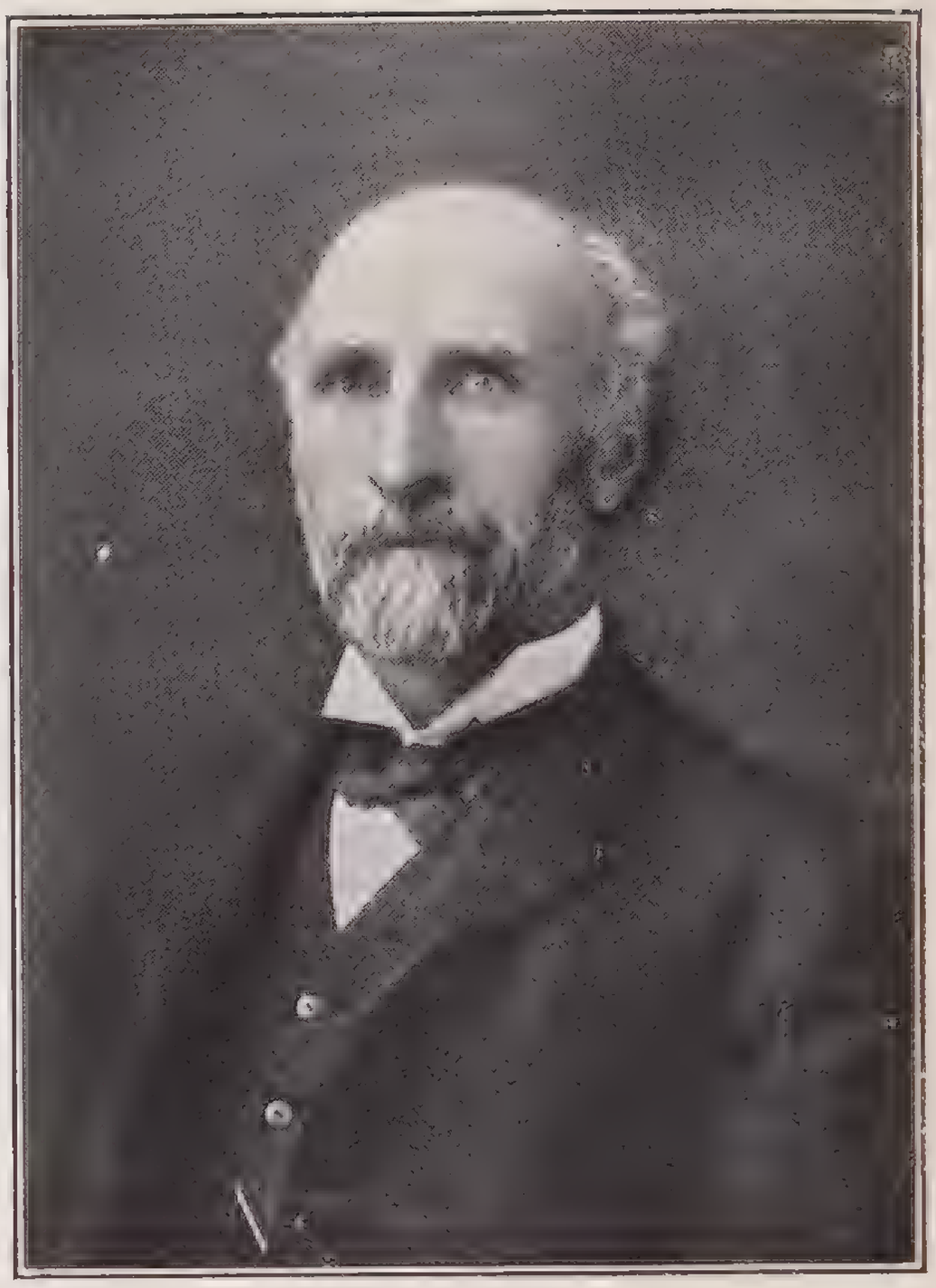


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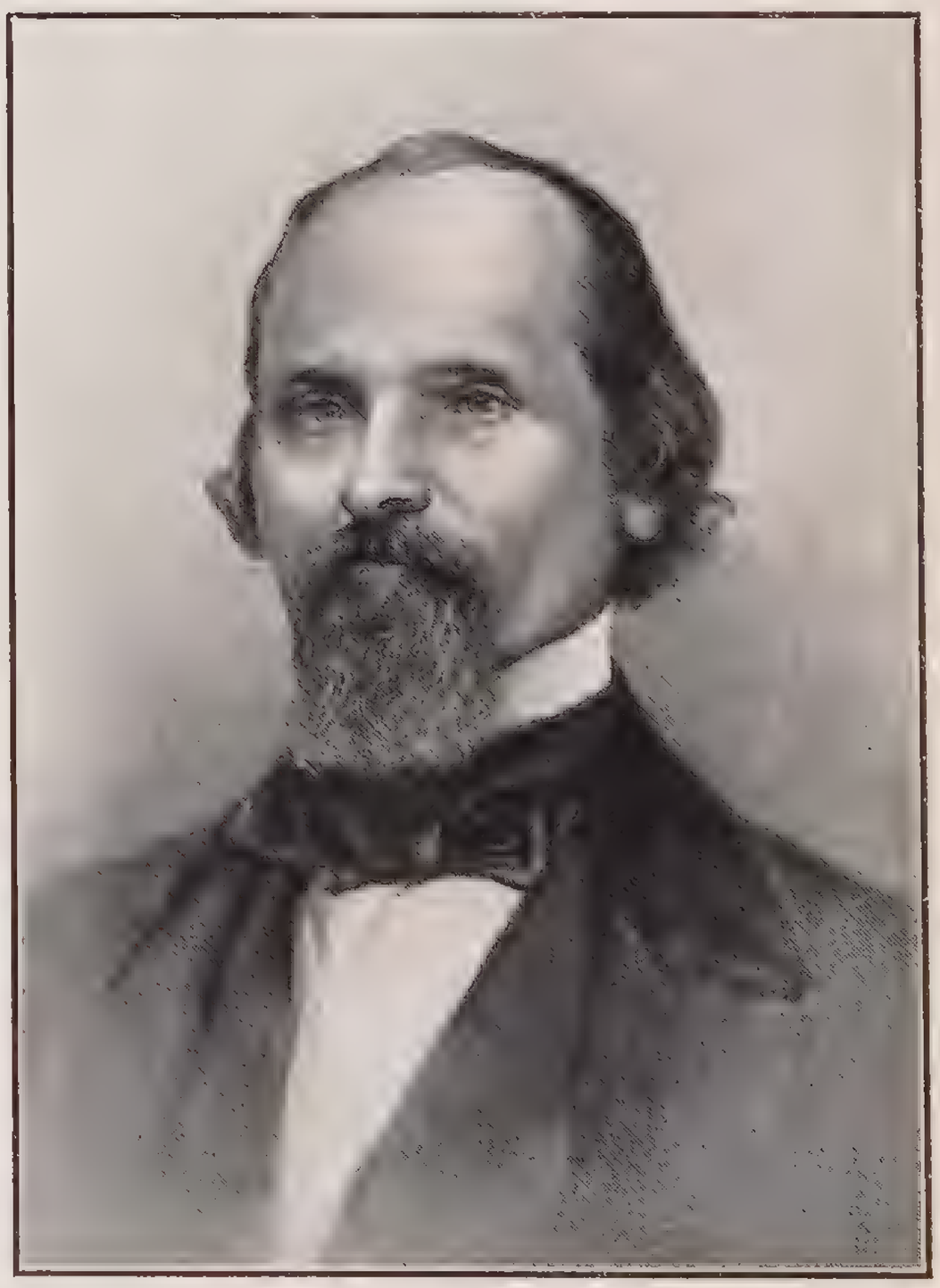
REUBEN W. MILLSAPS
BANKER AND PHILANTHROPIST



WILSON I. SNYDER
LAWYER AND MINING OPERATOR



CLARENCE F. HELWIG
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR



WILLIAM R. BARBEE
SCULPTOR

Millsaps College at Jackson, Miss., which was opened in 1892, and a liberal supporter of the Industrial Institute and College, a state institution. Major Millsaps possessed a deeply religious character, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and president of the board of stewards of the church in Jackson. He was a man of decision, unimpeachable integrity, and unswerving fidelity to his principles. He was married at Brookhaven, Miss., Dec. 23, 1869, to Mary (Younkin), daughter of Horace Bean, a banker of New Orleans, La., and had one daughter (adopted), Josie Millsaps, wife of G. T. Fitzhugh, of Memphis, Tenn. Major Millsaps died in Jackson, Miss., June 28, 1916.

SNYDER, Wilson Isaac, lawyer and mining operator, was born at West Jordan, Salt Lake co., Utah, Sept. 14, 1856, son of George Gideon and Elsie Pamelia (Jacob) Snyder. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Johann Schneider, who emigrated from Schleswig-Holstein in the early part of the 17th century and settled in Pennsylvania. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Johann Peter; his son Jacob; and his son Isaac Snyder and his wife, Lovisa Comstock, who were the grandparents of Wilson I. Snyder. George G. Snyder, his father, a native of Watertown, N. Y., joined the gold rush to California in 1849, and settled in Utah in 1854, where he was prominent in the councils of the Morman church. The son studied law in Salt Lake City with Jabez G. Sutherland (q.v.), author of "Sutherland's Damages" and "Statutory Construction"; Arthur Brown (q.v.), senator from Utah, and Edmund F. Dunne, who had been chief justice of Arizona. He was admitted to the Utah bar in 1878, and later to the state and U. S. supreme courts, and to the Federal courts in California, Nevada, Idaho, Missouri, and Illinois. He began the practice of his profession in 1878 at Park City, but in 1901 settled in Salt Lake City. He served as attorney of Summit county in 1883, 1885, 1889, and 1892. He was attorney for Park City in 1884 and prepared the first set of ordinances for the city upon its incorporation in that year. He served in the same capacity in 1889, and revised the laws at that time. Aside from professional activities he has been a dominant factor in mining affairs. In 1907 he organized the Tintic Standard Mining Co., owners of one of the largest and most important mines in Utah, and has since been vice-president and attorney of the corporation, also a director in other mining companies organized by him. He is author of "Snyder on Mines" (1902), and of the article on mining law in the second edition of the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law." He holds the 32d degree in Masonry, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (past grand master), and the University, Commercial and Masonic clubs, Salt Lake City. He is also a member of various bar associations. He was married, (1) at Pleasant Grove, Utah, Nov. 17, 1877, to Sytha, daughter of John Brown, a Utah pioneer; she died in 1881, and he was married (2) Nov. 30, 1886, at Salt Lake City, to Elizabeth (Wells) Arrick, daughter of James Wells, a cutler of Sheffield, England. He had one child by the first union: Cora Helen, wife of Fergus Ferguson, of Ocean Park, Cal.

HELWIG, Clarence Franklin, accountant and auditor, was born at Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas co., O., July 20, 1872, son of Christian David and Priscilla Louisa (Demuth) Helwig, grandson of Ferdinand and Christiana E. (Blickensderfer) Helwig, and great-grandson of Gideon Helwig, a native of Nischwitz, Lower Silesia, who came over in 1799, settled at Bethlehem, Pa., where he had charge of an oil mill, and married Elizabeth Meyer. His father was in the federal army in the civil war, becoming afterwards a merchandise broker and commercial traveler in the west and southwest. The son was educated at the Wyandotte Academy, and the public high school, Kansas City, Kan. Entering the service of the Kansas City Elevated Railway Co., then operating a steam suburban line out of Kansas City, Mo., he held successively the positions of cashier, storekeeper and purchasing agent. In 1893 he settled in Denver, Colo., where he accepted a position with the Denver Lithographing Co., first as solicitor and afterward as foreman of the job printing department, having learned the printer's trade while at school in Kansas City, Kan. Subsequently he was employed by the auditor of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Co., then in the hands of a receiver, and after the reorganization of the Colorado & Southern Railway Co., he was transferred to its New York office. In 1906 he formed a connection with the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., of Denver, Colo., of which he is now general auditor, and he is also director and secretary of the Rocky Mountain Stores Co., and auditor of various other subsidiary companies. He received his degree of certified public accountant from the Colorado state board of accountancy in 1914. Since 1914 he has been lecturer on mining accounts in the school of commerce and finance of Denver University. During the European war he was chairman of the campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association; chairman of the Playgrounds Association campaign; vice-chairman of the American and Syrian relief campaign for Littleton and vicinity in 1917, and of the United War Workers campaign for Arapahoe county, 1918. A member of the Presbyterian church, he is active in its Sunday school mission work at various points south of Littleton. He formerly served for a brief period in the Colorado national guard. He is a member of the American Institute of Accountants, the American Society of Certified Public Accountants, Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants, National Geographic Society, National Playgrounds Association, Luther Burbank Society, Y. M. C. A., Denver Civic and Commercial Association, and the Kewanis, the Denver Motor and Denver Athletic clubs (Denver). He is a Mason and an honorary member of the Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity. Mr. Helwig was married (1) Oct. 16, 1895, to Mary Prentiss, daughter of William A. Simpson of Kansas City, Kan.; she died in 1905, leaving two sons, Herschel Sylvester and Frederic William Helwig, both volunteers in the United States army as artillerymen. He was married (2) Sept. 4, 1906, to Maud, daughter of William Henry Terhune, of Kentucky, later a stockman of Colfax county, New Mexico, and they have three children: David Terhune; Paul Demuth; and Martha Louisa Helwig.

BARBEE, William Randolph, sculptor, was born at the Barbee homestead near Luray, Va., Jan. 17, 1818, son of Andrew Russell and Nancy (Britton) Barbee. The American line of descent is traced through Thomas Barbee who died in 1752; his son, Capt. Thomas, who fought in the

revolutionary war in 1777; his son Andrew, who with his wife Jane ————, settled in Virginia in 1764; and his son Joseph and his wife Ann Withers, who were the grandparents of our subject. Young Barbee early evinced a talent for sculpture, carving images on the trees and in the soft soapstone along the path to the schoolhouse. These images may still be seen along the old pike. His education was completed at Richmond College, and in the law offices of Barbee & Cummingham of Morefield, Hardy county, Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and soon won a high place in his profession, ranking among the leading lawyers of his state for ten years. But his cherished dream was to make sculpture his life work, and his avocation during the years of his life as a lawyer, was the making of carved images for friends. In 1858 he went to Florence, Italy, with his wife and two children, and, taking a studio near those of the other American sculptors, Powers and Hart, began a period of hard study. During his stay in Italy he produced a number of works in marble, among them the life-sized statues "The Coquette" and "The Fisher Girl," which were highly praised by critics and connoisseurs. "The Coquette" was bought by Gen. John G. Meem of Lynchburg, Va., for $7,500 and it now stands in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. The original "Fisher Girl" was bought by A. T. Stewart of New York for $10,000 and is now in possession of the Hilton family; a replica is in the art gallery of the Maryland theatre in Baltimore. On his return to the United States Mr. Barbee received much favorable notice from the press. He was given a studio in the Capitol free of charge as an inducement to bring him to that city, and was commissioned by the government to complete the frieze on the west wing, but the outbreak of the civil war interrupted the work and he was never able to resume it. Among his other life-size statues were "The Star of the West," bought by Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and "The Lost Pleiad," which became the property of an art syndicate. He made busts of Capt. Eads and his wife during this period. In the disaster of the civil war four of his homes in Virginia were destroyed by fire, his health failed, and he was unable to complete a number of statues which he had begun. Among his other works may be mentioned "Welcome," "Boyhood," "The Young American," "Gratitude," "Psyche" in Lynchburg, "Bust of Mrs. Kate Jordan," "Bust of Mrs. Pendelton," "Bust of Mrs. Martha Haines Butt," "Bust of Speaker Orr," "The Pride of Page," and a great many other small pieces. All these were characterized by originality in conception and were masterly in execution. He was in no sense a copyist and his genius has been imperishably stamped on his productions. He was not only a master in his art but the embodiment of all that is lovely in human virtues. He was married Nov. 25, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of David McKay, of Luray, Va., by whom he had four children: Herbert; Clifford; Nancy Britton, wife of Albert Waterbury Lane, New York city; and Katie Lazelia Barbee, wife of James H. Jones, Rockville, Md. He died at the old Barbee home near Luray, Va., June 16, 1868.

BARBEE, Herbert, sculptor, was born at Luray, Va., Oct. 8, 1848, son of William Randolph and Mary J. (McKay) Barbee. He inherited his artistic taste from his father (see above), from whom he learned the rudiments of the sculptor's art. After devoting a few years to commercial work, which proved uncongenial to his artistic temperament, he opened a studio in New York city at the age of twenty-two, and thereafter he devoted his life to his art. While in New York he was commissioned to make a copy of his father's "Fisher Girl." The original cast of the "Fisher Girl" had been lost in Washington during the war, and after considerable inquiry he found it in Stamford, Conn. Immediately thereafter (1879) he sailed for Italy, and while residing at Florence made two copies in marble and two busts of the statue, and in that period completed a statue of his own entitled "Happy Vision," and a number of bas-reliefs entitled "Meditation," "Reverie," "St. Paul," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Charlotte Corday," "Silent Prayer," and an heroic marble bust of his father, William R. Barbee. Upon his return he instituted a search for the original casts of his father's plaster models of the ideal statues, "The Lost Pleiad" and "The Star of the West," and upon finding them made marble copies of both. His own creative work was largely commemorating the Confederate dead, designing busts and bas-reliefs of famous Confederate generals and a number of monuments for cities and towns in Virginia. The best of these are probably a Confederate monument for his native town, Luray, and a bronze bas-relief of Col. John S. Mosby surmounted on a shaft in Warrenton, Va. Herbert Barbee is a gentleman of the old school, having inherited his father's wonderful refinement and genial spirit. He was married Feb. 20, 1895, to Blanche, daughter of John W. Stover of Luray, and had four children: Herbert Randolph; Loreta; Mary; and William Clifford Barbee. He is still living at the old homestead near Luray, Va.

BATES, H[erbert] Boswell, clergyman, was born at Potsdam, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1870, son of Charles Carroll and Charlotte (Clark) Bates. His father was a physician who enjoyed a large practice at Potsdam, N. Y. Roswell Bates was graduated at the Auburn (N. Y.) high school in 1890 and had passed the entrance examinations for the scientific school of Cornell University, when the death of his mother, following within a few years upon that of his father, necessitated a change in his plans. He was principal of the high school at Elba, Neb., for one year, during which he occupied his spare moments in organizing and conducting prayer meetings and Bible clubs. This service created a desire to become a clergyman, instead of a physician as he had originally intended, and entering Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., he was graduated in 1895 and then took the regular course at Auburn Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., at which he was graduated in 1898. He was ordained to the ministry at Auburn by the presbytery of Cayuga, N. Y., on Apr. 24 of that year and in the following autumn became assistant to Dr. John Dennison of the Church of the Sea and Land, in one of New York city's slum districts. He remained there for two years, shrinking from no service by which he felt he could help the poor of the flock. He then went to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York city, located in an atmosphere or refinement and wealth, as assistant to Dr. Wilbur Chapman. At the close of his first year, he accompanied Dr. Chapman on a tour of the Holy Land and, on his return in 1901, was called to the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, in New



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H. Rowell Bates



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R. A. Sibley

York, where he labored for twelve years. In that period the membership was increased from a scattered few to 600, schools and missions were organized, and the Spring Street Settlement House, the first distinctive religious settlement in the United States, as opposed to those engaged in humanitarian work alone, was established. The work of this settlement was said to be one of the most effective combinations of evangelism and social service ever attempted. During this pastorate he made two trips abroad, one through Europe, and the other through the Far East and among missionaries. Mr. Bates exercised a strong influence over others, especially among the young, and while in New York gave frequent lectures at colleges and other institutions of learning. An outstanding feature of his ministry was the dignity and reverence, yet simplicity of his church services. His love for his fellow-men, his self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice were the characteristics that impressed all who knew him. Dr. Hoyt of Auburn Seminary said of him: "He lived a full life and kept the faith, though his years were short." He loved the world of nature and the summer hours he spent in the Canadian woods were among his happiest. After his death, a volume entitled "The Life of H. Roswell Bates," by S. Ralph Harlow, was published, the proceeds of its sale being devoted to the support of the Spring Street Settlement House. He was married June 1, 1909, to Edith C., daughter of James Talcott of New York city, and had two children: Charlotte and Talcott Bates. He died at Cuzco, Peru, whither he had gone to study missionary work, July 16, 1913.

FITHIAN, Philip Vickers, clergyman, was born at Greenwich, Cumberland co., N. J., Dec. 29, 1747, son of Joseph and Hannah Vickers Fithian; grandson of Josiah and Sarah (Dennis) Fithian; great-grandson of Samuel and Priscilla (Burnett) Fithian and great-great-grandson of William and Margaret Fithian, who emigrated from England in 1640 and settled at East Hampton, Va. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1772 and spent the year following in the study of theology at Greenwich, N. J. After spending one year as private tutor in the home of Robert Carter in Westmoreland county, Va., he took the examination of the Presbytery of Philadelphia and was licensed to preach on Dec. 6, 1774. He was employed that winter in vacancies in western New Jersey and was sent as a missionary among the pioneer settlers of western Virginia and Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he enlisted in Heard's brigade of N. J. militia and died in service, following an illness brought on by exposure. His journal and collected letters, edited by John Rogers Williams, and published under the title of "Philip Vickers Fithian: Journal and Letters" (1900) reveal a candid, pleasing and sprightly nature and furnish a fairly accurate transcript of colonial life and manners. He was a member of the Whig Society of Princeton College. He was married Oct. 25, 1775, to Elizabeth Beatty of Princeton. He died near Fort Washington, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1776.

SIBLEY, Rufus Adams, merchant, was born at Spencer, Mass., Dec. 3, 1841, son of Brigham and Adaline (Adams) Sibley, and grandson of Paul and Abigail (Livermore) Sibley. The founder of the family in America was John Sibley, who came to America with Capt. John Endicott, and helped to found Salem, Mass., in 1628, the line of descent being traced from John Sibley through John Jr.; Joseph; Joseph, Jr.; Jonathan; Paul; and Paul, Jr., the grandfather of Rufus A. Sibley. Our subject received a public school education, and after teaching for two seasons began his business career as salesman and bookkeeper in a country store. Five years later he entered the office of a dry goods house in Boston, where he remained until February, 1868, when the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr was organized for the purpose of conducting a dry goods and manufacturing business at Rochester, N. Y. From the time it was founded this house has been eminently successful, and with its interests in several states is today one of the leading establishments of its kind in the United States. It was incorporated as the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. in 1897, since which Mr. Sibley has been president of the company. He was vice-president of the Erie Dry Goods Co.; trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, and the Security Trust Co., of Rochester, and trustee of the University of Rochester, having been a member of the executive committee, treasurer and president of the board of trustees. He has been much interested in hospital work and in institutions for the amelioration of the sufferings of mankind. He is an honorary trustee of the Hahnemann (now Highland) Hospital and of the Western New York Institute for the Deaf, and was at one time chairman of the board of directors of the Rochester City Hospital (now Rochester Gneral Hospital). He contributed liberally to the fund for the erection of St. Paul's church, Rochester, N. Y., and the Hahnemann Hospital of Rochester, and to the endowment funds of the University of Rochester. He is a trustee of the Reynolds Library, and he was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester in 1899, and member of the committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the latter. Outside of his regular business, he finds his favorite recreation in breeding Jersey cattle. Until recently succeeded by his son, John R. Sibley, he owned the Moose Hill Farms in Spencer, Mass., and took great interest in the improvement of farm lands and livestock. Mr. Sibley was never active in politics, though affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, having been deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church six times. He is a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club (one time president), the Genesee Valley Club, and the Country Club of Rochester. He was married Oct. 11, 1870, to Martha, daughter of Rev. John Haven, of Charlton, Mass.; there is one son of this marriage: Dr. Edward R. Sibley, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Sibley died Nov. 16, 1883, and he was married Nov. 21, 1885, to Elizabeth, daughter of Eleazer Conkey, by whom he had two children: John Russell; and Elizabeth Adams, wife of Kingman Nott Robins.

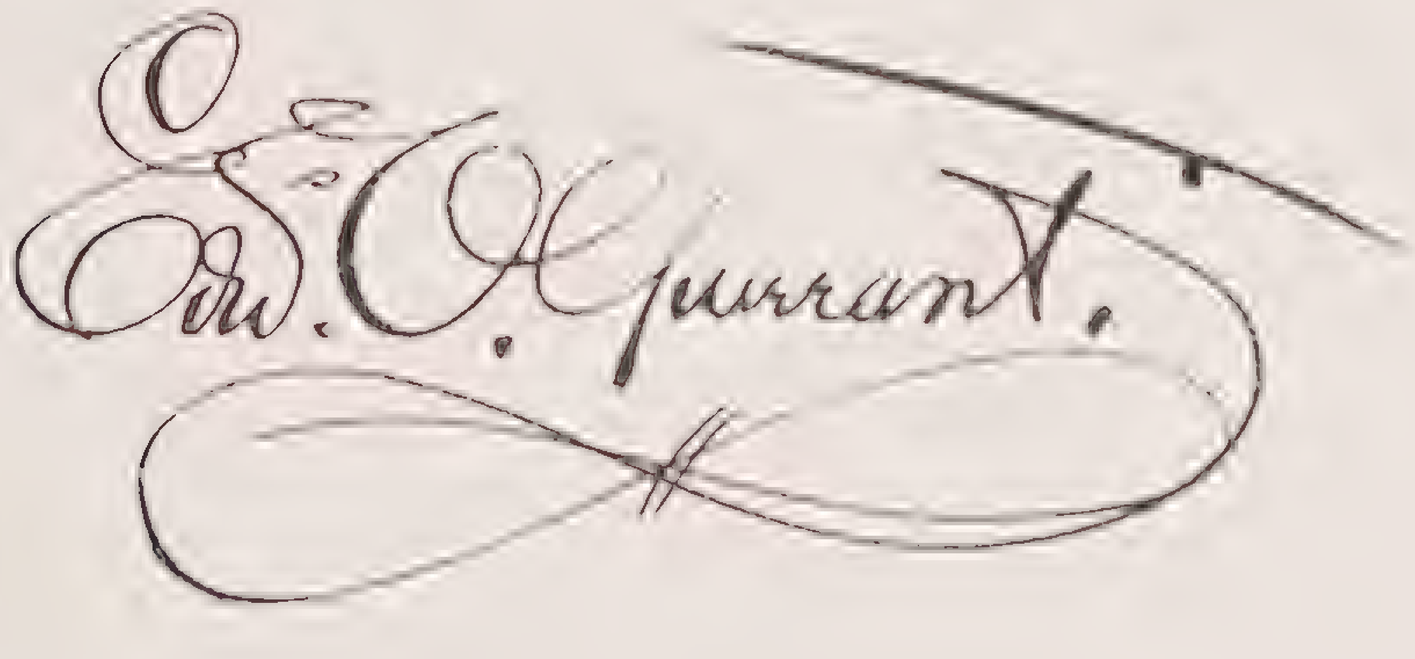
RICHARDSON, Maurice Howe, surgeon, was born at Athol, Mass., Dec. 31, 1851, son of Nathan Henry and Martha Ann (Barber) Richardson. His father, a machinist, was a manufacturer of rattan goods, and an inventor of improvements in machinery for the manufacture of these articles. The first American ancestor of the family was Samuel Richardson, a native of England, who came to this country in 1637, and settled at Woburn, Mass. From him and his wife Joanna, the descent is traced through their son Stephen and his wife Abigail Wyman; their son Timothy

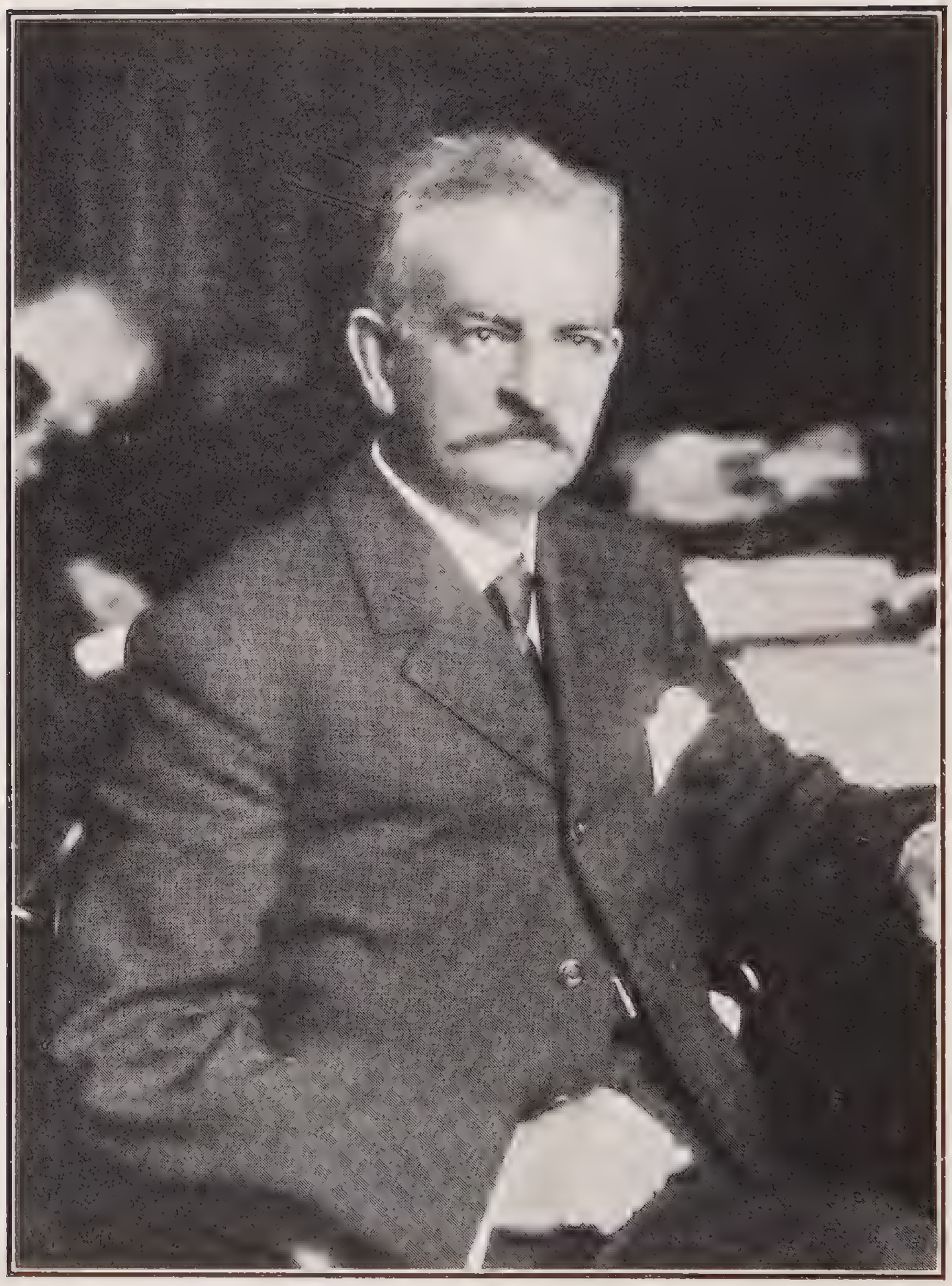
and his wife Susanna Holden; their son Timothy and his wife, Alice Wyman; their son Wyman and his wife Ruth Lane, and their son Wyman and his wife Deliverance Bolles, who were the grandparents of Dr. Richardson. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1873, after which he taught in the high school at Salem, Mass. Here he became acquainted with Dr. Edward B. Peirson, with whom he studied medicine in his spare time and entering the Harvard medical school in the second year classes, was graduated M.D. in 1876. He was surgical interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and three months thereafter became assistant to the demonstrator of anatomy at Harvard medical school, a position he held for two years. In 1879 he was made assistant in anatomy, in 1882 demonstrator in anatomy, in 1883 became assistant in surgery, and in 1887 assistant professor of anatomy. In 1895 he was elected assistant professor of clinical surgery and in 1902 associate professor, becoming professor in 1903. He was called to the chair of Moseley professor of surgery in 1907, which he held until the close of his life. Besides these duties in the university he was honored with other appointments, attended many consultations, and was active as a specialist in abdominal surgery, particularly operations for appendicitis and treatment of malignant diseases by excision. He was summoned to hospitals far and near and was in frequent demand for lectures before scientific bodies. In 1882 he was appointed surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he had begun his professional work as interne. Four years later he became visiting surgeon to the same institution, and in 1910 the position of surgeon-in-chief was created for him in order to retain his services in this hospital. He was a member of the American Surgical Association, of which he was secretary for a time, and president during 1902–03; the American Medical Association (chairman of the surgical section), the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, International Society of Surgery, Obstetrical Society, and the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He was also a charter member of the International Surgical Association. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Unitarian. He wrote many medical papers upon the operation for appendicitis, the gall passages and pancreas, and the organs in that part of the body. He was a contributor to "Dennis' System of Surgery," "Parks' Surgery," and "Warren-Gould's Surgery." As an instructor he made the subjects of his lectures very intelligible and was popular with his pupils. His mind was unuaslly alert, receptive and well disciplined, the theory and practice of medicine absorbing his attention to the exclusion of everything except music. He was especially masterful in his treatment of regional anatomy which he made very plain by dissection before the class and skillful drawings upon the blackboard. In his medical practice the obscure causes and difficult cases tempted him most. No day was too full of demands and no task too exacting for his earnest attention. His diagnosis was as masterly as his operations were original and delicate. As an all-around athlete he was vigorous in body from his youth. The high esteem in which he held his profession is indicated by his insisting upon an A.B. degree for entrance to the Harvard medical school when the faculty advocated the easing of conditions. One of his students wrote of him: "He was big of body, great of soul, strong of mind and warm of heart." He was married July 10, 1879, to Margaret White, daughter of Dr. Edward Brooks Peirson, of Salem, Mass., and had six children: Dr. Edward P.; Mary T., wife of Robert Walcott; Maurice H., Jr; Henry B.; Margaret, wife of Gracie Hall Roosevelt; and Wyman Richardson. He died in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1912.

GUERRANT, Edward Owings, physician, soldier and evangelist, was born at Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 28, 1838, son of Henry Ellis and Mary Beaufort Howe (Owings) Guerrant. His first paternal American ancestor was Danile Guerin, a native of Champaign, Isle de France, who emigrated with Huguenot refugees in 1690 and settled at Manakintown, Va., and from him and his wife, Marie L'Orange, the line of descent is traced through their son Pierre, who married Magdaline Trabue; their son Pierre, who married Marie Perreau, and their son William, who marriel Mary Putney, and was the grandfather of Dr. Guerrant. The second Pierre Gueran (so the name was spelled then) and his son, William Gueran, both served in the revolutionary war. Henry E. Guerrant was a prominent physician of Charleston, W. Va., later moving to Sharpsburg, Ky. The son was graduated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1860, valedictorian of his class. For a short period of time he taught school in Sharpsburg, but gave up this work to join the Confederate forces, serving throughout most of the civil war (1862–65) and attaining the rank of captain in the 4th Ky. cavalry. After the war he studied medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Bellevue Medical College, New York city, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1867. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Mt. Sterling, Ky., and soon developed rare skill in his profession. In a period of six years he built up a lucrative if arduous practice, and his work as a physician and surgeon was highly esteemed. By 1873 he became convinced that he could render greater service to the community by joining the ministry, and abandoning a promising medical career, he entered the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, and was graduated in 1875 as president of his class. In that year he was called to Salem Church, Clark county, Ky., and in the following year to the church at Mt. Sterling, the same church which he had attended three years earlier as a member and physician. He became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Ky., in 1878, and so marked was his ministerial success that three years later he was invited to lead an evangelistic campaign under the auspices of the synod of Kentucky. Accepting his new duties with his customary zeal, he took up the work in January, 1882, and conducted it for four years, during which time he organized twenty-three churches in the Cumberland mountains, and received 2,700 persons into the Presbyterian faith. He gave up this work on account of ill health, and for ten years (1886–96) was pastor of the two churches at Troy and Wilmore, Ky., during which period he organized and assisted in the building of ten other churches for the synod. It was in 1897 that Dr. Guerrant found his life-work by organizing the Society of Soul Winners, or, as it is sometimes called, the American Inland Mission, for the purpose of reaching the large body of people beyond the sphere of any church in the Appalachian region. Through the Society of Soul Winners, of which he was president, he made a general appeal, and

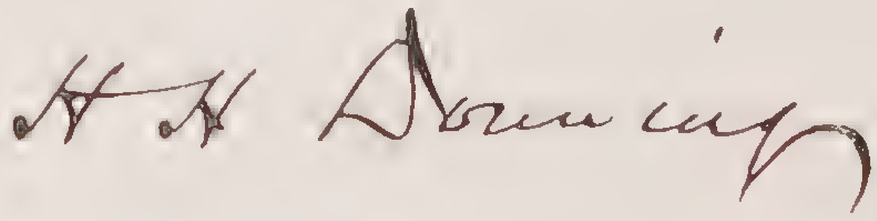


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was thus able to establish forty-five mission points, the most important of which were Witherspoon College, Buckhorn, Ky.; Highland College, Guerrant, Ky., and Stuart Robinson College, Blackey, Ky. In addition to founding these mission centers and schools throughout the Appalachian mountain region, he established an orphanage for mountain children, as well as one or more small hospitals. At the time of his death there were ninety workers in the field; $175,000 had been raised, and over 100 schools and church buildings erected. As a fitting memorial to its founder and leader the name of the society was changed to the Guerrant Inland Mission. Dr. Guerrant wrote constantly for various papers and periodicals, and was the author of three charming books: "The Soul Winner" (1896); "The Galax Gatherers" (1910); and "The Gospel of the Lilies" (1912). He was the editor of "Soul Winner," a monthly periodical, from 1897 to 1916. He was a man of marvelous magnetism and personal influence. As a preacher he was earnest, eloquent and possessed a keen sense of humor, his sermons being marked for their common sense, completeness of truth and effectiveness. He was married May 12, 1868, to Mary, daughter of John De Vault of Leesburg, Tenn., and had ten children: Mary, wife of Dr. David Clay Lilly of Lexington, Ky.; Marshall H., of Louisville, Ky.; Lucy (deceased), wife of William R. Guerrant (deceased); Julia, wife of Campbell L. Patterson of Douglas, Ga.; Grace, wife of Peter D. Guerrant of Los Angeles, Calif.; John D., of Wilmore, Ky.; Anne, wife of Norvin E. Green of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Edward P., of Winchester, Ky.; William U., of Manhattan, Kan.; and Russell H. Guerrant, of Chicago, Ill. Edward Owings Guerrant died at Douglas, Ga., Apr. 26, 1916.

DOWNING, Henry Hawkins, lawyer, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Apr. 20, 1853, son of John Hitch and Fannie Scott (Hudnall) Downing. His father was a successful planter and stock raiser. The son received his preliminary education under the tutelage of private instructors, at private schools and at Bethel (Va.) Academy. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Virginia with the degree of LL.B. in 1876, was admitted to the bar and began a legal practice at Front Royal, Va., in which he achieved the highest success, numbering among his clients the Southern and Norfolk & Western railroad companies. He was elected commonwealth's attorney for Warren county in 1879, and served by election in the Virginia legislature's lower house during 1885–87, 1889–90 and 1893–94, and in the state senate during 1916–18. He rendered distinguished service as a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia from 1898 and was identified with the vigorous administration of that institution under the new régime instituted by himself and his colleagues on the board. When the Virginia-West Virginia Debt Commission was formed in 1894 to apportion the ante-bellum debts between the two states, the house of delegates elected him a member and he served until his death, more than a quarter of a century. His chief recreation consisted in hunting, fishing and literary studies. He loved the countryside and was known as a scientific farmer and successful raiser of pure-blooded stock. Politically he was a Democrat and in religion a member of the Episcopal church. He was a member of the national, state and county bar associations and held a high place in the Masonic order. Gentleness, sincerity, loyalty and firmness were the characteristics dominant in him. He was one of the most affable of men and possessed a host of friends. He was twice married, (1) to Nannie T., daughter of John S. Byrne; and (2) Sept. 29, 1904, to Caroline E., daughter of Michael Long. He had three children by the first union: Sydnor Byrne; John Hitch and Mattie Mount Downing; and one by the second: Margaret Frances Downing. He died in Baltimore, Md., in 1920.

BRUCE, J[ames] Douglas, educator and philologist, was born at Staunton Hill, Charlotte co., Va., Dec. 9, 1862, son of Charles and Sarah (Seddon) Bruce. The founder of the family in America was George Bruce who came from Kinloss, Scotland, and settled near Norfolk, Va., about the middle of the eighteenth century. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Charles and the latter's wife, Miss Pannill; their son Charles and his wife Diana James, and their son James and his wife Elvira Cabell, who were the grandparents of J. Douglas Bruce. His father, an extensive tobacco planter, served in the Virginia state senate and was a captain in the Confederate army. James Alexander Seddon (q.v.), the subject's uncle, was a congressman, and for a period secretary of war in the Confederate cabinet. J. Douglas Bruce received his preparatory education at Pampatike Academy, King William county, a school established by a cousin for the education of his own children, and was graduated at the University of Virginia with the degree of A.M. in 1883 and in applied chemistry the following year. He was then for a brief period assistant in the chemical laboratory at the University of Virginia, leaving to accept a similar post at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. Failing health necessitated a change and he determined to prepare himself for a professorship in English and to that end studied at the universities of Berlin and Strassburg, Germany, during 1886–88 and at Johns Hopkins University during 1899–90, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the latter institution in 1894. He was professor of modern languages at Centre College, Danville, Ky., during 1890–91 and then became associate in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English at Bryn Mawr College, serving in that relation during 1891–97 and for three years thereafter was associate professor of English philology at the same institution. Since 1900 he has been professor of English language and literature in the University of Tennessee. He is author of "The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Book of Psalms, commonly known as the Paris Psalter" (1894), an edition from the British Museum manuscript of the Middle English poem, "Le Morte d'Arthur," for the Early English Text Society (1903), an edition (the first) of the old French prose-romance, "Mort Artu," edited from manuscripts in Paris and London (1910), an edition (the first) of two Latin Arthurian romances from manuscripts in London and Oxford, entitled "Historia Meriadoci and De Ortu Waluuanii; Two Arthurian Romances of the Thirteenth Century in Latin Prose" (1913), and he is a frequent contributor to the leading organs of literary and philological research, both in this country and abroad. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America (vice-president, 1908, and president, 1916), the American Dialect Society (vice-president, 1922), the English Association of

Great Britain, the New York Keats-Shelley Society, the Bibliographical Society of London and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party and he attends the Protestant Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

STARRETT, Laroy S., tool manufacturer, was born at China, Me., Apr. 25, 1836, son of Daniel D. and Anna Elizabeth (Crummet) Starrett, and a descendant of William Starrett, who came to America from Scotland and settled at Francistown, N. H., about 1720. He inherited his taste for mechanics from both parents; his mother was a woman of considerable mechanical ingenuity and ability, and with the aid of her daughters made all the clothes for the family, weaving the cloth on a loom made by her husband, who was a natural mechanic. He was brought up on his father's farm, and when his father became embarrassed financially secured employment on a stock farm at Vassalboro, Me., and later on a milk farm at Newburyport, Mass., to help pay off the debt on the homestead. He operated a farm of his own for a time in Newburyport, Mass., and astonished his neighbors by purchasing the first mowing machine used in that part of the country. His inventive genius was first displayed in the construction of a meat chopper, for which he obtained a patent May 23, 1865. After arranging for its manufacture, he undertook to sell personally both the chopper and the patent rights for it throughout the state of Maine. The venture proved so successful that he made a contract with the Athol (Mass.) Machine Co. to manufacture his meat chopper and other inventions of his own, among which were shoe studs and hooks, patented Jan. 28, 1868, and now used with slight modification the world over. Deciding to establish a business of his own, he began the manufacture of a combination square, consisting of a try-square with a movable head that may be clamped in any desired position along the blade, in Athol, Mass., in 1880. First patented Feb. 26, 1879, his combination square has been improved in many details and has become a most useful tool in the building trade. Gradually he added steel rules, surface gauges, screw pitch gauges and other small tools to his list, and by 1885 the expansion of the business necessitated the acquisition of a second building. The success and growth of the business have been continuous until at the time of his death the plant at Athol, Mass., was the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of small tools and hacksaw blades, containing over five acres of floor space and employing over 1,000 hands. The factories are equipped throughout with machinery of the highest class and with every up-to-date appliance for the accurate production of fine mechanical tools. In 1912 the company was incorporated as the L. S. Starrett Co. with capital stock of $3,500,000 and of which Mr. Laroy S. Starrett was president until his death. It manufactures a large line of carefully adjusted rules, measures, gauges, squares, protractors, slide rules, calipers, dividers, pliers, hacksaws, wrenches, screw drivers and levels, all of which were originated or perfected by Mr. Starrett himself. He received over 100 patents for his inventions, the most important of which, besides those mentioned, were a center try-square designed to find the exact center of a circle, patented June 29, 1880; a surface gauge, patented Mar. 21, 1882; a beveling instrument, Aug. 7, and Dec. 4, 1883; screw thread gage, May 19, 1885; calipers and dividers, Dec. 27, 1887; micrometer caliper square, Mar. 5, 1889; micrometer gauge, July 29, 1890; bevel protractor, May 10, 1892. He was a member of the Home Market Club of Boston and attended the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in Newburyport, Mass., in 1861, to Lydia, daughter of Henry A. Bartlett, and has had five children: Frank Elmer; Ida Stella, wife of Frank A. Ball; Alice Emily, wife of Marshall B. Waterman; William Laroy; and Lyla Adell, wife of Willard G. Nims. He died at his home in St. Petersburg, Fla., Apr. 23, 1922.

WEEKS, Raymond, philologist, was born at Tabor, Ia., Jan. 2, 1863, son of Joseph Van Rennselaer and Imogen (Cookson) Weeks, grandson of Russell and Millicent (Smith) Weeks and a descendant of Jonathan Weeks who was present at the Wyoming, (Pa.) massacre in 1778, and there lost all of his sons, escaping with his wife Abigail and grandchildren. From Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Raymond Weeks entered Harvard University where he was graduated A.B. in 1890, receiving the degrees of A.M. in 1891 and Ph.D. in 1897. He was instructor in French at the University of Michigan in 1891–93; traveling fellow at the Sorbonne and the University of Berlin in 1893-95 and professor of Romance languages at the University of Missouri from 1895 to 1908. He held the chair of romance languages at the University of Illinois during 1908–09, and at Columbia University from 1909 to date. During the European war he served in the ambulance service in France. Dr. Weeks is the inventor of several instruments designed to facilitate the study of the organs of speech, viz., an artificial vowel-rounder, which records the movements of the soft palate, described in "Modern Languages Notes" (January, 1892); and the spirograph, for recording the vibrations of the glottis, described in "L'Année Psycologiques" (Vol. 1, 1895, Paris). He was president of the American Dialect Society in 1910, president of the Modern Language Association of America in 1922 and is a member of the American Philological Association, Dante Society, American Folk Lore Society, Société Amicale Gaston, Paris, Association Phonétique Internationale (member executive council), Société des Anciens Textes, Gesellschaft für Romantische Literatur, Société des Etudes Provençales, Simplified Spelling Board, Poetry Society of America, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was awarded the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1920. He was founder and is joint editor of the "Romanic Review," and is the author of articles in Harvard "Studies in Classical Philology," "Modern Language Publications," "Modern Philology," "Modern Language Review," "Romania" and "Maître Phonétique." He is also the author of an "Ode to France" (1917), and of occasional stories and poems. He was editor in charge of the department of phonetics in the "Romanische Jahresbericht" (Dresden) from 1905 to 1913, and is general editor of the Oxford French series. One of his chief researches has been in the field of the French epic and he has published numerous studies on this subject. He was married Mar. 3, 1885, to Minnie, daughter of P. Arnoldia, a physician of Kansas City, Mo., and has three children: Hugh Arnoldia, Joseph and Elie Weeks.



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Frederick T. Steinway.



John F. Stark

LOMAX, Tennent, lawyer and soldier, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., Sept. 20, 1820, son of William and Eliza (Tennent) Lomax, grandson of James and Jane (Dillworth) Lomax, and great-grandson of William Lomax, who came from England in the early days of the colonies. He was graduated at the Randolph-Macon College with the degree of A.B. in 1840, and the master's degree was conferred on him eleven years after. Following the study of law with John C. Calhoun at Eufaula, Ala., he was admitted to the bar. He raised a company of volunteers at the outbreak of the Mexican war, becoming its captain. While in Orizaba, Mexico (1848) he was made military governor of the district, and scaled the extinct volcano of Orizaba, on the summit of which he planted the American flag. The claim of Humboldt, explorer and scientist, that he was the first white man to make the ascent has been contested by the descendants of Lomax. After the war he made his home at Columbus, Ga., where he became one of the owners and the editor of the "Times and Sentinel" of that city and held the position of state printer. He was president of the Democratic convention which nominated Sen. Joseph E. Brown for governor. Always interested in military matters, he headed a military company for several years in Columbus and upon his return to Montgomery, Ala., near which he was engaged in planting, he became captain of the Montgomery "True Blues," holding that position until the outbreak of the civil war. Throughout the greater part of his life and work in Alabama, Lomax associated himself with the State's Right wing of the Democratic party. He organized the 2d volunteer regiment shortly after the raid on Harper's Ferry and as its colonel in 1861 was ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to assist the authorities of that state in the seizure of the forts and navy yard from the Federals. Lieut. Slemmer, Federal commanding officer, was forced to surrender the navy yard and Forts Barancas and McRae after having entrenched his forces in Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island. When the Confederate authorities refused to grant him the right to take Fort Pickens by assault, Lomax requested Gov. Moore of Alabama, his superior, to recall the regiment, and it was shortly afterward disbanded. In April of the same year he was elected lieutenant colonel of the 3d Ala. infantry, became a colonel on the promotion of his superior officer and a brigadier general just before the battle of Seven Pines in which he lost his life while leading his men to the assault. He was married at Eufaula in 1849 to Sophie, daughter of Gen. R. C. Shorter, and sister of Gov. John C. Shorter, by whom he had a son, Tennent Lomax (q.v.), and after her death in 1850 he was married to Mrs. Caroline (Billingslea) Shorter, widow of Reuben C. Shorter. He died on the field of battle at Seven Pines, Va., June 1, 1862.

STANLEY, Francis Edgar, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Kingfield, Me., June 1, 1849, son of Solomon and Apphia (French) Stanley, grandson of Liberty Stanley, great-grandson of Solomon Stanley, and great-great-grandson of John Stanley, who emigrated from England and settled at Attleboro, Mass. He was brought up on his father's farm. After being graduated at the normal school at Farmington, he taught school until 1874, when he turned his attention to crayon portrait work. His talent for this work won such success that he shortly moved to Lewiston, Me., where he later added photography and became one of the leading photographers and portrait artists in New England. In 1883, while experimenting with photographic dry plates, he devised a formula for a dry-plate film and began the manufacture of photographic plates in Lewiston in partnership with his twin brother, Freelan O. Stanley. The brothers patented a machine for coating dry plates in 1885, the first successful process of its kind in the world, and the Stanley dry plates were made in large quantities and came into general use in the United States and foreign countries. The Stanley Dry Plate Co. removed to Newton, Mass., in 1889, and remained under the direction of the Stanley brothers until 1904, when it was sold to the Eastman Kodak Co. Meanwhile Mr. Stanley had been experimenting in steam-propelled motor vehicles, and in 1897 the brothers built the first steam motor car to be successfully operated in New England. They followed the common type of locomotive engine, and were the first to construct a high-pressure boiler of light initial weight, yet of sufficient water capacity to provide for the storage of a considerable amount of heat. The boiler, combined with a light-weight reversing engine and an unfailing application of gasoline fuel under perfect combustion, provided a compact motor capable of developing power in excess of the rated capacity. The motor was controlled by a simple throttle. The boiler generated an abundance of dry steam to run the two-cylinder engine at 400 r.p.m. The original Stanley "steamer" resembled a common wagon with dashboard, wire wheels and pneumatic tires, and was steered by a curved handle. It was the most successful of the steam-propelled automobiles, and the only type of steamer to survive the competition of the gasoline and electric machines. It was a Stanley motor which broke the speed record at Ormond Beach, Fla., in January, 1906, by making a mile in 28 2-5 seconds. The brothers began the construction of 100 cars in 1898, all parts being standardized, but before the lot was completed the entire business, including the patents, was sold to John Brisbare Walker (q.v.). In 1902 they purchased back their original patents from the Locomobile Co., and organized the Stanley Motor Carriage Co., of which Francis E. Stanley was president. The improved Stanley steamer was equipped with a twenty-six inch boiler and an engine two and a half by six and a half inches, with a combination burner for both gasoline and kerosene developing thirty horse power. During the last years of his life Mr. Stanley was engaged in developing the "unit car," an outgrowth of the Stanley method of handling steam at high pressure as applied to the running of unit cars on interurban lines. He also invented a process for manufacturing illuminating gas from gasoline, known as the Stanley gas machine. He was an indefatigable worker and a deep student of mathematics and physics, and found his greatest enjoyment in solving mechanical problems. He was a charter member of the Automobile Club of America, a member of the National Economic Association, the Economic Club of Boston, the Aero Club, the Monday and Tuesday Literary clubs of Newton, the Brae-Burn Country Club, the Hunnewell Club of Newton, and the Boothbay Harbor (Maine) Yacht Club. He was married Jan. 1, 1870, to Augusta May, daughter of William Walker of New Portland, and had three children: Blanche May, wife of Edward M. Hal-

lett; Emily, wife of Prescott Warren; and Raymond Walker Stanley. His death, the result of an automobile accident, occurred at Wenham, Mass., July 31, 1918.

FENN, William Kemler, merchant and municipal officer, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 3, 1859, son of Theophilus and Margaretta D. (Verbeke) Fenn. His father was the founder and editor of the Harrisburg "Telegraph." He completed his schooling at the Harrisburg Academy and began his business career in that city with Swift & Co. of Chicago, Ill. In 1899 he removed to Asbury, Park, N. J., and for ten years engaged in the retail and wholesale meat and provision business, first with Swift & Co. and later independently. As a member of the Asbury Park common council in 1912, he was interested in introducing a septic sewer system for Asbury Park. He retired from the council after a year to form a contracting firm and take up the work of constructing the pipe line and extending it into the ocean. For two years he struggled to launch the great trunk line, which had been coupled together on land and had to be towed to position at sea. The venture was dubbed "Fenn's Folly," and he lost a fortune in the venture, but saw it through to a successful conclusion out of sheer pluck and doggedness. He was chairman of the Republican county executive committee during 1912–13 and president of the Lincoln Republican Club. He published the "People's Advocate," a weekly newspaper, for one year, selling it when the Asbury Park "Times" was organized. He was an exempt fireman, having served with the North Asbury company. During the World War he was active in many civilian undertakings, as writer, canvasser and executive director. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He found his chief recreation in reading and writing. His sympathies were always warm and generous and his benefactions were as numerous as they were unostentatious. He was married June 6, 1888, to Virginia M. E., daughter of Thomas Draper, of Dover, Del., who was colonel of the 3d Delaware regiment. He died at Asbury Park, N. J., Apr. 17, 1919.

BROADUS, John Albert, clergyman, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Jan. 24, 1827, son of Edmund Broadus, a member of the state legislature, and a descendant of early settlers of the Old Dominion, who had emigrated from Wales. The family name was originally spelled Broadhurst. In his twentieth year he entered the University of Virginia, where he commended himself to his instructors by his well disciplined mind and studious habits and to his associates by his manly, generous character and earnest piety. He was graduated in 1850 and in the following year was appointed assistant professor of ancient languages at his alma mater, also becoming pastor of the Baptist church at Charlotteville. Two years were spent in this double service and after two years more as chaplain of the university, he returned to the Charlottesville church to remain until 1859. He attracted and instructed all classes from the most learned college professors to the humblest of his parishioners, and the circle of his influence widened until it included the country churches many miles from his pulpit. In association with James Petigru Boyce, Basil Manly, Jr., and William Williams, he inaugurated in 1859 the new Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., becoming professor of New Testament interpretation and of homiletics. During the civil war the seminary was forced to suspend, and Dr. Broadus became a pastor of country churches, first secretary of the Baptist Sunday School Board, and a missionary to Lee's army. His sermons to the Confederate soldiers were a notable feature of the Virginia campaign, on one occasion at least 40,000 being present. The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was reopened after the war with Dr. Broadus in his old chairs. In the first session his class in homiletics numbered one, a blind man, and the careful and full preparation of lectures for him resulted in the text book, "Preparation and Delivery of Sermons" (1870), which is used in the theological seminaries of many denominations, as well as on several mission fields. In 1870–71, he made a tour through Europe, Egypt and Palestine, to repair his health and fit himself more thoroughly for his work as teacher; and he visited Europe again in 1891. Upon the death of Dr. Boyce in 1888, Dr. Broadus was unanimously elected president of the seminary, which had been moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1877, continuing the professorship in his two departments. Among his other publications are: "Lectures on the History of Preaching" (1877); "Commentary on Matthew" (1886), considered by many his greatest work; "Sermons and Addresses" (1886); "Jesus of Nazareth" (1890); "Memoirs of James P. Boyce" (1893), and "Harmony of the Gospels" (1893); and review articles, particularly a series on the revised version of the New Testament. Dr. Broadus's knowledge of languages, ancient and modern, was profound, and as a Greek scholar and New Testament critic he stood at the head of his denomination in the South. A splendid after-dinner speaker and a brilliant conversationalist, he was in great demand as an orator for special occasions. The eloquence that was one of his marked characteristics as a preacher seems to have been an inherited gift, his kinsman, Andrew Broaddus, of Carolina county, Virginia, having been one of the great orators among Southern Baptists in the early part of the nineteenth century. In addition to the offices already mentioned, he was a trustee of the Slater Fund and a member of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee. Though never an officer of the Southern Baptist Convention, no man had more influence in it at crucial moments of its history. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 13, 1850, to Maria Carter, daughter of Prof. Gessner Harrison of the University of Virginia, by whom he had three daughters: Eliza S.; Annie H., wife of W. Y. Abraham; and Maria Louisa Broadus; and (2) Jan. 4, 1859, to Charlotte E. Sinclair of Charlottesville, Va., who bore him five children: Samuel S.; Caroline; Alice V., wife of S. C. Mitchell; Ella T., wife of A. T. Robertson; and Boyce Broadus. He died in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 16, 1895.

WINTER, Nevin Otto, lawyer and author, was born in Benton, O., June 14, 1869, son of Adam and Ella (Dunlap) Winter. He was graduated A.B. at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1891 and two years later accepted a position as reporter on the Bucyrus "Evening Telegraph." Having decided to follow the legal profession he entered the Ohio State University in the following year, and received his LL.B. degree in 1897. He has since practiced his profession in Toledo. In addition to his legal work, Mr. Winter has written a number of books, the most important



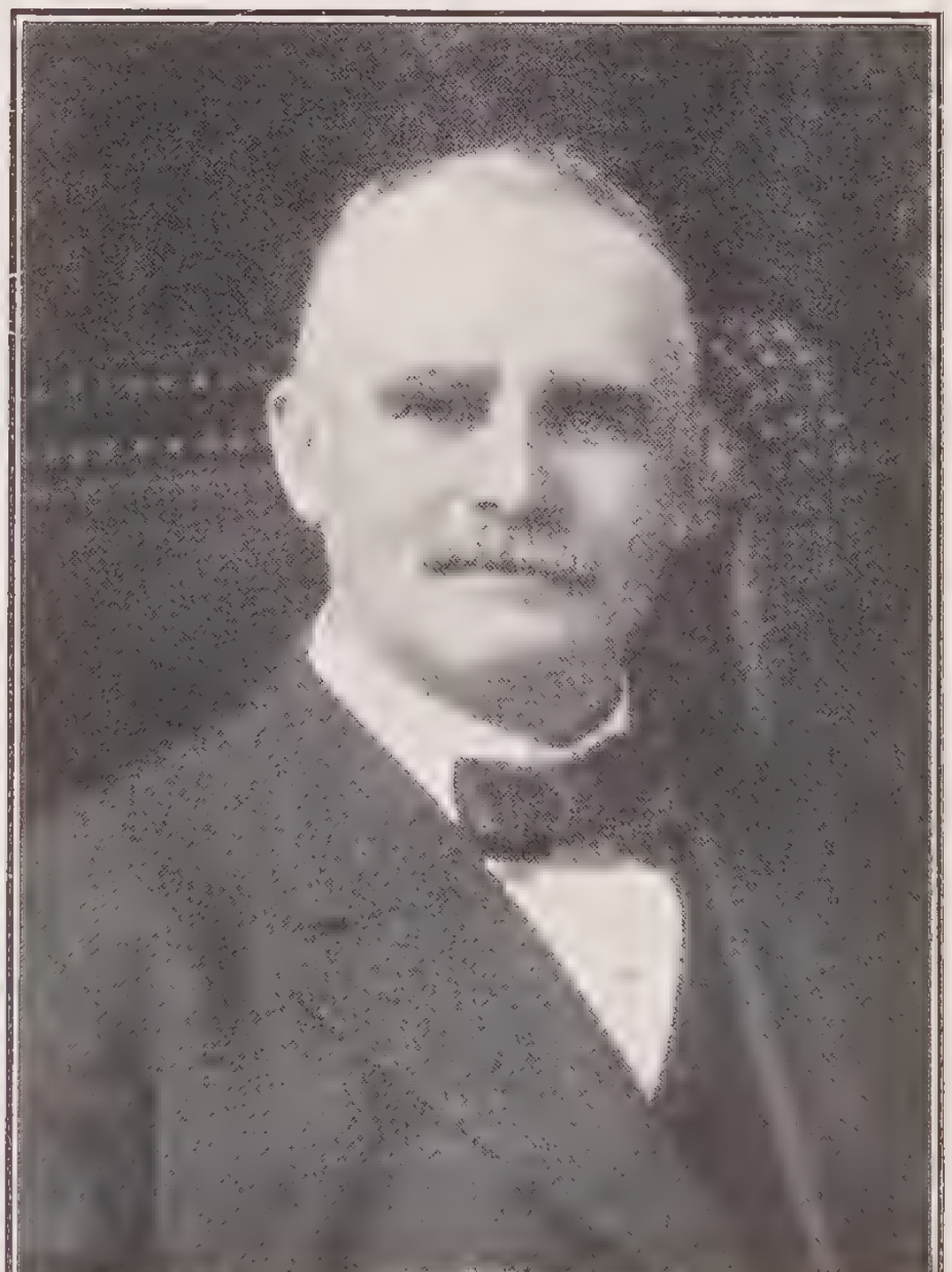
WILLIAM KEMLER FENN
MERCHANT



JOHN A. BROADUS
CLERGYMAN



NEVIN O. WINTER
LAWYER AND AUTHOR



WATERMAN A. TAFT
LUMBERMAN



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John G. Williams

of which are: "Mexico and Her People of Today" (1907), revised in 1912 and 1918, which the New York "Times" called "the very best book about Mexico that has been published in English for perhaps two generations"; "Guatemala and Her People of Today" (1909); "Brazil and Her People of Today" (1910); "Argentina and Her People of Today" (1911); "Chile and Her People of Today" (1912); "The Russian Empire of Today and Yesterday" (1913); "Poland of Today and Yesterday" (1913); "Texas the Marvellous" (1916); "History of Northwest Ohio" (1917); "Florida, the Land of Enchantment" (1918), and "The New Poland" (1920). He is also a contributor to the "World's Work," "North American Review," "World Today," "The Independent," "Leslie's Weekly" and the "National Geographic Magazine." He has a singularly facile way of writing briefly of large considerations, so as to bring out his point without elaboration, and yet leave a lasting impression. In 1916 Ohio Wesleyan University conferred on him the degree of Litt.D. Mr. Winter is a trustee of the Toledo Public Library and a member of the Pan-American Society of New York, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and the Toledo Commerce Club. In 1918 he organized the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, of which he was the first secretary. In the spring of 1919 he made a trip to Europe, visiting the eastern part of the continent for a syndicate of daily newspapers and "Leslie's Weekly," being one of the first American correspondents to reach Hungary, Poland, Finland and Esthonia. He is unmarried.

TAFT, Waterman Allen, lumberman, was born at Crown Point, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1849, son of Albert and Mary Ann (Cummings) Taft. His first American ancestor was Robert Taft, who came from England about 1660, located first at Braintree, and afterward settled at Mendon (now Uxbridge), Mass. From him and his wife the line of descent is traced through their son Robert and his wife Elizabeth Taft; their son Israel and his wife Mercy Aldrich; their son Jacob and his wife Esther Marsh; their son Timothy, who fought in the revolutionary war, and his wife Priscilla Taft; their son Josiah and his wife Anna Drury, and their son Timothy and his wife Hepsibeth Rollin, who were the grandparents of Waterman A. Taft. He was educated at a district school at Crown Point, N. Y., and later at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., and began his business career in a country store at Crown Point. Later he was a telegraph operator in New York city and elsewhere. He entered the lumber business in 1872 when he was employed by Bronson, Weston & Dunham & Co. in Burlington, Vt. He was with this concern until he took the management of the Boston office of the Export Lumber Co., Ltd., in 1887. This concern went into receivership in 1902 and Mr. Taft was appointed receiver and in 1909 terminated the receivership, paying all creditors in full with interest and making a substantial return to the stockholders. He reorganized the company, changing the name to the Export Lumber Co., and becoming its president. He developed an extensive business throughout the United States and Canada, and conducted an extensive trade with the Argentine and other South American countries. He remained at the head of the firm until his death, becoming known as one of the foremost men in the lumber industry in New England. He was identified also with the Montreal Lumber Co., the Marrett Lumber Co. of Portland, Me., and the Chaleurs Bay Mills of Quebec. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Algonquin, Exchange and Oakley Country clubs of Boston and the Down Town Club of New York. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of the Congregational church. Excelling in kindliness and good judgment, his was "a life girded into beautiful helpfulness." He was married Dec. 5, 1878, to Sarah E., daughter of James Doughty of Charlestown, Mass. They had four children: Clara Cummings, wife of Raymond S. Farr; Helen; Waterman Allen Taft, now president of the Export Lumber Co.; and Anderson C. He died at Arlington, Mass., Nov. 28, 1918.

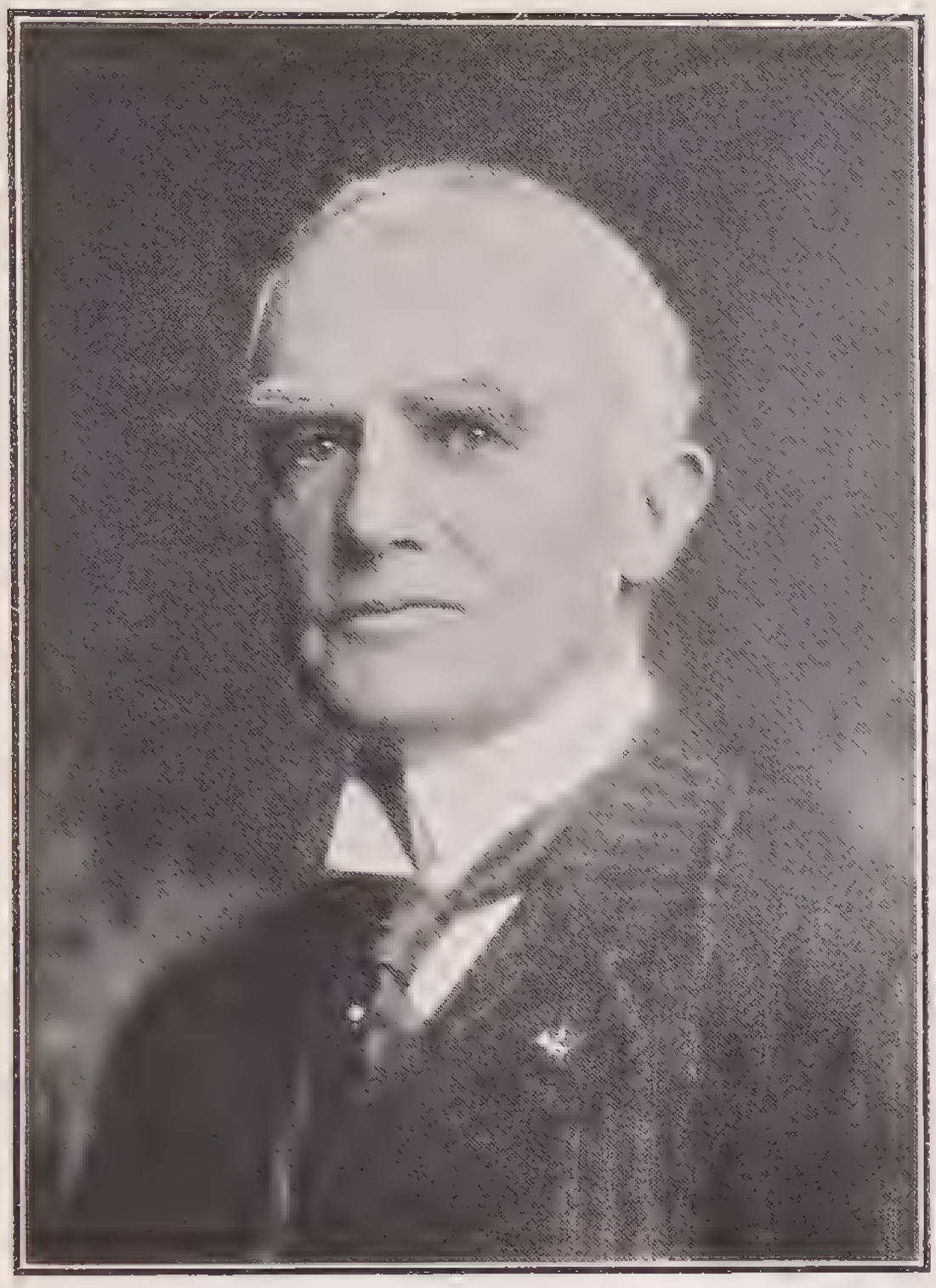
WILLIAMS, John Adam, merchant, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1883, son of Joseph F. and Ernestine (Geiger) Williams, grandson of John Williams, and a descendant of William Williams, who came to this country from Wales and settled in Connecticut early in the nineteenth century. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the Rochester Business Institute. His father was a trunk manufacturer in Rochester, N. Y. In 1898 he became an apprentice of Henry Likly & Co., trunk makers of Rochester, serving throughout a period of nineteen years as apprentice, journeyman, office manager, advertising manager and sales manager. In 1917 he transferred his services to Crouch & Fitzgerald, leading trunk and bag makers of New York city. The founders of this firm, George Crouch and Andrew Fitzgerald, had learned the business in their native country, England. Coming to the United States, they organized the present business in 1839, since which it has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity and the prestige of the leading establishment of its kind in the United States, with important connections in London, both as distributors of its goods and as purchasers of the choicest materials. The business was taken over by Winfield S. Gilmore and his four sons in 1901, who have continued the same high standards inaugurated by the founders. Mr. Williams became vice-president and general manager in 1917, the other officers being Winfield S. Gilmore, president; Arthur Gilmore, secretary; and Edward C. Gilmore, treasurer. Besides manufacturing a full line of trunks of all descriptions and traveling bags, the firm makes a specialty of trunks for the transportation of jewelry and cases for valuable securities in use in banks and other financial institutions. During the war it received large orders from the government for leather brief cases for the different government departments and holsters for army pistols. Mr. Williams served five years as a member of the naval militia, New York state. His outstanding characteristics are thoroughness, a wide commercial vision, indefatigable energy, and loyalty to the motto of the firm: "Durability and quality regardless of cost." He is a member of various Masonic bodies, and of the Rochester and Masonic clubs, and of the Flower City Council of United Commercial Travelers. He finds his chief recreation in out-of-door sports; he belongs to the Republican party, and is a communicant of the Lutheran church. He was married July 3, 1906, to Edith S., daughter of William H. Hender, an artist of Rochester, N. Y., and has one daughter: Ethel Marion Williams.

LOVELL, J[esse] Barton, mining and realty operator, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., son of Amon and Wealthy (Houck) Lovell, grandson of Zachariah and Ruth (Plowman) Lovell and a descendant of Zebulon Lovell, who came from England before the revolutionary war and settled in Maryland. He completed his education at Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and began his business career in a publishing house in Philadelphia, Pa., and within a continuous service of fourteen years, advanced from the position of assistant bookkeeper to business manager. Because of impaired health he settled in Denver, Colo., in 1881. A year later he was requested by the White Quail Mining & Smelting Co., Summit county, Colo., to investigate difficulties in their management, after which he was appointed its general manager, continuing in that relation until the property was sold six years later. He then engaged in independent mining operations and has since acquired and jointly operated some valuable mining property. He was formerly president of the Broadway Investment Co., a Denver Corporation holding a large suburban addition to that city and which company built the Cherrylyn car line, which connected with the Denver tramway line. In his real estate activities he has had large experience and the wise direction of his efforts brought substantial results. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing and enjoys golf also as a diversion from business cares. He is an honorary life member of the Denver Athletic Club, a life member of the Interlachen Golf Club (president), and a member of the Pennsylvania Club (director and president). He is a Republican in national politics and, in religion, a Baptist. He is unmarried.

MORLEY, John Chapman Biddle, real estate dealer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1868, son of James C. and Anna (Chapman) Morley, of English descent. He studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, but did not make that his profession. In 1891 he was named by Pres. Harrison as American consul at St. Pierre, Miquelon, and after holding office there for two years returned to Philadelphia and engaged in the real estate business. He was the agent in the sale of the old Philadelphia Mint and Widener buildings and enjoyed the confidence of many of the best-known citizens of Philadelphia who consulted him in all of their realty dealings. For some years he maintained offices also in New York city. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Bankers' and Lawyers' clubs of New York, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia and the Seaview Golf Club. He was characterized by courage without unnecessary aggression, loyalty to principle and to duty, love of justice and a singular serenity in his dealings with others. He was married Dec. 5, 1895, to Carrie A. (M'Ewen) Artis, widow of Dr. L. L. Artis and daughter of William A. M'Ewen, a publisher of Philadelphia and he had one child, Dorothy Chapman Morley. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1921.

STANDISH, William Colburn, mining engineer and lumberman, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31, 1879, son of Fred Dana and Caroline (Hubbard) Standish. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Miles Standish (q.v.), the puritan captain, who came on the "Mayflower" and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From him and his wife Barbara the line of descent is traced through their son Josiah and his wife Mary Dingley; their son Samuel and his wife Deborah Gates; their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Baker; their son Samuel and his wife Lois Curtis; their son Samuel and his wife Rhoda Chanler to their son John Dana Standish and his wife Emma Darrow, grandparents of William Colburn Standish. William Colburn Standish was educated in the public schools of Detroit. After attending the University of Michigan for one year, he entered the Michigan College of Mines, at Houghton, and was graduated with the degree E.M. in 1903. He was immediately appointed superintendent of Michigan's mining exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, St. Louis, and was engaged in that work until the close of 1904. During 1904–09 he was salesman for the Wolverine Manufacturing Co., Detroit, and during 1909–11 salesman for Morgan & Wright, Detroit. In 1911 he entered the service of the United States Tire Co., Detroit, becoming their branch manager in 1912, and district manager in 1916. He resigned the latter position in 1920 to become treasurer and sales manager of the W. A. C. Miller Co., Detroit, dealers in wholesale and retail lumber and interior finish but returned to the United States Tire Co. in 1922 in the capacity of manufacturer's representative. During the world war he was an active worker and executive in the interests of the various Liberty Loans, war savings stamps, patriotic fund and war camp community service drives. He also devoted considerable time to local boards of instruction, highway transportation, and the work of the American Protective League. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Detroit Board of Commerce, and of the Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Automobile, Detroit Boat, University, Indian Village, Fine Arts, and Players' clubs of Detroit, serving the latter as secretary during 1913–18, and as president, 1918–20. He finds his chief recreation in automobiling and out-of-doors sports. Politically he is a Republican and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married Oct. 27, 1910, to Marian, daughter of Frank Woodman Eddy, a capitalist of Detroit; they have three children: Frank Eddy; William Colburn, Jr.; and Fred Dana Standish, II.

JAMES, William Fletcher, mining engineer and geologist, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., (now W. Va.), Jan. 24, 1845, son of Isaac Fitz and Margaret (Criss) James, both natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer and breeder of fine horses. When the son was three years old the family removed to Wisconsin and, later, to Warren, Ill., in which latter city he received his education. At the early age of twelve years he discovered what proved to be the famous lead mines known as the Stop Line Diggings in Lafayette county, Wis. He was graduated at Mount Morris (Ill.) College with the degree of E.M. in 1863, at the same time doing special work in mining engineering and geology under Prof. A. G. McComb. In the following year he enlisted in the 20th Wis. volunteers, but because of his age was attached to the commissary department, in which he continued until the end of the war. After the war he associated himself with Prof. McComb and others in forming a company to ship machinery and mining supplies to Montana. He was engaged in mining in Montana, Idaho and Nevada until 1871, when he went to Utah and operated



J. BARTON LOVELL
REALTY OPERATOR



JOHN C. B. MORLEY
REALTY OPERATOR



WILLIAM C. STANDISH
LUMBERMAN



WILLIAM F. JAMES
MINING ENGINEER



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and managed mines from 1871 until about 1912. He was engaged in operations in the Bingham, Ophir, Big and Little Cottonwood and West Tintic districts, being manager of the Maxfield mine in the Big Cottonwood camp for twenty years and of the Boston Tintic mine in the West Tintic region for twenty-two years. He was also a director in the Deseret National Bank for some time. In 1880 and for many years thereafter he was president of the Utah Ore Producers' Association, which he represented during the preparation and adoption of three tariff bills in Congress and also at two monetary conferences held in Washington. He was appointed by Pres. Harrison a member of the United States Annual Assay Commission which met in Philadelphia in February, 1893, and in recognition of his services, the president presented Mr. James with a silver medallion of himself. A Republican in politics, he took an active part in the campaign of 1868 in Nevada, casting his maiden vote for Grant, assisting in the organization of the Republican party in Utah in 1872, and serving on the territorial committee. He was a member of the national Republican committee in 1884–88 and member of the Salt Lake City council for two years. He was a member of Utah's constitutional convention in 1894 and took an active part in framing the laws of the state. He was a Mason, an honorary member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the Pacific Coast, and one of the founders of the Masonic Public Library. He was a life-long student and kept abreast of the times in all the essentials of mining and metallurgy. He was genial but retiring in nature, generous and open-hearted. He was married Apr. 24, 1876, in St. Louis, Mo., to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of James T. Hull, and died at Long Beach, Calif., Dec. 21, 1919.

EASTMAN, Frederick Carlos, educator, was born at Cleveland, O., July 20, 1860, son of Rollin and Caroline (Searles) Eastman. He was descended from Roger Eastman, who came from Romsey, Southampton, England, and settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1636, and the line is traced through his son John and his wife Mary Boynton; their son Roger and his wife Elizabeth Wood, their son Jonathan and his wife Ruth Dean; and their son William Eastman and his wife Lois Harvey, who were the grandparents of Frederick C. Eastman. He was graduated at Baldwin-Wallace College in 1884, receiving the degree of A.M. from this institution in 1887. Upper Iowa University, Fayette, gave him the degree Ph.D. in 1893. His whole active life was devoted to the teaching of Latin and Greek, beginning after his graduation, with a position at Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C. A year later he went to Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. D., and in 1888 he became professor of Latin and Greek at Upper Iowa University. During 1898–1907 he was at Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, and thereafter was head of the Latin department of the State University of Iowa. He was intimately connected with the Classical Association of the Middle West and South since its beginning, serving as the first vice-president for Iowa and as president in 1910. He was an energetic and enthusiastic advocate of the study of the classics and as vice-president for Iowa did much by lecturing and writing to arouse the classical interests of the state. His most permanent work was his text-book for the second-year Latin, "Caesar in Gaul" (1917), which he published with Prof. C'Ooge as collaborator. In the year of his death he formulated a project to organize the Latin teachers of the state for better coöperation and efficiency. During 1908–18 he was an associate editor of "Classical Journal." He was a member of the American Philological Association, and the American Association of University Professors, and was an organizer of the Walt Whitman Club. He was a fluent and forceful speaker and for years had a long list of engagements as commencement orator. He was married at Sandusky, O., Dec. 23, 1884, to Charlotte, daughter of George Whitney, and had three daughters: Marguerite, wife of Dr. D. A. MacGregor, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Edith, wife of Herbert F. Goodrich, of Iowa City, Ia.; and Olive Evelyn, wife of Warren T. Spies, of Bartlesville, Okla. He met his death in an automobile accident near Iowa City, Ia., Aug. 4, 1918.

SIMPKINS, Nathaniel Stone, traveler, sportsman and mining operator, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1861, son of John and Ruth B. (Sears) Simpkins. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Simpkins, who came from England in 1634 with the Massachusetts Bay Colony. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Pilgrim; his son Thomas; his son William; his son John and his wife Olive Stone; and their son N. Stone and his wife Elizabeth J. Thacher, who were the grandparents of Nathaniel Stone Simpkins. His father, John Simpkins, and his uncle, Nathaniel Stone Simpkins, were interested in mining on the upper Michigan peninsula, and were prominently concerned in the development of the large Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. John Simpkins (q.v.), member of congress, was his brother. Nathaniel attended St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and Columbia University, New York city, leaving in 1884 to enter the office of his uncle. His business career was chiefly devoted to the development of copper mines, and the continuation of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. He traveled extensively and was a resident of New York city, Washington, D. C., Tuxedo Park (N. Y.), Biarritz (France), and Boston, owning also a country house at Beverly Farms, Mass. He held membership in numerous clubs, including the Somerset (Boston), the Racquet and Tennis Club (New York), the Metropolitan (Washington), and the Myopia Hunt (Hamilton, Mass.), and was also a member of Delta Psi fraternity. Politically he was a Republican. He helped to equip the field artillery of the Mass. N. G. (in which were three of his sons) when it was sent to the Mexican border in the summer of 1916, and raised the sum of $5,000 to buy mules which were greatly needed for the regiment at that time. He was the true type of sportsman, a lover of horses, and fond of a healthy outdoor life. As a wing-shot he was the peer of anyone in America. Mr. Simpkins was always actively interested in school and college sports and was the winner of many golf and shooting competitions here and abroad. Gifted with a winning personality and a charming manner, his joyous nature won him friends in every class of life and made him a popular clubman. He was sincere and lovable, and blessed with a keen sense of humor, a ready wit, and a kind heart. He was married Jan. 21, 1885, to Mabel K., daughter of Grenville Tudor Jenks, a brilliant lawyer of Brooklyn, and a nephew of Wendell Phillips, and had four children: John, captain; and Willard S., first lieutenant, 102d artillery, 26th division, A. E. F.;

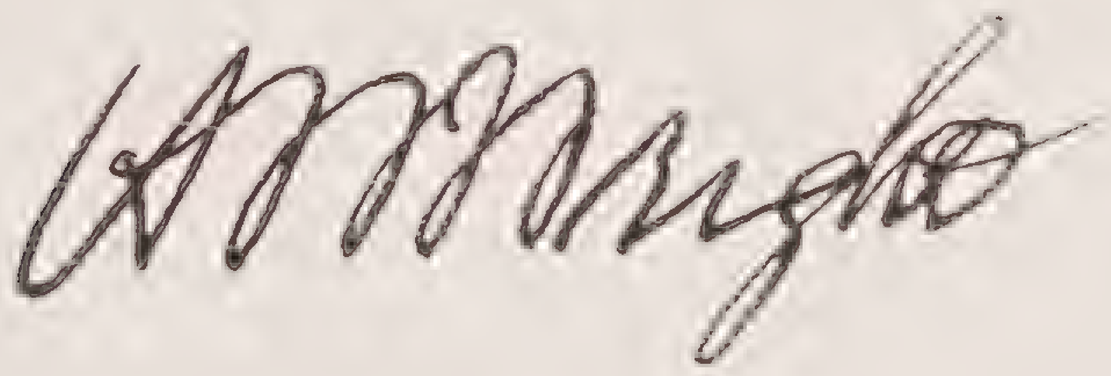
Tudor; and Faith Simpkins, wife of Walter Tufts, Jr. Mr. Simpkins died at Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 7, 1919.

WRIGHT, Ammi Willard, lumberman, was born at Grafton Town, Vt., July 5, 1822, son of Nathan Franklin and Polly (Lamson) Wright; grandson of Nathan and Thankful (Eastman) Wright; great-grandson of Moses and Hannah (Knight) Wright, and great-great-grandson of Samuel Wright, who emigrated from England and settled in Springfield, Mass. At the age of twelve he had the physical development of a youth of eighteen, and drove a six-horse team between his home in Vermont and Boston. In 1850 he removed to Michigan and engaged in lumbering. Within a decade the country began to develop rapidly, and there was created a large demand for building material. In 1882 he organized the A. W. Wright Lumber Co. at Saginaw, Mich., and as president gave his personal attention to the direction of its affairs. The business was incorporated with a capital of $1,500,000, and it handled from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of logs annually. He was interested in many other industrial corporations, being either a director or official of the Wells-Stone Mercantile Co., of Saginaw; the Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co., of Detroit; the Marshall-Wells Hardware Co., of Duluth, the Stone-Ordean-Wells Co., of Duluth; the Advance Thresher Co., of Battle Creek; the Peerless Portland Cement Co., of Union City; the Tittabawasse Boom Co., a large dealer in pine logs; the Bank of Saginaw; the First State Bank of Alma; the Detroit Trust Co.; the Old Detroit National Bank; the Chemical National Bank of New York; the Michigan Sugar Co.; the Central Michigan Produce Co.; the Alma Roller Mills; the Alma Electric Light & Power Co.; the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis (now a part of the Pere Marquette) Railroad Co.; the Ann Arbor Railroad Co.; the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railroad Co., and the Grand Trunk Railway Co. He was also the owner of large timber and mining properties in Minnesota, which he sold to James J. Hill. Mr. Wright's recreation was the development and management of a number of farms in the vicinity of Alma, where he had his permanent home. These farms were developed along modern scientific lines, and to him was largely due the agricultural development of the region. One of his hobbies was good roads, and long before the time of the automobile, he was active in the construction of modern highways. In Alma he built the Wright business block, a large hotel and the Alma Sanitarium, now known as the Michigan Masonic Home. He contributed funds to Alma College for its principal buildings and to increase its endowment fund, and he gave the Michigan Masonic Home to the Michigan Grand Lodge, and a ten-acre park to the city of Alma. Mr. Wright was one of the notable builders of the state of Michigan, and was a dominant factor in its business affairs. He was married (1) Mar. 3, 1848, to Harriet, daughter of Jeremiah Barton of Bartonsville, Vt.; she died in 1884. He was married (2) Dec. 21, 1885, to Anna, daughter of William Case of Exeter, Ontario, Canada. He had five children by the first union: Ammi Barton; Sarah Caroline; Arthur Paine; Sarah Hale, wife of Dr. James Henry Lancashire; and George Nathan Wright. He died at Alma, Mich., May 5, 1912.

ATWOOD, John Harrison, lawyer, was born at Phillipston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1860, son of Andrew Jackson and Mary Emma (Holden) Atwood, grandson of Warren and Emily Atwood, and great-grandson of Moses and Phyllis Atwood, who came from Devonshire, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling first in Boston, Mass., and subsequently in Worcester county, Mass. His father was a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and president of the First National Bank of Ayer, Mass. The son was a student at Harvard College in 1880–81 and was graduated LL.B. at Harvard law school in 1884. He began the practice of his profession at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1885, removing to Kansas City, Mo., in 1908. Here he acquired a large business, chiefly in corporation law, and among his clients were the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago Great Western, the Kansas City & Western, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. He was county attorney of Leavenworth county, during 1886–91. In 1892 he formed the partnership of Crozier, Atwood, Peterbridge & Levinson, afterward Crozier, Atwood & Peterbridge. Upon the death of the senior member, Robert Crozier, the firm of Baker, Hook & Atwood was formed, with Sen. Lucien Baker and William Cather Hook. In 1899 his firm was Atwood & Hooper, with William W. Hooper, and it operated conjointly with the firm of Atwood, Littlefield & Hooper in Kansas City. During 1909–13 Mr. Atwood was associated with James A. Reed, as Reed & Atwood. He is now head of the firm of Atwood, Wickersham & Hill, with Price Wickersham and Oscar S. Hill as his associates. With Francis Bacon James of Cincinnati, his firm represented the shipping interests of the Mississippi valley opposing the advance in freight rates in 1910. For seven years he was attorney for the receiver of the Kansas Natural Gas Co., controlling the major part of the natural gas supply of Kansas and Oklahoma, and among his firm's clients are the Nichols Wire & Sheet Co., the Mutual Oil Co., the Moore-Lawless Grain Co., the Prairie Pipe Line Co., the Hale Petroleum Co. and the Eureka Oil Co. During 1919–20 he was special counsel of the United States department of justice, and special assistant attorney-general to conduct the government's case against the five great meat-packing corporations: Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy. He also represented the government in the California raisin trust cases, and acted as special representative of the attorney-general in California and the mountain states in the government's activities relative to the high cost of living. Some of the more important law cases with which he was associated were: the Peter Deming case, in which it was established that a mixed court-martial, consisting of both volunteer and regular officers, could not try a volunteer, with the result that some 1,600 prisoners were discharged; the Grafton case, in which he established the status of the American soldier in the Philippine Islands; and the Swope-Hyde murder case, in which Dr. Hyde was charged with having murdered a number of the Swope family by inoculating them with disease bacilli and poison. In 1918 he went to England and France as the representative of Sen. Reed, his former partner, to investigate the American air service, traversing the whole of the western front and traveling by automobile more than 4,000 miles in France and England while on this mission. He has been a delegate to every Democratic national convention since 1892, except 1912, was chairman of the committee on credentials in 1896, and in the campaign of 1908



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JOHN H. ATWOOD
LAWYER



IDA L. S. GREGORY
SOCIAL WORKER



OLIVER H. HOWE
PHYSICIAN



WALTER C. HOWE
SURGEON

was in charge of the national Democratic western headquarters, Chicago. He was a member of the Democratic national committee for Kansas during 1904–08. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Missouri State Bar Association, Kansas City Bar Association, and the Mid-Day, Blue Hills Golf and Harvard clubs. He holds membership in all Masonic bodies. He is author of "What I Saw of the War" (1919); "Yellowstone Park in 1898," and "Interstate Transportation" (Case and Comment), also of an address at the reunveiling of the Henry W. Grady monument, Atlanta, Ga., in 1921, and other addresses and pamphlets. Mr. Atwood was married Feb. 23, 1883, to Nellie Frost, daughter of John B. Wyman, of Arlington, Mass., and had three children: Ruth, wife of Price Wickersham, Kansas City, Mo.; Helen, wife of Lieut. Col. William A. Austin, U.S.A.; and Dorothy, wife of Maj. Robert M. Campbell, U.S.A.

GREGORY, Ida Leona Sturdavent, social worker, was born at Bolivar, Mo., Apr. 18, 1860, daughter of Silas and Laurinda Cleveland and granddaughter of Silas Sturdavent who was a native of Holland. She was graduated at St. John's Academy, Indianapolis, Ind., in 1881. She was the founder in 1898, of the Gregory Free Night School in Denver, Colo., which in the height of its career numbered about 450 pupils, with a teaching staff of ten. She taught in the school gratuitously until in 1903 it was taken over by the Denver board of education, the initial step toward inaugurating night schools in the city's educational system. During 1900–10 she had charge of the University School of Music of Denver. In 1903 the City of Denver appointed her probation officer and three years later she was made chief probation officer and assistant to Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver's juvenile court, of which she was appointed associate judge clerk in 1904 and in 1907 she was the first woman in the United States to be appointed associate judge. In all cases relative to deliquent boys, girls and women, she has acted with Judge Lindsey and in his absence she has frequently presided over the court. Her keen insight into child nature has made her invaluable in this work. She finds her chief recreation in psychology and in making a psychological study of the deliquent in the juvenile court. She is a member of (first president) the Colorado Arts Club, the Poets' and Artists' Club and the Wednesday Current Events' Club of Denver, and the Divine Science Church. She conceived the idea and was the main factor in organizing the Colorado junior reserves, a pioneer organization of its kind, designed to give every boy between sixteen and eighteen years of age, a course of military training under efficient drillmaster appointed by the adjutant-general of the state. She was married Oct. 26, 1881, to Thomas Gregory, and has one daughter, Maud Sturdavent Gregory.

HOWE, Oliver Hunt, physican, was born at Dedham, Mass., May 29, 1860, son of Elijah Jr. and Julia Ann (Hunt) Howe. His first American ancestor was Abraham How, who came from Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Essex county, England, and was made a freeman at Roxbury, Mass., in 1638 and the line of descent is traced through his son Isaac and his wife Hannah; their son Isaac and his wife Submit Bird; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Searle; their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Leeds; their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Withington, and their son Elijah Howe and his wife Prudence Clark, grandparents of Oliver H. Howe. He was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1886 with the degree M.D. He was house surgeon in Boston City Hospital one year, and assistant to the superintendent of that institution in 1886–87. Since the latter year he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession at Cohasset, Mass., soon securing a large and successful practice, in which he has maintained high ideals. During the World War he served as a member of Local Board, Divison No. 38 under national selective service act. He is a trustee and member of the board of investment of the Cohasset Savings Bank; member of the Republican town committee; physican to the Cohasset schools; has been medical examiner, District No. 2, Norfolk county, since 1887, and he has been a trustee and treasurer of the Cohasset Free Public Library since 1898. He is past president Norfolk South District Medical Society, and of Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, and a member also of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society of Natural History, Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Masonic fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in travel, gardening, field geology and botany, history and art, and the study of genealogy. Dr. Howe is a public-spirited citizen and has had much to do with improvements which have increased the beauty and attractiveness of Cohasset. He is keenly sensitive to natural beauty and to wise and artistic town planning. He has been secretary of the committee of Town History of Cohasset since 1893. He is author of four historical chapters in "Cohasset Genealogies and Town History" (1909), and also has written "The Personal Relation of the Physician to his Patients" (1910); "Progress and Tendencies in the Practice of Medicine" (1911); "Lessons from the Selective Military Draft" (1920); "Cultural Education" (1914); "Historical Evolution of European Nations" (ibid., Apr. May, 1915), "Civic Centers in New England" (American Architect, Feb. 1920) and "Early Town Planning in New England" (ibid. Oct. 1920). He is a member and deacon of the Congregational church. He was married Nov. 26, 1889, to Martha Dresser, daughter of Ebenezer Paul, of Dedham, Mass., and has four children: Paul, Julian Cheever, Richard Withington, and Henry Forbush Howe.

HOWE, Walter Clarke, physician and surgeon, was born at Dedham, Mass., June 21, 1872, son of Elijah Jr., and Julia Ann (Hunt) Howe and brother of Dr. Oliver Hunt Howe, above. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1894, receiving the degree A.M. from that institution in 1899, and received his medical degree at Harvard Medical School in 1898. Since then he has practiced in Boston. He was house physician and surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Boston, during 1898–99; surgical house officer of the Boston City Hospital, 1899–1901; house physician at Boston Lying-in Hospital, 1901–02; assistant surgeon on the staff of the Children's Hospital in 1903; on the surgical staff of Boston City Hospital, 1903–16, and surgeon in the department of diseases of the rectum, Boston Dispensary, 1903–11. He was assistant in surgery, Harvard Medical School, during 1907–16; secretary of the Graduate School

of Medicine of Harvard University during 1913–16; and for four years was secretary of the Suffolk District Medical Society. He is secretary and treasurer of the Boston Surgical Society, Inc.; fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and member of the New England Surgical Society, American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Medical Library Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Bostonian Society and Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was married Feb. 26, 1906, to Amelia Maria, daughter of Frederick David Ely, of Dedham, Mass., and has two children: Frederick Ely, and Emily Howe.

CURTISS, George Boughton, lawyer and political economist, was born at Mount Morris, Livingston co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1852, son of George and Huldah Hart (Boughton) Curtiss, grandson of Rozell Curtiss, and great-grandson of Samuel Curtiss, an English sea captain who settled at Royalton, Vt., some time before the revolutionary war. His father lost his life in the civil war. The son was graduated at the Northwestern Business College, Madison, Wis., in 1875, and after teaching a private school in Elgin, Ill., opened a business school on his own account at Woodstock, Ill. He was a teacher in Lowell's Business College, Binghamton, N. Y., during 1876–80, meanwhile studying law under Hotchkiss & Millard and later under A. D. Wales. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1880 and began to practice his profession at Binghamton, N. Y. His marked legal ability quickly attracted attention and he rose rapidly to a prominent position at the bar. While district attorney of Broome county, for two terms, 1883-89, not a single indictment was set aside through defect in its preparation and out of 120 criminal cases conducted by him he lost but thirteen. From 1889 to 1900 he was engaged in private practice being connected with some of the most noted law suits in the history of the state. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York by Pres. McKinley in 1900 and was reappointed by Pres. Roosevelt and Pres. Taft, serving thirteen years in that office and making a remarkable record for the number of successful prosecutions he conducted. Through his efforts as federal district attorney to enforce the Chinese exclusion act, the wholesale importation of Chinese across the Canadian border into New York was stopped. He was not only a leader in the legal profession, but Mr. Curtiss also attained distinction as a social economist. He was the author of "Protection and Prosperity" (1896); and "The Industrial Development of the Nations" (1912) which were the fruitage of thirty years of labor and research, and were received by the critics with high praise. Possessing an excellent memory, Mr. Curtiss retained whatever he read and as a consequence acquired a remarkable fund of knowledge on history, economics and the physical sciences as well as perfect familiarity with all the elemental principles of law. He was a member of the Authors' Club, of New York. He was married May 1, 1888, to Mary D., daughter of Calvin Bliss, of Lisle, N. Y., and had two children: Isabella, wife of Donald Gladstone, of Binghamton, N. Y.; and Elizabeth H. Curtiss. He died at Binghamton, N. Y., June 20, 1920.

COX, Harvey Warren, educator, was born at Birmingham, Ill., Feb. 19, 1875, son of Christopher Columbus and Salisa (Richardson) Cox, and grandson of Jacob and Mary Ann (Burton) Cox. He was graduated at Nebraska Wesleyan University in 1902 with the degree Ph.B.; received the degree of A.M. from the University of Nebraska in 1906 and from Harvard University in 1910; and Ph.D. from Harvard in 1911. He began his professional career in 1903 as professor of philosophy in Nebraska Wesleyan University, and remained there until 1909. He was assistant in philosophy at Harvard University during 1910–11, and in the latter year became professor of philosophy in the University of Florida, becoming dean of the teachers' college of that institution five years later. Since 1920 he has been president of Emory University, Georgia. During the world war (1918) he was district supervisor of personnel methods in the Students' Army Training Corps, southeastern district. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Geographic Society and the Kappa Alpha and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Aug. 26, 1903, to Daisy Esther, daughter of Ichabod Frisbie, at Red Cloud, Neb. They have three children: Warren Edward; Ruth Esther; and Albert Frisbie Cox.

TRIBBLE, Samuel Joelah, lawyer and congressman, was born in Carnesville, Ga., Nov. 15, 1869, son of Lemuel N. and Jane (Tribble) Tribble, grandson of John and Essie (Clinkscales) Tribble and great-grandson of L. W. and Elizabeth (Crowder) Tribble. His father was one of the wealthiest planters in northeastern Georgia and served in the confederate army throughout the civil war. Following a preliminary education in public schools and academies, Samuel J. Tribble entered the college of law of the University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1891 with the degree LL.B. and winner of the sophomore medal. In college he represented Georgia at the oratorical contest of the southern universities held at the University of Virginia, running a close second in the final debate. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1891 and began the practice of his profession at Athens, Ga. He served five years (1900–05) as solicitor of the city court of Athens, and for four years following was solicitor-general of the western Georgia circuit. Chiefly because of a factional contest in his county he was defeated for reelection in 1908. Two years later, however, he was triumphantly elected to the 62d congress, and was reëlected without opposition to the 63d, 64th and 65th congresses, serving until his death. He was a member of the committee on naval affairs and was always at his post of duty. He was judge advocate of his post, Sons of Confederate Veterans, commandant of Troop Artillery Camp, Athens, and member of various bar associations and the Masonic and Phi Delta Theta fraternities. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. One of the most inspiring characteristics of the man was his willingness to aid his friends and those worthy of recognition. He was positive in his declarations and ready at all times to defend any position he might take. He had a resolute will and was never satisfied until he had accomplished that which in his heart he believed just and proper. He was married Dec. 10, 1891, to Minnie, daughter of Dr. William C. McEntire, of Carnesville, Ga.; she survives him, with two children: Ruth and Lamar Tribble. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1916.



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Geo. B. Curtiss.

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